DDE Dictation - July 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Letter~~	~~DDE to Vernon Stouffer (1 pg)~~	~~7/28/58~~	~~C~~
2. Letter	DDE to Dr. Edward L. R. Elson (2 pgs; 2 copies)	7/28/58	C
~~3. Letter~~	~~DDE to Nevins (1 pg)~~	~~7/24/58~~	~~C~~
4. Draft Letter, DDE to Harold Macmillan (Not used) DOH 6/19/82 (8 pgs)		7/18/58	A
~~5. Letter~~	~~DDE to Robert Montgomery (1 pg)~~	~~7/3/58~~	C
~~6. Letter~~	~~DDE to Willis P. Duruz (1 pg)~~	7/2/58	C

#1, 3, 5-6, Opened on Re-Rev, RL 8/8/8R

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 34

Folder: DDE Dictation - July 1958

RESTRICTION CODES

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July 31, 1958.

Dear Jock:

The ticker just brought me the news that you have bought Parade Magazine. I am delighted. It begins to look as if some of your plans are really coming to fruition.

You can well imagine what I have been going through these weeks. I wish that I had you here so we could have an occasional talk, about things both serious and trivial.

For example, I had an hour or so with George Humphrey just the other day. He reports that tropical red ants have invaded Georgia and that they are killing off the young quail. Having served some years in the tropics, I know how vicious some of these ant varieties can be. I do hope that they have some success in defeating them in Georgia. George tells me that at the moment the scientists are disagreeing violently as to methods that will be effective.

At least he brought me something to think about besides Khrushchev, Lebanon and deficits!

Give my love to Betsey and, as always, the best to yourself.



As ever,

The Honorable John Hay Whitney,
The American Ambassador,
London.

July 31, 1958

PERSONAL

Dear Dr. Elson:

Since my first note to you on the subject, I have been pondering carefully the interesting letter you left with Jim Hagerty. Because of the earnest thought you have devoted to Mid East problems and your personal acquaintance with the region, I am stealing the time to write you again, at greater length than normally I could do. Even so I can do no more than to set out, in random fashion, a few of the factors in these problems.

First of all, as I said in my previous letter, I find myself in general agreement with your conclusions. I concur in the advice, "Keep Israel out of this crisis completely. If possible do not even mention the word." The difficulty here is that in any conversation with an Arab, he is the one that brings up the subject of Israel. Underlying all Arab thought is resentment toward the existence of Israel and an underlying determination, some day, to get rid of it. So while I agree that in this crisis we should try to prevent Israel from being a principal subject in our discussions and planning, yet it is necessary to remember that it is antipathy against that State, practically universal among all Arabs, that provides fertile ground for Nasser's hate propaganda.

I assure you that I never fail in any communication with Arab leaders, oral or written, to stress the importance of the spiritual factor in our relationships. I have argued that belief in God should create between them and us the common purpose of opposing atheistic communism. However, in a conversation of this kind with King Saud, he remarked that while it was well to remember that the Communists are no friends of ours, yet Arabs are forced to realize that Communism is a long ways off, Israel is a bitter enemy in

our own back yard. But the religious approach offers, I agree, a direct path to Arab interest.

Next, this Administration has never been antagonistic to Arab nationalism. Our own history as well as our sense of justice impel us to support peoples to achieve their own legitimate nationalistic aspirations. I think that possibly we have failed to make this clearly apparent to our Arab friends. The Cairo and Moscow radios have too long been falsely drumming in their ears the charge of Western imperialism and the clear purpose of Western nations, including the United States, to dominate all Arabs.

This brings to mind the need for a better and more consistent operation of our information services throughout the Arab region and indeed, through all the Muslim countries. George V. Allen, now in charge of our information services, is the most capable and knowledgeable man we have yet had in that post. He is struggling hard to find the facilities and the techniques whereby we, through friendly Arab spokesmen, can reach over good communications, the entire populations with the message of truth and fact about the West.

You refer to "a position of strength." I agree that we can be successful only when we operate from such a position. But we know that strength comprehends far more than military power.

For instance: There is an old military saying that "Nothing positive can be accomplished except from a strong base." So our position of strength must comprise not only the necessary military force in critical spots with proper support and reserves behind it, but the United States must itself be a "strong base" out of which positive action can be projected as necessary.

I want to pursue this thought a moment. The real strength of America must be described in values that are intangible. It is a truism to say that the strength of democracy is public

PERSONAL

opinion. When there is a truly unified public opinion there is a tremendous power generated by our free people. Further, when that public opinion is based upon knowledge and real understanding of the issues involved, then this tremendous power can produce and sustain constructive action, almost without limit.

But the prerequisite for such strength, I repeat, is knowledge and understanding. An important element is such an understanding that purely military defenses, no matter how powerful, can never insure any nation's security. Aggression that is political, psychological and economic can outflank military forces because of our failure to provide the necessary counter measures in those fields. The problem then is to create in the United States a true understanding of our proper relationship to the less developed countries, including the Mid East, as well as the measures necessary to keep those relationships healthy. I do not need to recite to you the efforts that have been made in this direction. That effort has been focussed, in late months, primarily upon the Mutual Security Program. To inform the country on the essentials of this program there was organized under Eric Johnston a bipartisan army of crusaders. There has been a very great deal of gratifying evidence that this message has reached a vast portion of our population; but there is still a serious question that the resulting understanding has been forcefully communicated, in turn, to the members of the Congress. Indeed, it is clear that there has not yet been created the determined, unified, aroused public opinion that would demand from the Congress the kind of support and action for these programs which must be carried out effectively, imaginatively and honestly if we are to preserve the peace and lead the world to a better life.

By and large you are well aware of the basic purposes, hopes and efforts of the American government in the foreign field. Those efforts in the Mid East are based upon convictions that largely parallel your own. Yet I feel that all of us must do

more, here at home, if we are to be successful abroad. I have made speeches on this subject, three or four of them on nation-wide television. But I believe teachers, business leaders, labor leaders and, indeed, including and especially the clergy, ought to be active in this work.

If all of us are to be active and effective, it must be on the basis that we have studied the problem realistically. Our purposes must be lofty and we must demand from ourselves a full measure of dedication to the principles that have inspired this nation in the great moments of its history. We may, and probably should, be emotional and sentimental in the proper sense, but we must come right down to earth if our conclusions are to be realistic and our efforts productive.

Even among some of our very able friends we apparently have not had this kind of thinking and conclusion. Just recently I had a letter from your close associate, Dr. Lowry, a man whom I respect and like. But I cite some of his words, in communications he has sent to me, to support my belief that while his purposes are correct, some of his analyses and conclusions are wide of the mark.

I send along to you an article he wrote in which I have marked one paragraph.

The charge he makes in that paragraph against three Presidents is, to my mind, completely unsupportable. He notes that in certain periods our military strength has been so great as to be awesome. Yet he deplores the fact that, possessing this strength, America has not so used it when needed, even though "No enemy would have dared stand against it."

The meaning that I get from this paragraph is that he believes that preventive war should either have been waged or at least

threatened upon a number of occasions in the past two decades.

He ignores the fact that no Congress could ever have been induced to declare such a war. But his failure to ponder what such a venture would have brought about is mystifying. War is war, no matter by what adjective it is described. His idea is that all of these Presidents quailed before heavy responsibility. No matter what else might be said of President Roosevelt or of President Truman, I think that no one properly could charge them with being cowardly either in the physical or in the moral sense. Truman in standing firmly against Soviet intentions in Iran in 1946, his pronouncements on Turkey and Greece in 1947, and his reaction to the Korea invasion, even if that invasion came about as a result of our own neglect, were all examples of courageous action. It seems to me that for a man who has never had the responsibility of conducting America's relationships with the remainder of the world to take it upon himself to make this sweeping criticism rather destroys my confidence in his judgment. This I say with some sadness because in his personal letter to me he expresses some thoughts that are more than appealing. They are in some instances very penetrating.



Incidentally he expressed some approbation concerning a column that I also enclose for you. You will note that this column makes the charge that the sending of troops into Lebanon signified a complete turn-about in American policy. Actually it did nothing of the kind. The Lebanon incident was the natural outcome of doctrines, beliefs, convictions and policies that have been upheld by this Government, in every kind of situation through a number of years.

I think I need not recite them for you. You know of the Formosa, Viet Nam, Guatemala and Iran incidents. In the solution of them real risks were run.

So what I am saying is that we cannot reach proper conclusions in these matters by thinking only with the top of our minds. We must get down to the fundamentals of human behavior, values and aspirations. We must be true to our religious heritage in recognizing clearly the basic principles by which we must attempt to guide our nation's destiny. But we must not fail to recognize that it is humans who must make temporal decisions. If those decisions are to conform to fundamental convictions, are to be logical and timely, there must be earnest and deep study and contemplation not only by officials, but by the people who produce the power through which such important projects are implemented.

The phrase "Will to Greatness" is an expression of a noble ideal; it will be achieved only if all of us, leaders and followers, each in his own sphere, uses his heart, his brain and his body to make it so.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D. D.
The National Presbyterian Church
1764 N Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

P.S.: I repeat that I very much liked your succinct, logical presentation of your ideas.

July 30, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

This draft was written for the same purpose, I assume, that George Allen had in mind when he sent me a similar one a couple of days ago. Any speech in the foreign field has to be staffed thoroughly within the State Department both for fact and for its effect in areas or on individuals other than the one to which the talk is specifically directed.

There is very little use for me to do any real work on such a draft until after it has gone through this process in the State Department.

This particular one has some very good ideas, well stated. So I think it would be in order, just as in the former case, to ask the Secretary of State to have it looked over.

Incidentally, there is no need for identifying the author of the draft. It can merely be listed as one in which I am interested.



DDE

July 30, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Lewis:

I should like for you to provide me with a memorandum setting forth some of the details of the Arabian water project that you previously explained to me. What I am particularly interested in is some documentation of the exploratory engineering efforts and their results.

I realize that one of the steps in your project would be a much more exhaustive exploration than has yet taken place, but if we want seriously to propose a water plan for the region, we should have the best information we can possibly obtain so as to show that the proposal is valid and seriously made.

Otherwise it might incur the immediate criticism of being more visionary than practical.

As ever,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable Lewis L. Strauss,
The White House.

PERSONAL

July 29, 1958.

Dear Julian:

I find our dollars crossed in delivery. Since I have a new one I will call it square if I don't have to return this one from you!

As ever,



The Honorable Julian B. Baird,
3312 Main Treasury Building,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

July 29, 1958.

Dear Baird:

I am not certain how the Treasury measures the degree of attrition when exchanging new obligations for old. But according to my morning paper, the attribution on the non-bank holdings was about 50%.

So I enclose a dollar in payment of my wager. (But it is a rather beaten up bill and possibly worth not over 95¢!).



With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Julian B. Baird,
3312 Main Treasury Building,
Washington 25, D. C.

PERSONAL

July 28, 1958.

Dear Prime Minister:

Before you leave the United States, I want again to tell you that it was a great pleasure, both officially and personally, to welcome you to the United States. Although I realize that you know our country well, I hope that you are finding interesting and enjoyable the experience of this present trip.

Additionally, of course, I am delighted to have the handsome paper weight, bearing the Great Seal of your country. It will be a treasured memento of your visit here.



With best wishes and warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable
Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
Prime Minister of Ghana

July 28, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Stouffer:

The other evening the cooking unit on my electronic oven apparently burned out. The unit for browning continued to function, but the other unit not only ceased to cook but the timing dial also stopped moving. At the time I had a large rib roast in the oven. While I understand that the oven does not work at its best when the meat has not been boned, yet from the instructions it seemed to me that this merely delayed cooking and would not have any bad effect upon the oven itself.



In any event, we find upon inquiry that there is no individual or firm in the Gettysburg-York area of Pennsylvania authorized to repair the oven. I wonder if you could tell me who would be the closest individual to contact.

If it would be best to send the unit back to the factory for repair, could you have the factory give me directions as to exactly what should be removed, since it would be awkward indeed to send the whole piece of equipment back. If you can help me out in this matter, whether in identifying the person I should contact or in getting factory help in repairing it, please make certain that everybody understands that I am to be billed at regular rates like any other customer.

Many thanks for the trouble I am causing you, and, of course, with warm regard to yourself,

Sincerely,

Mr. Vernon Stouffer.

PERSONAL

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

July 24, 1958.

Dear Art:

The only question I have on the papers you sent to me regarding the cattle census involves Black Brutus. While it is true that by an exchange of letters of more than a year ago, I agreed with the Allen-Byars partnership that Black Brutus would be owned jointly by them and by me, yet Black Brutus is registered under the single ownership of Allen-Byars. This means nothing except that, as I understand it, we cannot use artificial insemination on my cattle with Black Brutus.

I have filed this note with you just to keep the record straight as I understand it.

Thanks very much for your trouble. So far as I am concerned, all progency of any of my Sunbeams should be either sent to the butcher or fattened for home butchering.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Brigadier General Arthur S. Nevins

July 22, 1958

longhand note to Mrs. Bryce Harlow written on
gold seal card

Dear Mrs. Harlow

These (the President's flowers) are just to ask your help in making your husband understand how much I admire his effectiveness in working with the members of Congress and appreciate his devotion to his difficult task.

With affectionate regard

DE

July 22, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Please have the following message delivered to Dr. Milton Eisenhower before he arrives in Puerto Rico.

Dear Milton:

When you reach Puerto Rico, please give my special greetings to Governor Munoz Marin. I value his friendship and deeply appreciate his devoted loyalty to Puerto Rico and the United States of America.

Give my love to Ruth and, of course, all the best to yourself. I hope that your trip is both instructive and enjoyable.

Ike.

Many thanks.

Ann Whitman

(July 21, 1958)

longhand note
on gold card

Dear Bobby -

This is a poor thing as a memento of your long and brilliant service in your vitally important post in the administration. But at least you will not forget the face or your devoted, and most appreciative friend.

Always,

DDE



Gift: Medallion of DDE, back engraved Robert Cutler, Special Assistant, from his devoted friend, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953-1958

July 22, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear George:

An incident that occurred at the legislative meeting this morning suddenly suggested to me that I could think of nothing else that would be so helpful at this moment as a good long talk with you.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

There was under discussion in the meeting the current Housing Bill in the Senate. That bill seeks to authorize 2 billion 4 hundred million dollars for sundry purposes, even including, as part of a so-called Housing Bill, the building of "facilities" in universities. I assume that this could mean lecture halls, student unions, class rooms and the like. This sum, of course, is in addition to one billion 8 hundred million appropriated a good many weeks back when the Congress passed, as an "anti-recession measure" a Mortgage Reinsurance Bill that compels the government to insure mortgages at a fixed rate. This means that private financing will be, to that extent, excluded from home building.

Other items on the agenda this morning included the additions made by the House Appropriations Committee to the Administration's Defense Budget -- something like one billion 250 million. There were also under discussion certain cuts the House made in the Defense Budget and reclamas from the Defense Department for the restoration of the major portion of these items. Although I questioned the witnesses closely, it was impossible to find out exactly what would be the net addition to the Defense estimates.

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Other money items we had to examine involved the Communities Facilities Bill, the Depressed Areas Bill and the Educational Bill.

The first of these bills is particularly bad. In the House version the Federal loans to communities can go up to 2 billion at a 2-5/8% interest rate. All in all, in these bills we were talking something on the order of 5 to 6 billion dollars over and above budgetary estimates.

There are many other bills still in the mill which have for their purpose the expenditure of additional amounts.

Only yesterday I had another conference of an entirely different kind. It was attended by Bob Anderson, Bill Martin, Steve Saulnier and Gabe Hauge. Our subject was the condition of the money market and the prospects for satisfactory refinancing of some 70 billions of our debt over the next year, to which of course must be added the amount of next year's deficit. The prospects of successful financing, particularly if we hope to lengthen out any of our debt, are far from bright. They are not helped any by the number of measures that Congress tries to enact which contemplate the expenditure of Federal money at fixed interest rates, always lower than are practical.

As you may know, I have already approved bills which I personally considered as imposing unwarranted drains on the Federal Treasury. The first of these was the Postal Bill. Arthur Summerfield would have had a heart attack and would now be in a sanitarium had I not approved this one. This was because of his long fight to reform the rate structure and his

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belief that unless the rate bill was approved now we would never get another. He argued that with this feature of the bill once out of the way, we could not again be blackjacked into approving a pay increase that was unwarranted by the rise in living costs, whereas the Postal Rate reform would stand permanently. While I was not too happy about this situation, the advice of all my associates on the bill was unanimous.

At the same time we finally enacted the so-called Cordiner Plan for the military services, which in some instances made material increases in the amounts recommended by the Administration.

With these two approved, it was manifestly impossible to veto the Civil Service pay raise. On the other hand, I did veto the Public Works Bill and the Omnibus Farm Bill. Incidentally, neither of these vetoes has ever been brought up for overriding in the Congress and I am beginning to believe now that there will not be made any such attempt.

I have not really called your attention to bills that, by standards which we now seem to be observing, could be classed as inconsequential. For example, a Maritime Bill for two superliners at 224 million. Here again, however, a necessary and recommended item was inflated by the Congress almost beyond the point of recognition.

(Exactly at this point Jerry Morgan brought me in a Supplemental request for 462 million dollars!).

As I consider the credit of our country, the need for constant, orderly, and successful refinancing of our debt, and the prospect of a greater '59 deficit than we had contemplated, I would

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truly like to be somewhat more persuasive in my efforts to make the Congress understand the danger of unwarranted expenditures. Of course I understand that some individuals are simply careless and obsessed by the idea that by voting for every expenditure, particularly those that affect their states and districts, they hope to be re-elected. But there are others who, as a matter of political belief, are anxious to centralize additional functions in Washington, and to push us more and more to socialistic forms. To further this aim they are quite ready to burden our people with a debt that becomes more and more menacing in its proportions.

There is still another Congressional group that, in the opinion of many, is engaged in pushing preposterous money bills in the certainty that these will be vetoed by me. According to this theory, these individuals believe that the country will be no worse financially but they, by their "liberal" voting record, will fare much better at the polls this fall.

Finally, there is a group that believes (or pretends to believe) that we are still moving so rapidly downward in a recession that only lowered taxes and vast increases in spending will do us any good.

As you can see, I think that nothing is more necessary in our domestic affairs than to examine, each day, our economy as well as our governmental receipts and expenditures, and to act prudently. Others seem to overlook this problem; they get preoccupied with different items.

This morning I was visited by the Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights, who voiced his conviction, after several months of intensive study, that the racial problem was the most critical of all those now facing the United States. Others argue that there is no problem that is quite so important as that of bringing

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about a better level of leadership in labor and business circles so as to defeat the vicious inflationary spiral brought about by higher wages and higher prices. This is the only matter that concerns them. Other individuals think that only in a vastly increased scale of scientific training can our country be saved from destruction caused by its own ignorance.

Whether or not all these are correct, I cannot help but feel that all of us must help to stop the Congressional practice of passing huge money bills that, interlarded with "must" provisions, make vetoes either impractical or so misunderstood by the people that they are over-ridden.

(At this point Hagerty came in to tell me that there is a rumor to the effect that Khrushchev is going to come to a United Nations meeting).

If there is anything left of coherence in this letter up to this point it is strictly coincidental and unintentional. I'm sure of one thing: with this list of things to command my attention, you can easily understand that calm, continuous, searching analysis of all factors in the complicated Mid East question is indeed difficult.

The story of our effort to preserve the peace and to avoid unacceptable deterioration of the United States position in the Mid East has been fairly well told in the press; I shall not bore you here with its details. The fact is that we will [illegible] any honorable and practicable solution to the Lebanese problem, so that we can remove our troops. But we must insist that the formula is both practicable and honorable.

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

So far Iraq has not taken some of the mob-like actions that normally we could expect. They have not destroyed any of the pipe lines or attempted to interfere with production of oil in the region. There is some slight indication that they may want to remain on good business relationships with the West, even though I suppose they will want to negotiate somewhat better contracts, probably in the pattern of the Standard of Indiana contract.

The basic reason for our Mid East troubles is Nasser's capture of Arab loyalty and enthsiasm throughout the region. Foster and I have long struggled with the Congress to get the kind of propaganda campaign established in that area that could counteract anti-Western sentiment as it now pours out of the Cairo -- and Soviet -- radios. We have never been able to get the money to do a good job, though today we are probably spending more by the month to solve this crisis than it would have cost us by the year to have been more effective in preventing it.

There is no use going over with you all of the ins and outs of our negotiations with the Russians. Admittedly they are masters in propaganda, in deceit, in distortion and in influencing ignorant populations. At the same time they seem to appeal also to a certain percentage of the intelligencia. But one thing is certain. The men in the Kremlin are serving only their own selfish purposes. They are not trying to do anything decent for any other portion of humanity.

Of course I could have made this letter even more confusing by outlining some of our current difficulties with the Congress

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in reciprocal trade, mutual security, defense reorganization, as well as the difficulty of preventing a splendid public servant from being crucified by demagogues and columnists. In all these, however, except for the last, I seem to be doing well at the moment. But I think Congress will not have the wisdom -- and political courage -- to give us what we so desperately need in M.S.A. They would rather neglect a vital -- but unpopular -- program to spend billions elsewhere futilely.

Actually, of course, the sun is shining, we have had a better spring and summer so far as crops and vegetation are concerned than we have had in many years, the United States is still populated by relatively happy people, and by and large our grandchildren do not seem too much worried -- yet -- about some of the things today that cause me a mite of irritation.

Give my love to Pam and remember me to all the others in your nice family and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

P.S.: You may be one of the lucky humans that finds himself out at the Bohemian Grove at this minute. If this is so, this recitation of Washington activities will be largely out of date for the reason that in one way or another some of the problems will have been settled by the time you read this. All of which may prove something -- possibly that there is no real reason for bothering one's friends with his troubles.

The Honorable George M. Humphrey.

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longhand ps.: And keep watching for some "vetoes" !!

July 21, 1958.

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The moment I hung up the phone after our conversation I realized, to my embarrassment, that I must have kept you waiting while I came to the phone. I was out of my office for the moment, and had asked only that I be informed when you returned to your office so that I might call. I hope you were not long holding the wire yourself -- but in any event, I am sorry.

Needless to say, I am more than grateful for your help in securing the maximum funds for the mutual security effort -- an effort that is more vitally important now than ever.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Sam Rayburn,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, D. C.

July 19, 1958.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I have just read the text of the statement you made on July second before the Senate Finance Committee on the Trade Agreements Act. It is one of the most thoughtfully prepared documents I have seen, and its argument is presented in simple and lucid terms. It seems to me that your reasons are forcefully presented throughout the document, but I was especially impressed by the clarity of your argument in favor of the five year extension of the Act. It is indeed difficult to see how anybody listening to your presentation could fail to agree.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Lamar Fleming, Jr.

July 19, 1958.

Dear President McKay:

Ezra Benson has just telephoned to me your message. I cannot tell you how grateful I am for your approval of the action I felt it necessary to take in Lebanon and for the inspiration of your prayers. It is good to have such understanding and friendly support from one whom I respect and like so much.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



President David McKay

July 18, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Harry:

I gather from the tone of your letter to me of the 17th that you, Mr. Larson and I are all agreed that there should be a great world-wide push to enthrone law over force as a means of settling the world's differences.

When I go beyond this, I am most uncertain of the meaning you intend to convey. I refer specifically to the second paragraph of your letter where you say "... preparing a program for leadership in this cause at the highest governmental level."



Would you mind dictating to Mr. Larson a short statement that amplifies your ideas sufficiently so that I may know exactly what you are proposing? Of course this nation, like many others, subscribes to the United Nations Charter. But in spite of the brave words of that Charter, it is manifest that the world is not yet ready to adopt and observe the principles of international law. Consequently I had assumed that the effort we are now talking about was to be largely a private one, carried on through the Bar Associations of several countries and with Duke University spearheading a drive within the United States. In other words, I had not visualized a specific governmental function. So I should like you to tell Mr. Larson what you think he could do in preparing such a program, whether you think his function should be a continuing one or should rather be temporary in character, and how any governmental activity of this kind would be coordinated with private action.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

By no means am I quarreling with your idea; I am simply asking you to explain it a little bit more to Mr. Larson who, I think, could probably make sure that I labor under no misapprehension and could unquestionably save a bit of my time by undertaking this chore in lieu of my trying to comprehend all its details and possibilities by myself.

With warm regard,

As ever,



Mr. Henry R. Luce,
Time Incorporated,
Time and Life Building,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

July 18, 1958.

Dear Foster:

Here is the quick draft of a reply to Harold Macmillan that I discussed with you on the phone. Let me know what you think of it -- if you agree with it, it can be sent off.

As ever,



The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State.

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by B2R

~~SECRET~~

DDE
draft
not used

July 18, 1958

Dear Harold:

Your cable of July 18 has just now reached me. Foster and Selwyn have had useful talks and I believe that our thinking on the common problem is identical. Our operations seem to be satisfactorily coordinated.

One factor that has helped create for us the serious Mid East problem has been the Western failure to counteract or effectively neutralize the Nasser propaganda in that region. For ourselves we have long seen the danger growing out of this failure and felt we knew what material means we needed to wage an effective campaign.

But the Congress has never seen eye to eye with us on this point. [illegible] We know that Nasser has won the enthusiastic and even idolatrous support of the illiterate populations in the region. One reason has been his use of the slogans of nationalism, which is one force ~~that is~~ stronger than communism. We have failed to ~~direct~~ attract the spirit of nationalism to the support of Western ideals, while he has inspired it to support a Pan-Arab State. As a result, the governments of other Mid East countries, in ~~some~~ most cases based on feudalist traditions rather than on any popular sentiment, have

been living in a precarious situation ~~for some time~~.

While this subject could be enlarged upon both in its history and in its clamor for future attention, it is enough to say for the moment that I think we must concert our propaganda efforts not only in the countries already disaffected, but even more so in those regions which are still loyal to the West -- or at least neutral. Libya, Sudan and Ethiopia need help.

Naturally, no matter what we do in the field of information, education and propaganda, in nearly all cases we must also help friendly governments economically, militarily and politically.

We must try to bolster up both the ~~morale~~ capabilities and the military strength of Lebanon and Jordan.

Probably even more important is the area of the Persian Gulf. It seems to me that in this region we should exert ourselves on a very broad front -- by this I mean political, propaganda, economic and military -- to make sure of the retention of ~~this~~ region in the Western orbit.

In a very definite sense Turkey and Iran have become key in the defense of the Middle East regions. We should bestir ourselves to see that they are sturdy allies, first in quality and second in quantity -- insofar as that quantity can be provided and maintained.

Pakistan is important but the fears of India compel some caution in the extent of the help to be given.

There is much to do and our resolution must measure up to the difficulty of the task. The true source of our strength is the thoroughness of the understanding of our own people of these intricate problems. Democracies exert a tremendous power when there exists an over-whelming ~~and strong~~ public opinion. An informed public opinion ~~means~~ requires mass understanding. The evidence that ~~here~~ this understanding is not all that it should be is found in the reluctance of Congress to appropriate money for information programs, mutual security costs, and economic improvement of less developed nations.

~~We have a big job in this country; I imagine that you feel~~ a ~~similar need in your own.~~ But there is no question in my mind of the need for success in creating an informed public opinion ~~on both sides of the water and, so far as we can manage it,~~ throughout the whole Western world. If a vast majority of both our peoples stand four-square and sturdily behind the great effort to preserve the Mid East we need not fear either the dictators in the Kremlin or a puppet in Cairo.

In the meantime, together, we
have to keep
~~Moreover we shall be making the free world even stronger~~ and
~~bring nearer a just peace.~~
to bring about a more
and peaceful world.

need in your own!

that you feel a similar ~~necessity of your own~~. But there is no

The need for success in creating

question in my mind that ~~we can be successful if we can create~~

our informed

~~this kind of~~ public opinion on both sides of the water and, so far

as we can manage it, throughout the whole Western world. If

~~we can bring public opinion in our country and in yours to such a~~

~~degree of understanding that we have~~ a vast majority of our peoples

standing four-square and sturdily behind the great effort we need

not fear either the dictators in the Kremlin or a puppet in Cairo.

To the Premier

Prime Minister

Premier

Prime Minister

making the fullest use

[illegible]

~~We must concern ourselves with Libya, Ethiopia and the Sudan.~~

~~More than this~~, We must try to bolster up both the morale and the military strength of Lebanon and Jordan. Probably even more important is the area of the Persian Gulf. It seems to me that on a very broad front -- by this I mean political, propaganda, economic and military ~~help~~, ~~we should exert ourselves~~ to make sure of the retention of this region in the Western orbit.

In a very definite sense Turkey and Iran have become key regions. We should bestir ourselves to see that they are sturdy allies, first in quality and secondly in quantity -- insofar as that quantity can be provided and sustained.

There is much to do and our resolution must measure up to the difficulty of the task. The true source of our strength is the thoroughness of the understanding of our own people of these intricate problems. The evidence that this understanding is not all that it should be is found in the reluctance of Congress to appropriate money for information programs, mutual security costs, and economic improvement of less developed nations. We have a big job in this country; I imagine

DDE dict

July 15, 1958

last used

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM

The true issue in the Middle East is whether or not the Western world can maintain its rightful opportunity to purchase vitally needed oil supplies peaceably and without hindrane or payment of blackmail.

Since the need is so obvious, involving as it does the economy and welfare of all Western Europe, if not the entire Western world, the problem revolves not about the fact that we must obtain the supplies, but whether we can do so peaceably and freely.

Were the Western world organized under a single dictatorship, the issue would not be the peaceable purchase of supplies; it would be merely the degree of certainty and sufficiency of the oil flow to the West. However, the Western world comprising, as it does, a series of independent nations, most of them organized under democratic process, cannot entertain the thought of the use of force in satisfying these needs, except in bitter extremity. Only by the exhaustion of every peaceful means to sustain the opportunity to purchase from those who want to sell these we justify to ourselves the taking of any action beyond the diplomatic and economic.

Another factor that enters the problem is the right of all peoples, recognized by the United States, to self-determination. This means that governments should be maintained by the consent of the governed and if any outside improper influence is brought to bear on the destruction of such a government, then the United States cannot fail to show concern.

Outside improper influence can take many forms, the most obvious of which is direct military aggression. But today aggression is more subtle and more difficult to detect and combat. Its forms include propaganda barrages, bribery, corruption, subversion, and export into the affected countries of arms, munitions, supplies and, sometimes, so-called "volunteer" combatants. This type of aggression is carried on under the name of "civil war," a term that connotes domestic difficulty not directly affected by outside influences. By falsely invoking, and using as a cover for actual aggression, the right of revolution, inherent in the people of any nation desiring to change their form of government by force when such is necessary, the aggressor confuses the issue. They bitterly denounce any support rendered to the lawful

July 17, 1958.

DAY LETTER

Mr. W. Alton Jones
c/o Mr. Charles S. Jones
Richfield Oil Company
555 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Pete:

For several weeks I have been trying to get a chance to exchange greetings with you, but I seem to be on your black list. Now I find that you are the Bohemian Grove host to such suspect characters as George Allen, Bill Robinson and Al Gruenther. Do not, repeat not, in any kind of contest give them the slightest possible advantage. Just remember always that they are both cunning and conniving.

If I had any time to think, I could be not only sorry for myself because of my inability to be with you, but even somewhat peeved at anyone else who could be present. But my better nature triumphs and I send to all of you my good wishes for a fine encampment. Pease give my warm regard to Charlie and to any friends you meet at the Grove and, as always, the best to yourself. As ever.

acw

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

July 17, 1958.

Dear President Truman:

I deeply appreciate your forthright support of the action, so reminiscent of one you took in somewhat similar circumstances, in order to protect the freedom of an independent nation and to help keep the peace. Your statement should assist the world more fully to understand that in the purpose of opposing direct and indirect aggression against free democratic countries, America does not divide on partisan lines.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Harry S. Truman,
219 North Delaware Street,
Independence,
Missouri.

July 16, 1958.

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Please send the following to Dr. Milton Eisenhower, in Honduras:

Dear Milton

From all reports everything is going swimmingly with your trip. The Costa Rican Ambassador, whom I saw today, tells me he is leaving here now to join you. I hope all continues to go well.

Give my love to Ruth.

As ever,



Ike.

Many thanks.

Ann Whitman

Ric

July 15, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear John:

This note is to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of today about the bill authorizing two new superliners. By the time this reaches you, you will know that I have signed the bill into law, but I do so with considerable misgiving. The statement that I make public on the occasion of the signing will give you my principal objections. I enclose a copy.

Needless to say, I trust that the venture will prove to be in the best interests of the United States; I have no other criterion by which to form a judgment in these matters.

I do appreciate the trouble you took to give me a summation of your views, and though, as my statement points out, I disagree with some of them, I have no disagreement whatsoever with the basic purpose of keeping on hand a respectable American merchant marine.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



General John M. Franklin,
President,
United States Lines Company,
1 Broadway,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

July 3, 1958.

Dear Mr. President:

I am glad that you are giving Secretary Dulles the opportunity of having a talk with you and with Couve de Murville. I hope there will be close understanding and cooperation between our countries and the basis for this is such an informal and frank expression of views as I know will take place. I recall with deep satisfaction our own relations in the past. I trust that our relationship will be the same again and that we may thus work together in facing the great problems of this era.

I look forward very much to meeting you again. It would give me particular pleasure to welcome you to Washington and I know that the American people join me in the hope that the man who symbolises the liberation of France and who guides its present destinies will pay this country a visit in the not too distant future. You are deeply preoccupied, I realise, with pressing problems at home. But when such a trip may seem feasible and desirable to you, I would be happy if you would so inform me, so that we could arrange a mutually convenient date.

With warm regard and the assurance of the highest esteem from your friend and former comrade-in-arms,

Sincerely,



His Excellency
General Charles de Gaulle
President of the Council of Ministers
Paris

July 3, 1958.

Dear Bob:

This is to confirm our oral understanding regarding the literary and dramatic rights to a story on my life. I hereby confirm that as long as you are interested in obtaining these rights I will not give or assign them to anyone else. In the event there are any inquiries from others regarding such rights, I will get in touch with you immediately.

In the meantime, this letter will be my authority to you to inspect any papers or records which you may believe necessary to familiarize yourself with for a dramatic or literary effort based on my life when, as and if we undertake such a project. The papers and records which I have in mind are those to which I have access.

Respecting the paragraphs just preceding, it is agreed between us that no formal instrument of a contractual nature will be proposed by either of us as long as I occupy my present office, nor will any preparatory action be taken in anticipation of a future formal agreement except that above described herein.

In the event we decide to undertake such an effort, I assure you I will make every effort to secure the necessary releases from the immediate members of my family.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Robert Montgomery,
730 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

July 2, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Bill:

Thank you very much for your interesting letter. I appreciate your comments on some of the errors made in administering ICA operations.

Since there is little that I personally can do about reported defects of this kind, I am sending your letter to the Director of the ICA for his attention. I am taking the precaution only to eliminate the heading and the signature from your letter since your communication is unofficial and personal.

On the other hand, it was unquestionably your idea to help achieve some correction of the situation as you see it, otherwise you would not have written. So I think that the action I have taken is proper in the circumstances.

Please give my warm greetings to Charlotte and, of course, all the best to yourself.

Sincerely,

Mr. Willis P. Duruz,
Casilla 1574,
Cochabamba,
Bolivia.

PERSONAL

DDE
file

July 2, 1958.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Here is the text of a letter from a friend of mine who has been seven years abroad in ICA posts. He lists what he alleges to be a number of mistakes in ICA administration, giving specific instances in some cases.

In order to respect the personal character of his communication, I have merely removed the heading and signature from it and send it along to you for such action as you may think it proper to take.



With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable James H. Smith, Jr.,
Director,
International Cooperation Administration,
Washington, D. C.

P. S.: Should it become necessary for you to know the identity of the writer in order to conduct an examination, I shall of course give it to you.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

You will recall that I have expressed myself to you on former occassions on matters of mutual interest.

Now that I have been with the ICA in overseas posts for over seven years, in several countries, and have seen and worked with the operations at first hand, I consider it my duty to tell you that in my opinion, our Technical Aid Program is badly in need of changes for the improvement of the administration, and the elimination of extravagances.

First, I would suggest to you that you place someone who is experienced in the field activities of this organization to check on the procurement and placement of U. S. personnel, to review critically the program planning, and the staffing patterns, and to severely examine the budgets for equipment and supplies going to the various countries. It may seem presumptious to offer this suggestion, when it should be standard procedure. However, from what I have seen and continue to see, the mistakes are frightening and the waste criminal. I would be remiss in my duty to you, and to the people of the United States if I failed to express my beliefs to you.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

This mission, for example, could in my opinion carry on more efficiently with one half the U. S. staff, and with almost half the money. (The Philippines mission was reduced last year by two thirds.) Dr. Bennett wisely told us in 1951: "Remember you are primarily teachers", to bring technical aid to foreign underdeveloped peoples. We were advised to "work ourselves out of a job", by training national technicians to carry on in their own countries. That plan has apparently been lost sight of, and the emphasis turned to the expansion of U. S. personnel, extravagant spending, and theoretical planning by people who have insufficient understanding of the situations and needs in underdeveloped countries. Here, for instance, are the enormous expenditures on machinery for agricultural operations in a country that is best adapted to the plow! The parking areas are literally filled with agriculture machinery of the latest, largest and most expensive models, rusting away and useless because they

are not suited to primitive agriculture. I was told that this one order alone was for five million dollars. Another example is a fine three million dollar school, equipped with the modern U. S. electric kitchen, beds in dormitories and generally ready for use for the past year or possibly two. However this stands in water for part of each year, due to having been built in a poorly drained area. Idle, because there are no students for this school as yet.

Various evaluation committees and groups have been here in Bolivia. They have been given the plush treatment, the bright spots glowingly visited and the sore spots circumnavigated. So few days have been spent in these investigations, and most of the time at the U. S. Embassy or ICA headquarters, that it has become a standing joke among people who really know the situation in the field. One committee member did report this mission as having: "Too much, too soon". He was ridiculed by the beaurocrats, but in my opinion that is a concise explaination of the situation in this mission.

I know how busy you are, and how many of these programs there are on your mind. However, I realize how much you value your Foreign Aid Program. I too want this program to go down in history as a great success; that is why I am writing. It is my opinion, after seven years with it in the field, as well as some time in Washington, that the Technical Aid Program is not working as well as it may appear to you. In short, I feel it has been too ambitious for some countries to support - to understand. Visionary planners have foisted schemes that were hastily conceived and extravagantly financed, mostly by U. S. funds, and too many have turned out to be failures.

At this point I can just imagine you thinking, "Why the hell didn't you or someone else tell me this before"? As a matter of fact I should have, but you will understand that one is reticent about writing to the President of the United States. However, after a year and a half in this country, I felt it necessary.

We hope to be back in the United States for Thanksgiving. I have a qualified national technician almost prepared to take over when I leave.

Charlotte is doing fairly well by resting much of the time, taking her medicine and generally battling the effects of high altitude and high blood pressure. She joins me in sending you and Mamie our sincerest personal wishes for your good health and happiness.

Goodpaster Briefings - July 1958

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis 78-193, #21	Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President -- on Mid-East Crisis (2 pp) portions exempted, MR 78-193 #21 11/15/84 KB	7/23/58	A
2. Synopsis 78-193, #22	Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President -- General Intelligence; re USSR and Venezuela (1 pg)	7/23/58 4/24/81, kc	A
3. Synopsis 78-193, #23	Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President; re USSR and Argentina (1 pg) portions exempted, MR 78-193 #23	7/19/58	A
4. Synopsis 78-193, #24	of the Reports relating to the Mid-East Crisis - Reported to the President; covering the period 14-19, July (3 pp) portions exempted, MR 78-193 #24 portions exempted, APPEAL MR 78-193 #24	7/19/58 11/15/84 KB	A

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 23, 1958

Synopsis -- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President - on Mid-East Crisis

21 July --Ambassador Thompson in Moscow sees little danger of Soviet military action over Jordan or Lebanon, but possibility of such action , perhaps as "volunteers" if allies act against Iraq. Chamoun stressed that speaker in Parliament had no authority to make statements in opposition to U. S. intervention; Chehab admitted there has been major UAR inflitration into Lebanon; Nehru warns against intervention in Iraq. U. S. military reports Lebanese Army cooperation with U. S. forces is improving, but Chehab vacillates on action against rebels. Intelligence reports Soviets are reacting politically -- trying to create maximum alarm -- but are cautious militarily, avoiding any commitments; maneuvers continue. Saudi-Arab refusal of overflight permission came as shock to Hussein, who now realizes he stands alone.

22 July -- Ambassador Thompson is puzzled by crudity of Soviet note which makes acceptance less likely -- although meeting would be valuable to the Soviets. Iraqi leaders have asked to retain Western technical assistance and have stated they will honor international commitments. Hussein has changed position, now stating he does not want to become militarily involved in Iraq, but asks for intervention of U. S. troops. No significant change in Soviet military or political reaction to Middle East developments. Prime Minister of Sudan is in increasing difficulty, and is being forced to consider a "national" government including opposition and Nasserite elements. Mirza has sent word opposing Khrushchev's proposal for a Summit meeting, objecting to Nehru's attendance and hoping conference will be avoided. Diem has sent word of belief in righteoutness of American action.

23 July -- Military situation in Lebanon is calm. United Kingdom is weighing recognition of Iraq regime.. Saud has told Hussein of information Egyptians plan move into Gulf of Aqaba area. Murphy is attempting to have Lebanese Parliamentary election of new President before end of month.

Embassy Bonn reports initial German reaction to Near East crisis showed little sense of NATO partnership, solidarity with the U. S.

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NLE BY NARA DATE 11/13/84

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or Western community. Intelligence reports indicate that Soviets are projecting the line diplomatically that western move against Iraq would lead to military countermoves. No significant changes in Soviet military posture. Hussein is very depressed over the developing situation, and UARs propaganda campaign against him (Including a call for his assassination). Sudanese Prime Minister recognizes his position is weakening. British are redeploying forces on a worldwide scale to strengthen Persian Gulf area.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 23, 1958

Synopsis - Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President - General Intelligence

July 22 - 23 -- Reports indicate a record Soviet agricultural harvest this fall -- thus making possible substantial grain exports for political purposes.

In Venezuela, conflict between the junta and Defense Minister is reaching a crisis.

In Geneva Soviets have proposed use of aircraft flights for sampling radioactive debris, but stipulate aircraft of the country being flown must be used with other representatives aboard as observers.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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NR 78-193, #22
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July 19, 1958

Synopsis -- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President

[redacted]

Three recent developments concerning relations of other countries with the bloc give concern -- the Tunisians have approached the bloc with regard to diplomatic relations and the possibility of economic and military aid; the Canadians plan moves toward Peiping as a reprisal for their recent controversy with Diem; and the Finnish elections, in which the Communist front party made major advances, will add to the pressure on the administration -- which is trying to avoid Soviet domination.

Tension is growing between Frondizi and the armed forces in Argentina. The latter show determination to continue as a powerful political force, and Frondizi is striving to limit them to a role as liberators and not conquerors.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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NLE Date 4/16/81

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July 19, 1958

Synopsis of Reports relating to the Mid-East Crisis - Reported to the President

Covering the period 14-19 July

On 14 July press and intelligence reports gave a running summary of events in Iraq beginning with the early morning coup and assassination of governmental leaders. Reports of King Hussein's assumption of control of the Arab Union were also received; together with his public call for action against the revolutionists, and Saud's secret demand for U. S. action against the rebels.

On 15 July the coup in Baghdad was reported localized and military in character; indications coup also effective in outlying areas. News received with enthusiasm in Saudi Arabia except for King's entourage. In Iran, government and military circles are displaying great nervousness over repercussions of the coup. There was ~~possible~~ exuberance among the Kuwaiti population. In Lebanon the rebels were stimulated and encouraged by the coup. Hussein told our Charge that he is counting on the U. S. government to stand by Jordan as its "good and trusted friend." He added he would try to take loyal Iraqi forces to crush the revolt.

July 16 -- The President read the full text of the State Department Staff Summary which included: a report of Chamoun's announcement of the landing of U. S. forces in Lebanon; reactions to the U.S. move in Canada (support by the Diefenbaker government, but with considerable anxiety); cautious Soviet response avoiding commitments to actions from which they could not withdraw, belief by Faisal in Saudi Arabia that we have made a mistake, gratification in Turkey and Pakistan; Israeli reaction to the Baghdad coup was one of deep concern; security measures in Jordan prevented popular disturbances, although excitement is high; the new government in Iraq made statements to our Ambassador that they wished to remain friendly with the U. S.; in Jordan, Hussein has taken quick and vigorous steps to consolidate and secure his power, and take control of Arab Union authority. (We have informed Hussein that we appreciate his strong stand, and stand by pledges to assist Jordan

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to insure its independence and integrity; there was intense tactical maneuvering at the United Nations, both for and against the U. S. intervention in Lebanon.

July 17 -- the President again read the full text of the State Department Summary, including: Hussein requests the UK and US to send troops into Jordan to protect the northern border and assure his control within the country; Ben Gurion has asked if we support the British request for permission to overfly Israel and we have advised that we do; Ghana supports our action in Lebanon; the Swedes move to try to terminate the UN observer group in Lebanon; holding that U. S. presence there conflicts with their mission; Germans in NATO express concern lest the Arab nationalist movement fall into Communist hands; Italy, Norway and Greece agree; our Ambassador in Iraq says that allied landings, unless swift and executed in overwhelming force, would lead to indiscriminate killing and looting among Americans and Europeans; popular reception of U. S. troops in Beirut was enthusiastic (but they were not in contact with Moslem section of city).

July 18 -- the President read the full text of the State Department Staff Summary including : report of Murphy's conversation with Chamoun and Plaza (UN mission) -- Chamoun will try to clean out disloyal elements from Lebanese Army; NATO reactions to UK help to Jordan were generally favorable, with strong support by most delegates; Faisal denies Saudi Arabian clearance for planes to transport POL from Bahrein to Jordan; Israel welcomes US and UK intervention -- will move if Hussein falls; situation in Jordan has quieted and stabilized; Egyptians profess fear of Soviet involvement, and view U. S. warning against attack on US forces as an ultimatum; Chamoun lacks power to remove treasonable elements from his Army. Also on July 18 intelligence reports that Soviets are reacting with intensified political and propaganda measures, but without taking commitments or without significant military moves; growing evidence that Lebanese military forces and rebels may clash with U. S. Marines; in Iraq rebel forces seem to be in control and are consolidating their position -- have received a guarantee by the UAR

of Iraqi territory; information that Lebanese Army initially intended to resist U. S. Marines but backed down at last moment.

July 19 -- USSR continues political attack against western intervention in Jordan and Lebanon, but without commitments and with very cautious statements as to action -- not believed that USSR intends to resort to call to expand or preserve its Middle East positions; attitude of Lebanese Army remains equivocal, with growing probability of terrorist attacks against American troops, together with Fedayeen from Syria; Nehru appears to seek a mediatory role as in Suez and Korean crises; Turks desire to move into Iraq, and say they have decided to do so, asking U. S. material and moral support (notably against USSR); UAR has reacted strongly against the U. S. warning, particularly our warning against attack by forces known to be under UAR control; Yemeni reaction to the coup is mexed with ruling family showing fear of attack against themselves; Faisal stresses neutrality in Saudi Arabia, in contrast to Saud who frantically urges pro-western action against Iraq; Britain has moved a battalion to Aden and authorized British agent in Kuwait to call for troops in event of disturbances. But concern remains in Kuwait due to ineptness of regime; in Iraq high governmental officials express desire to protect commercial and other commitments and to establish good terms with US and UK; Interior Minister Arif is appearing as the real organizer of the coup.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Toner Notes - July 1958

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2.	Staff Notes No. 400 (2 pgs)	7/31/58	A
3.	~~Supplement to Staff Notes No. 399 (2 pgs)~~	~~7/30/58~~ 12/21/81, kc	~~A~~
4.	Staff Notes No. 399 (2 pgs)	7/29/58	A
5.	Staff Notes No. 398 (2 pgs)	7/28/58	A
6.	~~Synopsis -- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President (2 pgs)~~	~~7/28/58~~ 12/22/80, kc	~~A~~
7.	Supplement to Staff Notes No. 397 (2 pgs)	7/26/58	A
8.	Staff Notes No. 397 (2 pgs)	7/25/58	A
9.	Staff Notes No. 396 (2 pgs)	7/25/58	A
10.	Staff Notes No. 395 (2 pgs)	7/23/58	A-RD
11.	Staff Notes No. 394 (1 pg)	7/22/58	A
12.	Staff Notes No. 393 (2 pgs)	7/21/58	A-RD
13.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	7/18/58	A

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16.	Staff Notes No. 391 (2-pgs)	7/14/58	A
17.	Staff Notes No. 390 (2-pgs)	7/11/58	A
18.	Staff Notes No. 389 (2-pgs)	7/11/58	A
19.	Staff Notes No. 388 (2-pgs)	7/8/58	A
20.	Staff Notes No. 387 (2-pgs) portion exempted/ NR 81-179 #14 appeal: portion exempted, NR 81-179 #14	7/5/58	A

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STAFF NOTES NO. 400

July 31, 1958

1. Pakistan

State

...(C)

2. Brazil

Defense

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...(S)

3. Jordan

Defense

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(3. cont.)

... (S)

4. US-USSR

W.H. — Killion

... (S)

5. Chemical Munitions

Defense

... (S)

Interior (S)

6. Desalination. -- Interior has reviewed replies from selected ICA missions and concluded that detailed surveys of these locations are now feasible. Interior's Office of Saline Water participates as a technical advisor, in cooperation with ICA and the NSF, in an OCB sponsored program to build demonstration plants abroad for converting sea water. The next step will be the dispatch of small survey missions to the four countries where our mission responded favorably. (Admin. Conf.) → Libya, Tunisia; Morocco, Israel (Persian Islands ECA)

BOB

7. Career Executive Board. -- Budget has forwarded to Justice a proposed Executive Order on the Career Executive Board which increases the number of members appointed by the President from private life from three to four and the number from Executive agencies from two to three. The additional membership will permit the retention of Dr. Arthur Flemming on the Board when he becomes Secretary of HEW on August 1. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 399

July 30, 1958

1. Coffee. -- The UK wants the Coffee Study Group to prepare an analysis of the world coffee problem for interested governments before making any action decisions. There is little hope that British producing territories would cooperate on international controls. African producers feel that the problem is in the Western Hemisphere and that Brazil could withhold its surpluses from the market to keep the price from falling too much. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Pacific Fallout (Ref. SN # 397). -- A Foreign Office memorandum to Ambassador MacArthur presenting data on the recent fallout exposure of two Japanese ships is not a protest or a prejudging of our current investigation of the problem; but it obviously lays the basis for a later request for compensation, and probably it was intended to help politically during Diet questioning. Press reports quote US doctors as finding no clinical evidence of radiation sickness. (S)

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3. Development Loan Fund Status. -- As of July 18, DLF loans had been approved in the amount $237.9 million, $39.3 million had been earmarked, and FY 58 funds totaling $22.7 million were still available. (S)

4. NAC. -- The National Advisory Council concurs in these Eximbank credits: for Japan $60 million to import raw US cotton, $11 million to help buy generating equipment from General Electric, and $4.8 million to assist on a purchase from Westinghouse; for the Philippines $75 million for US goods and services for economic development; for Mexico $5.4 million for freight car manufacture; and DLF loans of $21.5 million for a Taiwan dam project; $10 million for wharfage in the Federation of Malaya, and $2.1 million for cement production in Korea. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Aircraft Engine. -- Rapid progress is being made by Pratt and Whitney at West Palm Beach on the XJ-58-P-2 turbo jet

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NR 81-179 #13
By DJH Date 12/14/81

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engine, which just made an unofficial 50-hour endurance test. Rated at 26,000 pounds thrust, with afterburner, the engine will power future very high performance aircraft. Originally scheduled for final acceptance in late 1960, it is now expected to be ready for use in February 1960. (C)

6. Emergency Orders. -- In June Air Force Commanders were authorized to issue "Emergency Orders" to reservists assigned mobilization positions within their commands. Issued in advance, these orders become effective from one to thirty days following a declaration of war or national emergency. Their use is limited to reservists who will be urgently needed before their orders could otherwise be issued. (U)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 399

July 29, 1958

1. Near East

ICA ... (S)

2. Lebanon

ICA ... (S)

3. Lebanon

Defense ... (C)

4. USSR

State ... (C)

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5. Explorer IV. -- Preliminary calculations, about 2 days after firing, indicate a perigee of 168 miles, an apogee of 1,240 miles, and a time per orbit of 110.1 minutes. Five channels of information are being recorded. The satellite's estimated life is approximately 5 years, while the radio transmitters should operate about 60 days. (U)

6. Food as Radiation Protection. -- Army has allocated $50,000 in emergency funds to exploit a most promising lead in the problem of increasing resistance to radiation exposure through dietary additives. Preliminary results of animal experiments with broccoli and cabbage suggest practical possibilities for humans. Unlike shielding and drug prophylaxis this method would require no foreknowledge of exposure. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 398

July 28. 1958

1. Missiles.

Defense

... (S)

2. NATO

Defense

... (TS)

W.W. — Saulnier

3. Construction Contracts Increase Sharply. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that the F. W. Dodge estimates of construction contract awards (seasonally adjusted annual rates) increased from $35.9 billion in May to $41.8 billion in June, up about 16 percent. The major improvement was in the public utility industry which would now appear to be going ahead boldly with its large expansion plans. (Admin. Conf.)

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4. Japan & Middle East

State

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(4. cont.)

... (C)

5. European Free Trade Area

State

... (C)

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July 28, 1958

Synopsis -- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President

24 July - Khrushchev ostensibly agrees to US-UK proposals for a Security Council "Summit" meeting, but seeks to ensure that important discussions will take place in a subcommittee of five. Strict security measures are in force in Jordan, but disorders are expected to follow any signs that the West is limiting its support. Sudanese Prime Minister is determined to maintain control, but opposition is growing in Parliament. In Venezuela, danger of a coup has decreased with resignation of Defense Minister, but instability continues. Brazil has instructed its representatives to give solid support to the United States in any emergency session of the United Nations. British are giving consideration to early recognition of Iraq. Turks believe U. S. intervention is needed in Jordan.

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25 July - Lebanese rebels oppose Presidential election, if agreement not reached before hand, unless Chamoun resigns and U. S. forces have been withdrawn. UAR Foreign Ministry call on Embassy in Washington to criticize U. S. "policy of instigating nations of the Middle East to quarrel with UAR." Also instructed to brief Nkrumah and warn him against statements favorable to the West. Thompson believes Khrushchev may seek a detente to last for some years (but not a basic solution of our relations with USSR, which would require renunciation of Communist goals), and thinks there is chance Khrushchev might agree to major settlements, such as subject of Communist China. Confidant of Nasser says Mid East problems should be settled by discussion with Mid East countries rather than big-power conference. (May be an attempt to soften us up, but may also indicate that Nasser feels situation is getting out of hand.)

28 July - Soviets are hinting Khrushchev will press for neutralization of part of Middle East, backed by great power guarantees -- with a mission of neutral countries to supervise US-UK withdrawal,

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NR 78-81 #18
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early elections, and cessation of arms shipments. Chehab has again reneged on his agreement to take military action against the rebel quarter of Beirut. Faisal of Saudi Arabia and the ruler of Kuwait have indicated an inclination toward reconciliation and accommodation with Nasser. Ambassador Hare suggests that, in our action on the Summit meeting, we should avoid a personal rebuff to Nasser. Ambassador Bunker believes Nehru's desire to be helpful, his pro-West sympathy, and his understanding of U. S. purposes, would make it useful to have him present. Ambassador Warren reports that Turkish Foreign Office stresses strongly that Turkey should be represented. In Jordan, Prime Minister states that Hussein would insist on attending. Italian Ambassador has stated that Italy should be included if there are other outside nations. Ambassador Thompson reports that Khrushchev is personally extremely sensitive concerning his prestige, and thinks our resistance may be an effort to make difficulties for him personally. We have advised our missions we are considering the problem of recognition of the new Iraqi regime. Our ambassador there proposes that we wait to see what treatment they give to the old regime. Dr. Fisk, from Geneva, believes Soviets want the Turks to succeed, that they seek early agreement on cessation of tests and will make concessions to get it. Their objective is probably an agreement to a minimal inspection system in order to put pressure on the United States and the United Kingdom, and to make more difficult a later, tighter control system

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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Carbon No. 4

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 397

July 26, 1958

1. Port Security. -- On July 21 Budget sent to Justice an Executive Order proposed by Treasury amending regulations previously issued relating to the screening of seamen, which is one feature of the Port Security Program. A court decision held that existing procedures did not afford seamen all of the protection to which they were entitled and the amendments are designed to bring the procedures into conformity with the court decision. (Admin. Conf.)

2. GSA Activities. -- In the first six months of 1958, incoming orders to GSA's Federal Supply Service show an increase of $29 million, or about 45%, over the same period last year. Since this work was handled by fewer people than in the last fiscal year, operating costs were lower despite the increased volume. (Admin. Conf.)

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3. NAC Activities. -- The National Advisory Council has concurred in: a supplemental investment of $200,000 by the International Finance Corporation in a Mexican industry; International Bank loans equivalent to $39 million in various currencies for transportation in Sudan, and $25 million for thermal power in India. (Admin. Conf.)

4. US-China ... (C)

5. Trade Fairs. -- Commerce reports that the OCB Trade Fair Committee has taken the following action in approving projects and apportioning FY 1959 funds:

(cont'd page 2)

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(a) Fall 1958 Fairs (Apportionment already approved)

Izmir	$183,885
Belgrade	47,773
Zagreb	267,000
Vienna	221,626
Berlin	125,000
Tunis	114,450
New Delhi Solo	275,000
Toronto	10,500
Kabul	25,000
Rio de Janeiro	-
Surabaya	-
	$1,270,239

(b) Approved these projects:

Spring 1959 Fairs

India-Solo-Calcutta	$150,000
Tokyo	300,000
Casablanca	250,000
Poznan	300,000
Paris (tentative)	110,500
Beirut	-
Karachi	-
Hannover	18,750
Barcelona	118,750
	$1,248,000

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

July 25, 1958

From Office of Defense & Civilian Mobilization:

Governor Hoegh reports that the Administration's civil defense legislation, H.R. 7576, was passed by the Senate on July 23. The House, which previously passed this measure, is expected to accept the Senate amendments next week. This is most vital legislation and will tremendously strengthen our capabilities for perfecting an adequate civil defense.



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STAFF NOTES NO. 397

July 25, 1958

1. International Geophysical Year

N.S 7

... (C)

2. US & Iraq

State

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... (C)

3. Japan

State

... (C)

4. Economy. -- Labor Department analysts report the employment situation as mostly stable or somewhat improved between May and July, with indications of moderately favorable trends into the fall. ... The Middle East flare up occurred when many indicators were strengthening, prices were

Labor

1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

firm or edging up, and general psychology appeared improving. Since the Lebanon landings there has been remarkably moderate commodity speculation and little increased buying; but the recent developments are providing an additional demand and price stimulus. ... Improved activity in the second quarter was evidenced by a $2 billion pickup in GNP to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $428 billion, although the improvement was not general. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Rockets

Defense

...(C)

Defense

6. EXPLORER. -- EXPLORER IV is expected to be launched tomorrow morning. EXPLORER V is scheduled for launching 10 days thereafter. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 396

July 24, 1958

W. H. — Saulnier

1. Unemployment. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that there were 45,000 fewer initial claims for unemployment compensation in the week ending July 19 than in the previous week. The drop was a good deal larger than could be expected on purely seasonal grounds. The present rate is just under 350,000 initial claims a week, compared with about 250,000 a week this time last year. But in the interim the figures have been frequently in the range of 450,000 to 500,000 weekly. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Nuclear Matters

W. H. — Killian

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... (S)

3. Missiles

Defense

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STAFF NOTES NO. 394

July 22, 1958

Interior

1. Petroleum. -- At tomorrow's meeting of the Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee, Secretary Seaton is not expected to determine that an emergency exists requiring a plan of action to prevent or alleviate international oil shortages resulting from the critical Middle East situation. The consulting Government agencies generally do not favor such a determination now; but the action could be taken quickly should the situation change. At the meeting they will discuss with industry representatives the major problems which would result from a stoppage of the Middle East oil supply. (Admin. Conf.)

Labor

2. Consumer Price Index. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the CPI increased 0.1% between May and June to 123.7% of the 1947-49 average, but that spendable earnings and buying power of factory workers rose sharply with the lengthened workweek in June. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. North Sumatra

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b.

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 21, 1958

From Treasury:

Deficit Estimated. -- A preliminary report to be issued jointly today by Treasury and Budget shows a FY 1958 budget deficit of $2.8 billion. Both the receipts of $69.1 billion and the expenditures of $71.9 billion were less than expected last January, when a $0.4 billion deficit was estimated. The deficit is also somewhat less than the figure of about $3 billion anticipated by the press ... FY 1957 ended with a budget surplus of $1.6 billion, about the same as for 1956.

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 18, 1958

From Labor:

Labor and the Economy. -- (a) Although recent wage settlements have shown the effects of the recession to a greater extent than those earlier this year, major wage rate increases will probably not average materially lower than those in 1957. ... (b) The general tenor of economic activity in July appears to be at least as good as in June, and confidence is reported to be rising. ... (c) Steel production continues well above the April lows, and recovered moderately in the week of July 12 to 53.4% of capacity. Although a further rise is scheduled for this week, production is below the June peak of 64.9%. ... (d) Auto production has recovered to the June levels in the second week of July. Passenger car production schedules in the third quarter are expected to be 30% less than in the second quarter; however, the fourth quarter output (after model changeover) is scheduled to be almost equal to the fourth quarter of last year. These plans would make the 1958 output 4.4 million cars compared with 6.1 million last year. ... (e) Increases in unemployment-insurance claims in July have been moderate for the season: initial claims dropped substantially to 396,000 in the week ended July 12, following an unusual rise in the preceding week. Continued claims rose about 100,000, but the increase is smaller than usual for this time of year. Under the temporary unemployment compensation program, initial claims declined slightly and continued claims increased. So far, 20 States (including almost all of the durable goods manufacturing areas) and the District of Columbia have set up complete temporary programs.

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 18, 1958

From USIA:

USIA Coverage of Middle East Events. All USIA facilities were immediately put to maximum use on receipt of the first White House announcement. The Voice of America went on a 24-hour schedule with a half hour of news and commentary to the Middle East and Europe starting every hour on the hour. The USIA news radio-teletype network to 80 countries immediately increased its schedule to all points with 100 percent coverage except for Baghdad, where the local situation prevented access to monitoring equipment. All official statements are used in full. Texts are moved by teletype and voice, and recordings by the official concerned used for the broadcasts. Newsreel coverage of the U.S. presentation at the UN has already gone out in 13 different languages. Every country is receiving, beginning today, a full newsreel of the President's statement to the nation. Official statements are being supplemented by commentaries and backgrounders; for example, a reference by the President or Ambassador Lodge to an historical precedent may be amplified by complete background on the reference in question. Editorial comment supporting the U.S. position is immediately picked up, from both the American and foreign press; foreign official statements in support of the U. S. position are also used as they occur. However, the lack of any quantity of foreign supporting statements or opinions has required an emphasis on USIA-originated material. Full coverage, which is made available through U.S. missions to other-country missions as well as the press and public, will continue until further notice.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 392

July 15, 1958

1. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

2. **Wholesale Prices.** --Labor will announce for publication Thursday morning that wholesale prices declined 0.3% between mid-May and mid-June to 119.1% of their 1947-49 level. Lower prices for farm products and for manufactured animal feeds were the largest contributors to the decline. Prices of processed foods advanced and the index for all commodities other than farm products and foods averaged unchanged because of offsetting price movements. (Admin. Conf.)

Labor

3. US-Iceland

Defense

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... (TS)

4. Morocco

ICA

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5. Red China

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6. Turkey

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STAFF NOTES NO. 391

July 14, 1958

1. UAR

State

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2. Turkey

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3. Laos

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4. US-Canada

Defense

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(4. Cont.)

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ICA

5. World Peace Through Law. -- American Bar Association President Rhyne is planning to announce at an international meeting in Cologne on July 21 that the ABA would like to convene a Free World conference of leaders of the bar on World Peace Through Law in Washington, D. C., early in 1959. Mr. Rhyne is authorized to announce that ICA would finance both the general costs of such a conference and the expenses of individual participants. (Admin. Conf.)

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W. H. Saulnier

6. Industrial Production. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that as expected (Staff Notes # 390) the Federal Reserve Board Index of Industrial Production rose two points -- but from a revised May figure of 128 to 130 for June. Thus, we now have two successive months -- May and June -- in which the Index has moved up two points. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 390

July 11, 1958

1. Chemical Munitions

Defense

... (TS)

2. Economic Data. -- (a) Labor will announce on Tuesday that total non-farm housing starts rose more than seasonally in June to 115,000 -- up 15% from a year ago. Seasonally adjusted, private housing starts increased 8% in June, raising the annual rate to 1,090,000 from 1,010,000 in May. Both Labor and Dr. Saulnier consider this an exceptionally good showing. Dr. Saulnier adds that FHA and VA insurance and guarantee applications continue at a very high level. ... (b) Dr. Saulnier reports that the Federal Reserve Board's industrial production index for June, which will be out early next week, may be up by as much as 2 points -- to 129 from the May figure of 127. ... (c) The Council of Economic Advisers' figures indicate that initial claims for unemployment compensation (which rose sharply in the week ended July 5) were actually down just a fraction on a seasonally corrected basis. ... (d) The announced retail sales figure showed a decline from May to June of .5%. However, Dr. Saulnier notes that the final figure may be a slight improvement over the preliminary estimate -- perhaps enough to show no change from May to June. (Admin. Conf.)

Labor + W.H. - Saulnier

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3. US Power Agreement with Japan. (Ref. Staff Notes # 384) -- AEC reports that the Japanese Government has decided not to attempt to get Diet approval of the US-Japanese power agreement at the special session. Instead, both the US and the UK-Japanese power agreements will be submitted to the regular Diet session beginning in September. (U)

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ICA

4. Yugoslav Currency. -- As a first step toward alleviating the long-standing problem of US owned Yugoslav currency, project agreements have been signed releasing the dinar equivalent of $30 million for projects in the fields of agriculture, health, industry and mining. $28.5 million was in the form of loans and $1.5 million was granted. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

5. Algeria

State

6. Nuclear Matters ...(C)

...(C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 389

July 11, 1958

1. Air Force Development. -- (a) ... (S)—(b) ... (S)... (c) By August, all Air Force aircraft (except combat types in operational units) will be painted with luminescent orange markings which flight tests indicate will materially decrease the chances of daylight mid-air collisions under both good and marginal weather conditions. (U)

2. Farm Income. -- Agriculture will announce next Tuesday afternoon that farmers' realized net income in the first half of 1958 was at an annual rate of approximately $13.3 billion. This was 22% higher than the revised estimate for the first half of 1957. The increase reflects an average rise of 8% in prices of farm products, a growth of 3% in the volume of marketings, and the fact that marketings of some crops from last year's late harvest were delayed until this year. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Asian Economic Development Fund. -- Some $94 million of the $100 million appropriated for the Fund was obligated in FY 1958. This includes three major items: The Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit project, the India-Japan iron ore project, and the S. E. Asia Telecommunications project. The Philippine Regional Training Centers project is also included. It is expected that Congress will permit ICA to carry over the unobligated balance ($6 million) into FY 1959. (Admin. Conf.)

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4. Germany - Poland

State

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5. East-West Trade

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... (C)

6. Khrushchev, etc.

State

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 388

July 8, 1958

1. Army Equipment
Defense

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W. W—
Bragdon

2. Highway Programs and Employment. -- General Bragdon reports that the pickup by the Interstate and Federal-aid programs has been offset somewhat by the drop in local programs: from 1956 to 1958 the former gained 80,000 (of which 60,000 was in the Interstate Program) while the latter dropped 30,000, for a net gain of 50,000. These employment trends are roughly parallel to activity. (Admin. Conf.)

P.O.

3. Seaway Stamp. -- Post Office's Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee will meet with Canadian postal officials in Ottawa on July 10 to decide the details of a joint commemorative St. Lawrence Seaway stamp to be issued next year. (Admin. Conf.)

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HEW

4. Public Opinion on Education Proposals. -- All eight known Congressional opinion polls on the subject indicate strong public support for Federal educational legislation along the lines of the President's proposals to Congress. This showing is attributed to increasing public concern over the need to strengthen US education, and to public preference for a program aimed specifically at improving quality, as opposed to a program of more general support for education. The polls, which varied considerably in format and covered representative areas of the country, revealed even greater support than was evident for school construction legislation last year. (Admin. Conf.)

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USIA

5. US Cultural Tours. -- USIA reports that the American cultural troupes traveling in Eastern Europe under the President's Fund have had notable impact on audiences at each appearance. The Philadelphia Orchestra, the American Ballet Theater and the Porgy and Bess opera have been particularly acclaimed. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Afghanistan - Pakistan

ICA

... (C)

State 7. USSR - Yugoslavia

... (S)

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3. General Goodpaster



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Steve Goodpaster

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

July 7, 1958

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

From Defense:

Revision of Uniform Code of Military Justice. This legislation was submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of Defense in the fall of 1957. It was referred to the Armed Services Committees of both Houses, but has not yet been introduced. Consequently, it has no number. Recently Secretary McElroy and Mr. Dechert conferred with Senator Russell on several legislative items, including this one. Indications are that no action will be taken this session. Since there was general agreement between the Military JAGs and the Courts on this legislation, it should have had smoother sailing. There is some indication that the American Legion has expressed reservations on the legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to provide a more efficient administration of military justice, both from the standpoint of the individual and the Government.

Principle Features

1. Single officer courts. Permits an accused to request trial by a single qualified officer.

2. Records of Trial. Permits summarized records of trial in general courts-martial cases where sentence, if adjudged by a special court-martial, would permit record to be summarized.

3. Review of records of trial. Provides that general court-martial cases need not be forwarded to the JAG where sentence, if adjudged by a special court-martial, would not have been so forwarded. Provides that if the accused pleads guilty and states in writing that he does not desire review by a board of review, the case will, instead, be examined in the office of the JAG in accordance with Article 69. Permits JAG to take corrective action in Article 69 cases when needed for errors in law or fact instead of referring them to board of review.

4. Powers of the JAG. Authorizes the JAG to dismiss charges when Court of Military Appeals or board of review orders rehearing which JAG finds impracticable.

5. Execution of sentences. Proposal authorizes a convening authority to order executed all portions of a sentence except that portion involving dismissal, dishonorable or bad-conduct discharges, or affecting a general or flag officer, thus speeding up processing of case.

6. New trial. Extends time within which a petition for a new trial may be filed and grants more comprehensive relief.

7. Votings and rulings. Permits law officer to rule with finality upon a motion for a finding of not guilty.

8. Punitive articles. Adds to the Code a punitive article which is similar to the bad-check statutes of D.C. and Md.

9. Nonjudicial punishment. Provides greater authority for commanding officer in imposing nonjudicial punishment by providing adequate punishments for minor offenses.

10. Miscellaneous. Authorizes confinement, in U.S. facilities, of members of U.S. forces with those of friendly foreign nations.

6/13/5-8

Administratively
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 7, 1958

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census Bureau Data)

	May	June	Change
	(millions)		
Labor Force	69.0	70.4	+ 1.4
Total Civilian Employment	64.1	65.0	+ .9
Unemployment	4.9	5.4	+ .5
Ratio of Unemployment to the labor force (seasonally adjusted)	7.2%	6.8%	-.4%

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Dr. Saulnier comments that: (a) The sharp rise in the labor force is usual for June owing to the entry of large numbers of students.... (b) Of the 900,000 rise in employment, 600,000 of the additional jobs were in agriculture and 300,000 in nonagricultural employment. Although compiled on different bases, the BLS and Census figures are roughly consistent for June. The BLS figure of nonagricultural employment was up 440,000 on an unadjusted basis -- compared with the 300,000 increase estimated by Census -- and up 145,000 after seasonal adjustment.... (c) This seasonally-adjusted rise in nonagricultural employment followed an uninterrupted sequence of declines from August to April and compares with an increase of 90,000 in May. It is especially noteworthy that there was a large increase (44,000) in seasonally adjusted manufacturing employment in June, about equally divided between manufacturers of durable and nondurable goods. For the producers of durable goods, this was the first seasonally adjusted employment increase since December 1956.

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~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 387

July 5, 1958

1. Army Planning. -- The Ready Reserve Strategic Army Force (STRAF) is being developed to undertake combat operations within 6 months after M-Day in a general war, or to reconstitute the Strategic Army Force in the event of limited war. This force now consists of 6 divisions. After the reorganization of Army's Reserve Components planned for FY 1960 it will comprise 7 Army Reserve and National Guard divisions (2 armor and 5 infantry) and supporting units. The force receives preferential treatment as to emergency replacements, equipment and training assistance. As of last December 31: about 73% of initial TOE equipment was either issued or in depot accounts; National Guard strength averaged over 67% and assigned Army Reserve personnel 49%; installations designated to support the Ready Reserve STRAF were 75% capable of doing so by D + 15 days; all divisions could complete mobilization training in 20 weeks, but despite an increase in the general level of individual training there was little progress toward the program's training objective of 13 weeks. ~~(S)~~

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2. U.S. and Japan.-- Minister without portfolio Ikeda has told MacArthur that trade with Communist China is important to Japan, but that joint US-Japanese development efforts in Southeast Asia would help to retard communism and ease Japan's trade problems. MacArthur repeated Secretary Dulles' previous assurances of our interest in cooperating in sound development projects, but added that a formal US-Japanese arrangement might create an adverse reaction in the less developed areas. Ikeda indicated that he simply had in mind close consultations. ~~(C)~~

3. U.S.-Dominican Relations. -- Prior to our June 30 note offering to continue to carry on agreed programs provided there is a "corresponding disposition" on the Dominicans'

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 81-179 # 14.
BY DJH 1/26/84

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(5)
NSC letter 9/26/83
NLE DATE 1/26/84

part, our Ambassador reminded Trujillo that the mutual security program involves mutual effort as well as mutual benefit. Trujillo reaffirmed his pro-US convictions, acknowledged the value of the program and gave the impression that a good possibility exists for continuing the agreements.

[redacted]

4. Antarctica. -- The 11 countries we invited to a conference for a treaty on Antarctica have accepted and we hope it may be convened before the end of August, depending on the course of the current Washington talks designed to make it short and successful. We oppose broadening participation, which would make it unwieldy and subject to political influence and incur the opposition of countries claiming sovereignty over parts of Antarctica. ~~(G)~~

5. NAC. -- The National Advisory Council concurs in a $9.9 million Eximbank credit for electric generating equipment for the Philippines (to be charged against a $75 million credit under consideration for Philippine development projects), and $40 million from the Development Loan Fund to help finance part of Iran's 7-year development program. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 8, 1958

From Labor:

The factory workweek rose sharply from 38.6 hours in May to 39.2 hours in June. This gain of 0.6 hours, coming on top of the rise of 0.3 hours last month resulted in the sharpest two-month rise in the postwar period.



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 7, 1958

From Labor:

Labor and the Economy. -- (a) The dollar value of construction put in place continued at slightly under $4 billion (seasonally adjusted) in June -- about the same as in April and May; private residential building which had been declining moderately through May, picked up slightly in June; industrial construction continued to drop sharply while other types held steady.

(b) Manufacturers' sales increased by $200 million to $25.1 billion (seasonally adjusted) in May, the first rise since July 1957, with almost all of the increases in durable goods.

(c) Steel production in the week ending July 4th was scheduled to drop to 52.7% of capacity; however this is 12% above the April low.

(d) New car sales are running about even with May, which had the highest rate this year; however the level was still some 27% below last year. Auto production in June was also about the same as in May but with cutbacks scheduled for July.

(e) Consumer credit outstanding rose slightly more than seasonally in May to $43 billion although installment credit continued its downtrend.

(f) Profits of manufacturing corporations, after taxes, dropped to $2.5 billion in the first quarter, which was down about $1.6 billion, or 40%, from the same quarter of the past two years. However, dividend payments were maintained at the previous years' level.

(g) Factory hiring and layoff rates improved more than seasonally in May as hiring picked up moderately and layoffs dropped sharply.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 11, 1958

From Labor:

Labor and the Economy. -- (a) Regular unemployment insurance: Preliminary data for the week ended July 5 indicate a sharp rise in initial claims insurance to 467,200, up 100,900 for the week, with 32 States reporting increases. Initial claims always rise sharply at this time of year because of "vacation" shutdowns and, to a lesser extent, because of the availability in most States of a new quarter's wage credits for benefit purposes. ... Insured unemployment moved down again (by 59,200) for the week ended June 28, to 2,551,700, with 41 States reporting reductions, and the rate of insured unemployment edged down to 6.1%.

(b) Temporary unemployment compensation: Initial claims numbered 131,200 in the week of July 5, while insured unemployment amounted to 157,900 for the week ended June 28. To date, 16 States have agreements under the temporary program, 8 (including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) have extended benefits for limited types of claimants, and 5 have adopted their own programs to extend benefits.

(c) Average hourly earnings in manufacturing have been moving upward slowly and were $2.12 in June; weekly earnings of factory workers rose strongly to an all-time high of $83.10 in June as a result of the longer work week.

(d) Steel production in the week ended July 12 is scheduled to recover moderately to 54% of capacity from the 51% level of the previous week, which included July 4.

(e) The Federal Reserve Board's index of department store sales was 134 in June, one point above the May level.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 1, 1958

Manufacturers' Orders. -- Dr. Saulnier comments that revised figures for manufacturers' new orders in May show an increase of .8% over April for the total of all types of companies, but an increase of 4.2% for those companies engaged in producing durable goods. This increase in the new orders for durable goods manufacturers is particularly significant because it is this sector of our economy in which the declines in new orders and shipments has been most pronounced. Also, the 4.2% increase from April to May contrasts with a 5.7% decrease from March to April.

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Signatures - July 1958

SIGNATURES
July 31, 1958

1. Mrs. Eubanks re crocheted rug

2. Dr. and Mrs. Philip Schneider re reproduction of painting

3. Doug Black re Lebanon

4. Helen Waring Martin re David and Goliath

5. Mr. Frank A. Marxen re retirement (has been with Mrs. Doud)

6. Mr. and Mrs. R. U. Blackney, wedding anniversary greetings

7. Frank Boykin re trials, etc.

8. Bill Bates re defense reorganization

9. Jack Foster

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SIGNATURES

July 30, 1958

1. Ellard Pfaelzer - thanks for steak twwezers

2. General John C. H. EE - birthday

3. Rear Admiral L. J. Huffman, honorary membership Coronado Men's Golf Club

4. Congressman Morano re U.S. arms and military equipment to Israel

5. Grenville Clark re World Peace through World Law

6. Arthur Summerfield re 12-cent George Washington stamp

7. O. Preston Robinson re conversation

8. Large photograph for Centro El Salvador-Estados Unidos

9. For A.J.W. LeBien, with best wishes (Tolley

10. General Quesada's cartoon

LL. Albert M Cole re statement on housing bill

12. Congressman Morano re Voters Day

31. Philadelphia orchester re success

14. Senator Aiken re Hudson-Celebration Commission

15. His Excellency Amintore Fanfani re mosaic plaque

16. Howard Cullman re correspondence with Leo Cherne

17. Justinus Sturm re picture he sent the President

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Signatures
July 29, 1958

1. Louis Johnson with bottle of Royal Salute, and note, defense reorganization plan

2. Arthur Summerfield re resolution of 16th Republican District

3. Paul E. Frederick, message to Disabled American Veterans

4. James F. Brownlee, re coronary

5. George W. Hummel, re Resolution, see 2.

6. Congress Van Zandt re letter of constitutent on Middle East

Congressman Carl Vinson re defense reorangization and Bryce's efforts 7.

8. Congressman Tewes endorsement of someone for that darn Natinal Outdoor Commission

9. Donald Quarles - birthday note.



10. Adolph G. Storz, Omaha, re stories sent Homer Gruenther

11. Dr. E. Stanley Jones re prayers of members of American Christian Ashram

12. Arthur Summerfield re Eugene L. Lyons

13. Frederick G. Payne, re offer to use home of Robert Tyle at Bar Harbor

14. Robert Ryle re offer to use home

SIGNATURES
July 28, 1958

1. Reverend Archie E. Brown, Illinois Baptist State Association - prayers

2. Congressman Gerald Ford, thanks for help on space bill

3. Styles Bridge, thanks for help on space bill

4. Kenneth Keating, space bill

5. Congress James Fulton space bill thanks

6. Irving Geist re use of home for UN

7. Mrs. Harry Warner re death of her husband

8. Jack Warner re death of his brother

9. Dr. Elson re Mid East

10. Vernon Stouffer re electronic oven



11. For Senator and Mrs. Jacob K. Javits
with best wishes and warm personal regard from their friend

12. Arville L. Funk re Battle of Corydon

13. Reverend George A. Linsker re prayers of people of Pottstown

14. Mrs. Pauline Udall Smith re book

15. Colonel William J. Wuest, re hyacinths in The Hague

16. Mrs. Claire L. Chennault re death of husband

17. Dr. Edward L. R. Elson - re Mid East

18. Vernon Stauffer re electronic oven

SIGNATURES
July 25, 1958

1. Willis P. Duruz re ICA in Bolivia

2. Walter T. Margetts re Bertha Adkins appointment

3. Mrs. Stanley D. Pace re Lebanon

4. Neil Jacoby re reprint of lecture by Dr. Albert Y. Badre

5. Justin Dart, acknowledging letter from his son

6. Daniel M. Lund re pin from Boys Nation

7. Jim Stack re Third Division patch

8. Mrs. Wesley Dixon re Bertha Adkins

9. Arthur Summerfield, re Simon Bolivar stamps

10. Joack Lawrence re reply to Mr. K.

11. Floyd E. Ricker re honorary membership in Garden City Chamber of Commerce

SIGNATURES
July 25, 1958

1. Wright Morrow re Ambassador Hill and Mid East

2. Senator Martin re National Corn Picking Contest in Nebraska

3. William K. Schomburg, who likes America

4. Spyrous Skouras re Middle East

5. Dr. Charles Lowry, re thoughts on American leadership, Communism is in internal difficulties, and Mid East

6. Photograph for S/Sgt Louis McElroy, Columbine Guard (Tolley)

7. For: Livie and Betty Merchant, with the affectionate regard of their friend (large Begley)

8. Mr. J. B. West - birthday greetings

9. Priscilla Lee Bruns - re prayer brought to White House



SIGNATURES - July 25

1. Doug Black - birthday note

2. Ken Royall - birthday note

3. Harry T. Morgan - re Abilene background

4. Louis Lowenstein re support

5. Preston Hotchkis re Lebanese situation

6. National Commander Stuart J. Satullo, AMVETS, support

7. Dr. William T. R. Fox, re Inspection for Disarmament

8. Mr. Richard L. Roudebush, Commander, Veterans of foreign Wars, re support

9. Mr. Robert H. Johnson, Elks -- re support

10. Carl Vinson - re defense reorganization bill

11. Richard Russell - re defense reorganization bill

12. Stuart Symington

13. Mrs. Harold North - birthday

14. Leverett Saltonstall - defense reorganization

15. George Mahon - defense reorgan.

16. Clarence Cannon - defense reorganization

17. Frank Becker -- defense reorganization

18. Paul Kilday - defense reorganization

19. Leon Gavin - defense reorganization

20. Aksel Nielsen re meat

SIGNATURES
July 24, 1958

1. Joe Martin, recommendation for National Outdoor, etc.

2. J. Cline House - message to National Federation of Post Office Clerks

3. Peter Frelinghuysen re achievements of last six years

4. R. Beecher Witt, approval of Mid East action

5. Lew Douglas, necessity mutual aid funds

6. John Steele promotion to Bureau Chief TIME



7. Bob Wilson re National Outdoor, etc.

8. Senator Flanders on problems of spring clothespin industry

9. Message to United Givers Fund

10. Lyndon Johnson - reciprocal trad

11. Bill Knowland, ditto e

12. Harry Byrd, ditto

13. General Nevins - re Black Brutus

SIGNATURES
July 22, 1958

1. Ed Eisenhower, re statement about the President's taking a mulligan

2. Dr. Louis Evans re assurance that people approve of Mid East action

3. Dr. Edward Dahlberg re call for penitence and prayer on behalf of National Council of Churches

4. Captain George W. Poschner, disabled veteran, approves of Mid East action



5. Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, offer of services

6. Bourke Hickenlooper the National Corn Picking Contest

7. The Honorble John C. Vivian re Federal expenditures and taxes

8. For Harvey Roney, with best wishes from DDE delegate to 1952 convention

9. Commandant Rene Chesnais - re birth of son

10. Picture signed at Johns Hopkins for John Campion

SIGNATURES
July 21, 1958

1. Dr. Erick Walker re biography of General John F. Reynolds

2. Mrs. Louise Cromwell Häberg (formerly Mrs. Douglas MacArthur) re breaking relations with the Soviets

3. Jack Budinger re approval of action in Lebanon

SIGNATURES
July 21, 1958

1. Chapman Revercomb re National guard, he opposes reduction.

2. Earl Kincaid, declaration of faith

3. Douglas Black, birthday letter

4. Frank Sanderson, birthday letter

5. Congressman Tollefson re recommendation to National Outdoor, etc.

6. Gordon McDonough thanking him for work on space bill

7. Congressman Judd re Middle East

8. General S. B. Hays latest volume in medical history of Army in World War II

9. First day cover for Marshall Beverly

10. Photograph for Jack P/b/ Young, taken at West Point

SIGNATURES
July 18, 1958

1. Message for Jewish High Holy Days

2. Frank Twitty re papaya and pineapple

3. Calvin Fentress re help on President's Committee for Traffic Safety

4. E. F. DuPont, same thing

5. Ben S. Gilmer, same thing

6. T. S. Peterson, same thing

7. Joseph Hutchinson re Annapolis speech

8. Raoul Diaz de Arana, re congratulations wedding anniversary

9. Cecil S. McConnell, re letter about stopping at Massena

10. Reverend William Felmuth re message of United Pres. Church

11. Chick Evans re golf score

12. Marshall Norling re HIS golf game

13. Spyros Skouras re films to Russians

14. Fred Gurley, re Lebanese situation

15. Ed Hastings, papaya

16. Senator Reverecomb re West Virginia Fair

17. Maurice Rose re U. S. Military Academy

SIGNATURES
July 16, 1958

1. Governor James F. Byrnes - re Lebanon action

2. Richard Amberg, re Governor Adams

3. Raymond Pitcairn re trip to Canada

4. Sig Larmon re birthday

5. General Nevins re birthday

6. General Caffey re birthday

7. John Marshall Butler re transfer of 43 naval vessels to friendly nati nations

8. Craig Hosmer - re recommendation Walter L. Soott to Mrs. Rollin Brown, that National Outdoor Com.

9. Tom Kuchel, same subject

10. Firmin Van Bree re ham

11. His Grace Bishop Germanos

12. Theodor McKeldin re visit to Canada - re Atomic testing

13. Harry Luce re cannot attend Urban League dinner

14. Dr. Saulnier re slides

15. Harry Truman re statement on Lebanon

16. Louis Johnson re Lebanon

17. Mrs. Frank Knox - re letter, re Adams

18. National Commander John S. Gleason, Jr. - re Lebanon

SIGNATURES

1. General Mark Clark re decision to go to Lebanon
2. Dillon Anderson re Lamar Fleming
3. Larmar Fleming re defense of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act
4. President David McKay re message of approval of action in Lebanon
5. George McManus re flies tied for the President
6. Richard Robie re Governor Adams
7. R. Douglas Stuart re trip to Canada
8. Walter Williams

(. S/Sgt Macdonald - waitdd on table at Embassy -- President has known before, Ottawa.



10. Congressman Becker re Juan J. Castillo
11. Congressman Edgar W. Hiestand re no new Federal agencies
12. Chapman Revercomb re J. Roy Price for ODM

L#. Charles Brownson re Helen Edmonds for UN

14. Ed Thye re Small Business permanent status
15. Helen Weaver North re son
16. Freeman F. Gosden re letter about Tulips

SIGNATURES
July 16, 1958

1. Howard Cullman re items about Fair

2. Mrs. Wallis Parker re death of husband

3. George Woodruff - re doll

4. Charles White re chairmanship Advisory Committee Business Council for International Understanding

5. Harry Wise re - meeting at Massena

6. Ronald Webster re illness, re help in campaigns

7. Jack Martin re birthday



8. Robert Lehman re salmon

9. Grace B. Doering re support for mutual security program of National Association of Women Lawyers

10. Styles Bridges re The Famous Five

11 Senator They re appointment L. G. Hedman, National Recreation Com.

12. George Aiken re Donald Smith, same Com.

13. Frank Barrett, same com. endorses Frederick Champ

14. Senator Hoblitzell re address to Canadian Parliament

15. Thomas Pelly re redesigning flag

16. Holmes Alexander re book

SIGNATURES
July 14, 1958

1. General Joseph F. Battley, re appearing at meeting of National Paint, Varmish and Lacquer Association

2. Kenneth Clark, Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club
He was the professional

3. Mrs. H. Clifford Northcott, re note returned to White House for postage due

4. John E. Bierwirth re salaries to Governors of the Federal Reserve System

5. John D. Hoblitzell re golf, West Virginia State Fair

6. Miller Watkins, Augusta Fire Department

7. Dr . Hoyt S. Purvis, re award by A, erican Optometric Association

8. The Honorable Fred Schwengel, re Lincoln Group of District of Columbia

9. John McCloy re Council on Foreign Relations dinner in fall

10. Message to James C. Auchincloss re Capital Hill Club

11. Message to Walter DeLamater, Knights Templar

12. Margaret Chase Smith re design for flag of constitutent

13. Jack Cory, message for Wauwatosa, Wisconsin , News Times

14. Message for Federal Service Overseas Fund Campaign

15. W lter Gentry Buckner re prayer for defense reorganiztion bill

16. Prime Minister D vid Ben Gurion, re album commeorating 10th anniversary of independence of Israel

17. President, Frederick Chamber of Commerce re invitation to attend observance of 75th Anniversary of Civil Service Act

18. Hossein Khatai - design for crystal

19. George Kirksey, re Terry's Texas Rangers

20. H. Walter Graves, (Mrs.) re nice letter about attitude on Europeans toward the President

21. Dr. Edward H. Litchfield re America Votes series

22. Mrs. Bertha M. Kreider, re afghan

23. Red Reeder re latest book

24. General Franklin re bill for superliner

SIGNATURES
July 14, 1958

1. For Tiny and Bob Schow, with affectionate regard from their old friend

2. Russell V. Mack, endorsement of Bernard Orell for Outdoor Recreation Resources

3. Jacob Javitz re Edward J. Donovan for appointment to Board of Patrol

4. Edward J. Thye re Bernard L. Orell

5. Bobby Cutler re General Goodpaster, re his niece

6. Lt. William Kincaid, re trip on Coast Guard Cutter Maple

7. Martin Oettershagen re Seaway trip

8. Participants in 1958 All American Soap Derby

9. Paul Grouch re visit to St. Lawrence Seaway

Letters, July 11, 1958.

Ottawa

1. Ambassador Merchant

2. Mrs. Merchant

Washington

3. Congressman Hillings re passport legislation

4. Message for International YMCA

%. Message for Citizens for Eisenhower



6. Messzge Iota Phi Lambde Sorority

7. Frank Becker re foreign service

8. Commissioner of Police, Detroit ' Know and Respect your Police Officer Week

9. Dr. Elmer Hess re Assistant Secretary of Defense position

10. National Commander AMVETS re convention

11. Message for National Brotherwood week

12. Dr. Gunnar Gunderson re Assistant Secretary of Defense position

Originals
July 10 -

July 10, 1958

Mr. Ambassador:

Blame this on Phyllis Bernau; not on me. She suggested you would be just the proper person to read the attached pile of "thank you" letters. I am listing them just in cases I omitted anyone.

Feel free to make any corrections or suggestions you wish. I have tried to check with your secretary or someone else all the salutations, etc.

1. The Governor General
2. The Prime Minister
3. Mrs. Lionel Massey
4. The Speaker of the Senate
5. The Speaker of the House
6. The Minister of Transport
7. The Minister of Veterans' Affairs
8. The Deputy for Veterans' Affairs, Col. Mace
9. The Commissioner, RCMP
10. The Mayor
11. Constable Macdonell
12. The Ambassador of Turkey
13. The Ambassador of Colombia - coffee
14. Group Captain Mussells
15. Mr. John A. Cross
16. Major General Harry F. G. Letson
17. Lord Alexander

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If you could check them -- and if we could get the President to sign some time -- it would be wonderful.

Ann Whitman

SIGNATURES
July 7, 1958

1. Judge Scovel Richardson re wedding anniversary

2. K. S. Adams re Ben Hogan practice club

3. L. R. Sanderson re Augusta photographs

4. Henry Cabot Lodge re not attending Shah of Iran luncheon

5. Mayor of Burlingham - California - regarding Resolution of City Council honoring President

6. For ~~K K~~ Judge Frank A. McKinley, with best wishes and high esteem for a distinguished jurist

7. For Colonel Robert Croft, with best wishes from

8. John K. Herbert re "Again the Bugle."

9. Judge Arthur Stanley re appointment

10. Henry Ford re S-3500

11. Senator Wiley re Antarctica commission

12. Harlow Curtice re S-3500

13. Ezra Benson re Agriculture report for 1957

14. William R. Strickland re help with tree borers

15. Willard Rappleye re book on history of Faculty of Medicine at Columbia

16. Jack Foster re letter to Sherman Adams

17. Mr. Charles Stallings re 50th wedding anniversary

18. Mrs. Clarence Schoo re accident.

19. AEC Photograph signed for Dr. Eisenbud, New York Operations office.

SIGNATURES
July 3, 1958

1. Jim Farley - wedding congratulations

2. Margaret and Tony Biddle - wedding anniversary congratulations

3. Bill Lee - letter about family

4. William Morin re hats

5. Congressman Morano about Hats

6. H. Schmelzer re Brussels Fair exhibit

7. W. F. Libby, re acting as chairman of AEC

8. The Shah of Iran, thank you for gifts



9. Bob Hess, anniversary congratulations

10. White House staff -- two white pines

11. The Honorable Maurice H. Stans, with best wishes and high esteem for a distinguished American, from his friend, Dwight D. Eisenhower

12. A. T. Spaulding, thanks for note of understanding

SIGNATURES
July 2, 1958

1. Floyd Akers - birthday note

2. Arthur Larson, birthday note

3. Peter Buckner re Defense reorganization

4. Karen Schulz - birthday note

5. Charlene and David Marx re hawthorne trees

6. Louis Marx re birthday note

7. Dr. Gaylord P. Harnwell, cannot attend Oct. 10 dinner for Dr. Ravdin

8. Nelson Rockefeller re birthday note

9. Ellen Doud Moore re birthday note

L). Gordon Gray re his party on the 21st for Bobby Cutler

11. Veterans of Foreign Wars, Fairbanks, Alaska - thanks for flowers

12. Congressman Griffin re Gordon B. Bonfield for National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission

13. Jack Westland re Bernard L. Orell for National, etc.

14. Gordon L. McDonough re nation's long-run economic problems

15. Judge Parent re 80th birthday anniversary

16. Sister Eleanor McNabb, visited President

17. Sister Mary Basil Roarke, visited President

18. Sister Isabel Tuohy - visited President

19. Sister Mother Francine Lepicard re same visit

20. For George Bradford, with best wishes from

21. For Jerry Eubanks with best wishes from

22. For Jimmy Turner with best wishes from

23. For Tommie Caldwell, with best wishes from

(all these worked on tree at country

24. For Captain David J. Colgan, USAF (Tolley) with appreciation of services as a White House Aide and with best wishes

25. For Captain John F. Hook, ditto

26. For Captain Henry S. Sachers, ditto

27. For Captain Rodman C. Rainville ditto

28. For Lt. Williams S. Lewis, ditto

29. Aksel Nielsen re telegram, flies, Broomfield dam

30. Paul Dudley White about wanting to go to Communist China

31. Lew Douglas re tax reduction suggestion

SIGNATURES
July 1, 1958

1. Mrs. Bill Tilghman re book on life of her husband

2. Lord Baillieu re not going to ceremony of dedication of American Memorial Chapel at St. Paul's Cathedral

3. Congressman Adair re letter from John Marty

4. John Marty re three percent tax on transportation of property

5. Stanley Marcus re Brussels Fair

6. Sumner G. Whittier cannot attend Fifth Annual National Veterans Day Ceremony at Arlington

7. Message to American Hoppital Association 60th Anniversary

*. Anniversary congratulations - Foster Dulles

9. Jim Mitchell - anniversary congratulations

10. Arthur Hays Sulzberger - anniversary congratulations

11. Colonel James Stack - anniversary congratulations

Staff Memos - July 1958 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Memorandum, DDE to Secy. of Defense~~ 76-50	~~12/16/77 bc~~	~~7/31/58~~	~~A~~
2. Memorandum of Conversation, DDE, Italian Prime Minister Fanfani and others (4 pgs)		7/30/58	A
3. ~~Memorandum for File re phone conversation, DDE and Dulles~~ (2 pgs) 78-77, #7	3/6/81, bc	~~7/30/58~~	~~A~~
4. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting (2 pgs) (portions excised by NLE staff)		7/25/58	A
5. Memo of Conf., DDE, Dulles, Herter, Reinhardt, Hagerty, Goodpaster re Middle East, Khrushchev, deGaulle (2 pgs) 76-49 (exempt per State ltr. - 3/18/77) portions exempted, NR 80-421, #2 portions exempted NR 83-20 #3		7/25/58	A
6. Memo of Conf., DDE, Nkrumah and others (5 pgs)		7/24/58	A
7. ~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Dulles, G. Smith, Quarles, McCone, Strauss, George Allen, Gordon Gray, Harr, Goodpaster re nuclear testing~~ 77-16, #2	1/10/78-bc	~~7/24/58~~	~~A~~
8. ~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Dulles, Goodpaster re Summit Meeting~~ 76-49	12/20/77-bc	~~7/24/58~~	~~A~~
9. ~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Secy. Dulles, Allen Dulles, Rountree, Reinhardt, Quarles, Twining, Goodpaster re Middle East~~ (5 pgs) 76-53 (portions exempted, state ltr - 11/10/77)	8/4/82 bc	~~7/24/58~~	~~A~~
10. ~~Memcon. (State), DDE and Nkrumah~~ 78-86, #1	4/14/78-bc	~~7/23/58~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 35
Folder: Staff Memos - July 1958 (1)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~11. Legislative Leadership Meeting Supplementary Notes~~ 11/29/77-bm		7/22/58	A
12. Memo of Conf., DDE, Nixon, Dulles, Herter, Rountree, Allen Dulles, Twining and others, 7/20/58 re Middle East (7 pgs) 76-54 (exempt per State ltr. – 11/23/76) per EK MR 81-175 #3 per EK MR 83-23 #1		7/21/58	A
~~13. Memo of Conf., DDE, Twining, Goodpaster re military assistance (1 pg)~~ 4/8/81 EKS		7/19/58	A
~~14. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/29/77-bm.		7/18/58	A
~~15. Table re Mutual Security Program FY 1959 (1 pg)~~ 7/17/81 EKS		7/18/58	A
~~16. Memcon., (State), DDE, Swedish Ambassador Gunnar Jarring and others (2 pgs)~~ DOS 6/19/82		7/17/58	A
17. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Dulles, Lloyd, Lord Hood, Reinhardt (3 pgs)	7/17/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 35 Folder: Staff Memos - July 1958 (1)

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STAFF NOTES, July, 1958

July,	1958	Memorandum on travel of Americans to Red China
July	1	Meeting with Shah in Shah of Iran
	1	Legislative meeting
	1	Science education bill
	3	Dulles report on problems with De Gaulle
	2	Memorandum on Fort Sill, Oklahoma
	7	Senator Williams re Governor Adams
	7	Memorandum on Senate Space Bill
	7	Meeting with Lyndon Johnson on space bill
	8	Meeting with Harry Byrd on reciprocal trade, integration
	8-11	Canada -- see report on meetings with officials there
	12	Governor Hoegh on Operation Alert
	14	Beginning of Mid East Crisis 10:50 A.M. meeting of top officials
	14	Meeting with Congressional Leaders
	14	With Top Administration people after Congressional Leaders
	15	Report by General Twining on landing operations in Lebanon
	16	Meeting with Quarles re reserve officers
	16	Legislative meeting
	16	Meeting with Dulles, Murphy to go to Mid East
	17	Legislative notes by Bryce Harlow
	17	Meeting with Dr. Killian on Space Bill
	17	Report by Dr. Saulnier on Housing and Related Legislation
	17	Minutes of meeting with Selwyn Lloyd

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STAFF NOTES - July - 2.

July	17, 1958	Meeting with Swedish Ambassador
	17	Memorandum on mutual security program cuts
	18	General Twining on aid to Turkey and Iran
	20	Conference on Mid East
	21	Breakfast with Clarence Cannon on mutual aid
	21	Bryce on talking to Sam Rayburn about mutual aid
	22	Meeting with Mr. and Mrs. O. Preston Robinson
	22	Conference with John Hannah on Civil Rights
	22	Legislative minutes
	23	George Allen conference - radio operations Mid East
	23	Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana
	23	Dulles and others on Mid East situation
	24	Dulles on bringing UN into Summit meeting
	24	Dulles and others -- atomic weapons tests
	24	Prime Minister Nkrumah's second talk
	24	Dr. Elson's solution for the Mid East
	25	Dr. Killian's report on negotiations for director of Space Agency
	25	Analysis of Mutual Security appropriations
	25	Dulles and others re comments on reply to Khruschchev
	29	Legislative minutes
	28	Excessive congressional authorizations and appropriations table
	30	Re George Allen's approach to Khrushchev (turned down by Sec. State)
	31	Memorandum to crack downon discipline in Department of Defense
	31	Problems of July 31, 1958 !

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PROBLEMS ON JULY 31, 1958

Lebanon

Jordan

Khrushchev and the Kremlin

Baghdad Pact

Security Council Meeting

Little Rock and Segregation

Balloons) Violation of orders
) by
Border violations by American Planes in Caspian) subordinates

Inflation

Deficits and Increasing National Debt

Adams

Mutual Security Appropriations

Excess Appropriations

Farm Legislation

Labor Legislation

Veto Problems affecting all bills in which there is divided opinion within the Administration

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-50 #90
By DWD Date 12/12/77

July 31, 1958

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

There is disturbing evidence of a deterioration in the processes of discipline and responsibility within the Armed Forces. Setting aside earlier instances, I refer to recent occurrences which have special seriousness because of their operational character or connection. They include, in particular, unauthorized decisions which have apparently resulted in certain balloons falling within the territory of the Communist bloc, a reported violation of the Soviet border in the Caspian Sea area by one of our reconnaissance aircraft following a route that contravened my standing orders, and statements resulting in the disclosure of the location of certain of our atomic weapons storage and assembly sites within the United States.

The harm done by this type of thing to the conduct of our international affairs, and to our national security, is obvious.

I believe it is essential that action be taken at once, with provision for the appropriate degree of security, to fix responsibility in these instances through formal investigation and report, and to institute a general tightening of disciplines and command and executive responsibility within the defense establishment.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

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MEMORANDUM FOR FILE
July 30, 1958

The President telephoned the Secretary about an idea George Allen had brought to him this morning. Mr. Allen presented the rough draft of the kind of message that he thought the President might well send to Khrushchev and in so doing, score a great psychological advantage. The President respects Mr. Allen highly and was glad to get, as he always is, his slant on anything that has to do with our information activities and their possible impact on the world.

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The letter suggestion is this: that the President write Mr. Khruschev a "folksy" note inviting him to the United States as one friend to another. But the invitation would be so worded that it carries an implied gibe against the Soviet practices of secrecy and remoteness.

When the President saw Mr. Allen, this morning, he suggested that Mr. Allen show it to the Secretary.

The President has some difficulty in accepting Mr. Allen's thought -- essentially because it is turning the other cheek to the barrage of issues, prevarications and outright lies with which Khrushchev has filled his latest letter. This is the purpose of Mr. Allen's idea -- he believes that by showing an attitude of open-handed hospitality and friendly welcome a great propaganda victory would be scored in the world and probably it would leave Mr. K. speechless (this the President doubts).

On the other hand, the President and the Secretary have decided that in reply to the current note there ought to be a rather barbed reference in the first paragraph to Khrushchev's lack of diplomatic manners and thereafter ignore his issues. They have agreed to that the American people would probably be getting somewhat tired of our polite, even if firm, rejoinders to Mr. K's diatribes of increasing bitterness. They have felt they had to be pretty curt, state American's fundamental position in any forthcoming conference and frankly inform him "take it or leave it."

In attempting to guage the psychological reaction of people both at home and abroad to such differences in approach, the President thinks that no one is really expert -- he said possibly we do more guessing than we do judging.

Nevertheless, the President's own opinion is that the approach he and the Secretary had agreed upon -- and the gist of which has been communicated to our allies -- is to be preferred. Possibly there might be other circumstances and another communication when the President would go along with George Allen's idea, which he admits in some ways is very appealing.

The President said that one of Mr. Allen's ideas is to get up a message in which he, as an individual rather than as the head of government, would speak to Mr. Khrushchev as an individual. Mr. Allen thinks this is an important factor in reaching his conclusion that by such a letter he would put Mr. K. in a difficult position.

* * * * * * *

Most of the above was done from notes that the President had dictated in form a letter to the Secretary and decided not to send. When he did talk to the Secretary, the latter said that he and C. D. Jackson had talked to Mr. Allen and had agreed that the present idea was not good. But they had been careful to encourage him and to ask him to submit other ideas -- they want ideas.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Staff notes.
7/29

July 29, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Outer Space

The accompanying supplemental request includes $125,000,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for outer space programs. With this sum, the total authorization for 1959 for outer space purposes will be as follows:

ARPA

117-L reconnaissance project.....	186,000,000
Other military space projects....	108,000,000
Total ARPA	294,000,000

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NASA

Civilian space projects.....	242,000,000
Total	536,000,000

This appears to be a very large sum for outer space activities and, of course, it will have substantial implications as to the future level of authorizations. I hope it can be made clear that the ARPA portion, at least, will be much less in future years and that the civilian programs are not to grow rapidly.

Director

Attachment

Excessive Congressional Authorizations
and Appropriations which may involve
Considerations of Veto

Staff note 7/29

	1959 Additional NOA (millions)
Appropriations	
Defense appropriations, Senate Committee action - not mandatory to use but would add pressure for increasingly higher future levels of spending	$1,284
Public Works Appropriation - Senate version would add 74 new starts with cost to complete of $983 and annual requirement of $200 for construction in 1962	49
Independent Offices appropriation - House would add $589 and set precedent for future added contributions to civil service retirement fund. Bill also includes $167 for direct construction in lieu of lease-purchase, greater requirements in future years	766
HEW appropriation	167
Authorizations enacted or pending	
Atomic Energy Commission - aim to force start of construction on plutonium production reactor and other unneeded items.	200
Aid to schools in impacted areas - continues liberal program against Administration recommendation, making difficult any future curtailment	79
Airport construction grants - Senate action would require $175 program level in 1959 and $100 program in 1960-1963	112
Housing Bill of 1958 - Senate action would commit Administration to higher than recommended levels through 1964	575
Public facility loans - House Committee action would increase Senate action by $1,000 and set precedent for large continuing program	1,900
Nuclear ice breaker - congressional effort to require relatively low priority item	60
Public assistance grant increases - revise formulas to increase Federal share of cost	288
Area assistance program - would initiate more liberal program than recommended by Administration	250

Tax bills

Deductions for pensions for self-employed.....	$360
Deductions for railroad retirement tax payments	30



July 29, 1958

July 29, 1958

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL



Dear Mr. Stans:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be useful to you:

Social Security Legislation - It was the consensus that the proposed changes in the old age assistance grant program are contrary to the recommendation in the last Budget Message for gradual reduction of Federal participation, and are also contrary to the original expectation that this program would gradually be displaced by the old age insurance system.

Regarding the changes proposed by the House Committee in the old age insurance system, emphasis was placed on the need for thorough Senate Committee hearings since substantial changes are involved.

Defense Appropriation - It was reaffirmed that --

(1) the increases for personnel in excess of the Administration's recommendations are considered unjustified;

(2) any increases for accelerating certain new weapons programs should, if authorized, be on a "no year" basis with the understanding that the additional funds would be utilized only if efficiently usable;

(3) the proposed increased rate of production of B-52s and KC-135s is not deemed essential;

(4) regarding the Symington amendment for increased air lift, it is believed that the capacity now provided is adequate; in this connection, it was noted also that KC-97s will be available for air lift purposes as they are replaced by KC-135 tankers.

Efforts will be made to remove the restriction on Department of Defense funds for Congressional liaison.

Copy for Mrs. Whitman

The need for restoration of O&M funds was emphasized, as was the absence of any significant carryover for this purpose.

It was agreed that Section 612, concerning reporting of reservations placed upon funds, should be clarified so as to apply only to major Defense items rather than all Government programs.

Mutual Security Appropriation - It was agreed that all possible effort should be made in the Senate and in Conference to effect restoration of funds in the order of $450 - $500 million.

Under Secretary Dillon will provide the Leadership with a memorandum regarding the specifics of military assistance programs, especially for Iran and Turkey where United States programs must be promptly and markedly accelerated as an essential to United States security.

USIA Supplemental Appropriation - The President stressed the need for immediate improvement of our broadcast facilities -- especially to the Middle East -- and the consequent urgency of securing approval of this supplemental appropriation.

Minerals Program - Efforts will be continued to secure favorable action by the Rules Committee and on the House floor on this measure.

Civil Service Retirement Appropriation - It was agreed that there is no requirement for placing the CSC retirement fund on an actuarial basis at this time, that there is not now any necessity for this additional $589 million payment by the Federal Government to the fund, and that efforts to defeat the proposal should be continued.

Convertibility of Plutonium Reactors - Efforts will be made to eliminate the convertibility provision from the appropriation for another plutonium reactor.

Sincerely,



L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

The Honorable Maurice H. Stans
Director
Bureau of the Budget

25 July 1958

MEMORANDUM TO: The President

When you meet with the Soviets, it would be well if you were prepared with a new idea which, like your announcement of the Atoms-for-Peace program in 1953 and your call for Open Skies in 1955, would fire the world's hope and imagination and overshadow the charges and counter-charges which Soviet propaganda will bring to the conference table. This memorandum is to suggest such an idea.

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All the states of the Middle East have two common characteristics -- an intense, almost psychopathic pride -- and a common shortage -- water. Indeed, the most important need of all the Middle Eastern countries is water. With the exception of small areas in Turkey, Lebanon and Israel, widely separated moist places in the mountains, scattered oases and stretches of land adjacent to a few large rivers, the territory is barren. As a result a portion of the population is nomadic, constantly seeking pasturage. Another portion is eking out a sub-standard existence from meagre agricultural resources. The cities are over-populated by people who cannot find useful work because of lack of water (and of other resources) which inhibits industrial growth. The entire area suffers from disease and poverty, limited access to education, and strife between governments engaged in disputes about water rights.

Contrary to popular belief, the infertility of this great region is not entirely due to insufficient rainfall. In biblical times (which are recent in terms of the earth's history), the "rains in due season" and the "first rain and the latter rains" were duly recorded. The annual rainfall in Jerusalem, for instance, exceeds the rainfall of London by about three inches. Some areas have more rainfall than Jerusalem while others, of course, have considerably less. Nowhere is the rainfall used to full economic advantage.

Unfortunately, the precipitation is not well distributed throughout the year; most of it occurs within a few days and is followed by periods of drought. Without proper installations, the very large run-off is wasted and flood damage ensues.

There are reported indications of considerable subterranean water resources, such as rivers and underground reservoirs. Much of this latter reserve has accumulated over the ages but a considerable quantity of water is added every year. These resources presently are as unavailable to the inhabitants as though they were on the moon.

Through the use of radioisotopes, the courses of these underground rivers could be located and accurately charted. The underground reservoirs could be identified as fossil or current and the rate of annual replenishment determined. Correlated geological studies could indicate proper methods of increasing the subterranean water supply.

To impound the annual water surplus and to lift the subsurface water up to the land for agriculture and industry requires modern engineering, electrical energy (which can be produced from low-cost indigenous oil and natural gas or even from atomic reactors) -- and the investment of considerable amounts of capital. The capital outlays, however, will be small compared with the sums that would be expended in even a brushfire war -- and such expenditures would have constructive results.

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Many additional factors may have to be considered. There are a few short rivers which carry a considerable volume of water, -- for example, the Litani River in Lebanon, which could be harnessed both for irrigation and power. Several rivers never reach the sea but evaporate or are absorbed by the sand; other rivers disappear in permeable rock, continue underground, and return to the surface. Many of the "wadis" -- dry river beds filled for a few days every year with torrential waters -- sit on the top of subterranean waterways; others empty into underground reservoirs. Through modern imaginative engineering, it should be possible to put many of these irregular types of running water to use.

The installation of power stations by itself would increase the local capability to extract water from wells. Much of the power required presently is being supplied by animals which, through their grazing, destroy the scant vegetation and contribute to erosion. This vegetation also is reduced to an ever-increasing degree by the fuel needs of the population. If the destruction of vegetation could be halted and plants suitable for arid climates be introduced on a large scale, the present trend of the deserts to increase in area would be reversed.

While the Middle East is our pressing task, the question of aridity is of great concern to many countries. It has been estimated that about 6,400 million acres presently are arid, which is about one-quarter of the total land surface of the earth. The arid area is just over two and one-half times as large as the cultivated area. This situation is of grave concern to those many nations which expect significant population increases.

It may be mentioned that many of the "neutralist" nations are located in the arid zone. The importance which is attached by most of these people to the water problem is attested by the fact that, as of late 1955, about 100 research institutions in 23 countries were dealing with the problem of aridity. (These figures do not include the Soviet Union.)

A century ago, speaking of the arid Western United States, Daniel Webster said:

> "What do we want with this vast worthless area -- this region of savages and wild beasts ... To what use could we ever hope to put these great deserts and those endless mountain ranges?"

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The area Webster disparaged now supports a population of 38 million people at high living standards, based on crops, livestock and industry.

The history of the United States has provided many examples of how arid zones can be made productive as well as how human neglect and faulty techniques can transform good land into dust bowls and deserts.

. _ . _ . _ . _ .

My thought is that by emphasizing water as a basis for a new life in the Middle East, you might find the occasion to make a dramatic statement. You could open it by an appeal to Middle Eastern pride, referring to the fact that the greatest glories of human history have centered in this area. You could refer to the fact that the people who inhabit it today are the descendants of those who gave to the world the alphabet, mathematics, astronomy, the art of seafaring, and three great religions; that it was they who invented the art and science of irrigation; that their once fertile territory was ruined, not by nature, but by men -- invaders who, centuries ago, despoiled the land, destroyed the forests which graced

their mountains, laid waste to their irrigation systems, obliterated the granaries of the ancient world, and turned their great cities into waste places. Wars, invasions, conquests, tyranny, and genocide have left "howling wildernesses" where husbandry, science, the arts, and peace once flourished.

You might then state that, for your part, you feel the time has come to pay a portion of the debt which is owed by the world to this cradle of civilization.

You could go on to say that you invite the countries of the Middle East to join in an organization of their own for the immediate and vigorous development of water resources, whereupon in concert with other nations who 'affect to be interested' in the welfare of these peoples -- or alone if need be -- you would be prepared to do the following:

(1) Conduct a mapping, engineering and geological survey to find and evaluate underground waters and analyze all other water surfaces to determine their usefulness to the program.

(2) Undertake a comprehensive meteorological study to plot rainfall and other pertinent climatological factors.

(3) Prepare a comprehensive and integrated regional plan on catchments, dams, reservoirs, canals, harbors, power facilities, aforestation and agriculture, designed to put the water household of the Middle East on an entirely new basis.

(4) Arrange to finance, partly by gift, partly by reimbursable advances, the costs of drilling, pumping stations, piping, aqueducts, reservoirs, power plants, mobile power stations, seeding, etc., as well as the costs for the technical surveys. For this purpose you are prepared to recommend to the Congress the appropriation of a billion dollars to be expended over the next five years.

(5) Make available to this program all those nuclear materials -- isotopes, power reactors and explosives -- which would be most useful from the point of view of economy and speed.

(6) Make available, as required, technical resources, including technicians and educational facilities.

You might conclude by remarking that your boyhood was spent in an area of the United States where water was a problem. Large areas in the U.S. which once were infertile for lack of water have been rendered productive. We have brought and are bringing the saving grace of water to make millions of acres bear food. Our success has been the result of technical knowledge and the will of the sovereign states of our Union to cooperate for the common good.

Lewis L. Strauss

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~~SECRET~~

July 25, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 25, 1958, following Cabinet Meeting

Others present: Secretary Dulles, Secretary Herter, Mr. Reinhardt, Mr. Hagerty General Goodpaster

[redacted]

Secretary Dulles next said that he would be meeting with Adenauer in Bonn, primarily to discuss general policy in the Middle East. The Germans, he said, want to recognize Iraq quickly. We have held

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 ( )
NSC letter 8/29/83
NLE DATE 10/6/83

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 83-20 #3
BY DJH DATE 10/7/83

~~SECRET~~
SECRET

back because of the sharp reaction we would expect from the Turks, the Pakistanis, Iranians and Lebanese. But there is no reason why Germany should not recognize Iraq if they wish. Mr. Herter said the Italians also want to do so, and the British are showing the same sign -- in order to safeguard their oil position. It might be well to refer to the matter in the North Atlantic Council.

Secretary Dulles next discussed Franco-German relations, which are not as good as they were before de Gaulle's entry into power. The Secretary raised with de Gaulle the possibility of a meeting with Adenauer, and de Gaulle said Adenauer could ask to come to see him at any time. The President said that this is the kind of thing in which de Gaulle would be difficult. Adenauer is a big enough man to do this, however, without loss of prestige -- more likely just the opposite.

The Secretary next discussed the Baghdad Pact meeting. He knew he would be pressed for the United States to join the Pact. The President thought it would be best for the countries of the area to join the Pact, with ourselves supporting it. The Secretary said that once Iraq is eliminated its members are Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and Britain, none of them involved in the Israeli problem which has troubled us so much in the past. So long as we do not belong, Iran is in a rather difficult position in that they have no treaty commitments with us.

At this point Mr. Reinhardt and Mr. Hagerty joined the meeting which proceeded to a consideration of the [redacted] proposed reply by the President to Khrushchev. The essential issue seemed to be whether to limit the agenda strictly to Lebanon and Jordan, [redacted] which would result in our appearing solely in a defensive role, or to talk on the whole range of problems in the Middle East and related causes of difficulty. [redacted] it was left clear that the United States intends to have a much broader discussion than merely Lebanon and Jordan.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DCL NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

July 25, 1958
9:00 A. M. --

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Staats
Gov. Hoegh
Dr. Saulnier

Asst. Sec. McNeil, Defense
Asst. Sec. Mueller, Commerce
Under Sec. Dillon, State
Director Allen Dulles, CIA
Dr. Allen, CIA
Dr. Arthur Flemming

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Robert Gray

Mr. Hagerty
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Killian
Mr. Randall
Mr. McCone
Gov. Pyle
Mrs. Wheaton
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Larson
Mr. Siciliano
Adm. Strauss
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

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Mutual Security - Adding this item to the agenda, the President marked this legislation -- along with reciprocal trade and Defense reorganization -- as his three prime interests this year. He felt strongly that the country simply cannot continue to throw additional money into things where there is no real need and fail to provide those things that can do a tremendous amount of good. Since the mutual security appropriation was about ready to be marked up in the Senate Committee, he asked every member of the Cabinet to do what he could with his friends on the Hill toward getting the highest possible amount approved by the Senate so that the low House figure could be counteracted for Conference purposes and a reasonably high final appropriation be obtained.

The President said that he might be putting out a public statement about this if it could first be determined that the Congressional leaders would not regard such a statement as undercutting them and being a basis for a charge of lobbying that would hurt rather than help the bill.

Sec. Benson asked for some coordination as regards who should talk to whom, and the President directed Gen. Persons to provide it. Sec. Weeks requested a briefing memorandum so that Cabinet members could talk knowledgeably and Under Sec. Dillon stated that one would be forthcoming promptly. The President suggested that Mr. Dillon might get available members of the Cabinet together for a briefing session if he could spare time from his pressing work on the Hill.

Debt Limit Increase - Sec. Anderson informed the Cabinet of the requirement for asking a further increase of $8 billion in the debt limit, to a total of $288 billion. He said that the Administration was requesting a permanent increase to $285 billion, the other $3 billion to be a temporary increase for two years. The stated reason for the permanent increase is that there is no prospect in the next several years of getting the debt down to the existing figure. In the background, there was also the possible legal problem involved in issuing bonds for a term extending beyond the expiration date of a temporary increase. This action might be challenged on the grounds that such bonds lacked authority and were illegal, thus possibly weakening the whole government fiscal structure.

Sec. Anderson noted Sen. Byrd's opposition to the request but the willingness of other leaders to go along. In response to Sec. Dulles, he said that the level requested would be adequate unless the Mid East situation created an additional large requirement.

Soviet Economic Offensive - Mr. Allen Dulles stated that Soviet trade with the world had risen 500% -- a big percentage partially because of the low starting point -- since 1954. Since February 1956, he said, an interdepartmental working group had been watching developments and reporting every two weeks. He offered to provide these reports to any interested Cabinet member not already receiving them.

Mr. Dulles briefly sketched Soviet trade and grant programs in recent years, particularly with six countries -- Egypt, Syria, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, India, and Indonesia. China and other satellite countries joined the Soviet in these programs. He noted that the Communists are particularly effective in dealing with one crop countries and are willing to do so at great cost to themselves if the political benefits seem large enough. Thus, the Communists could take actions that the private businesses of a profit economy are not geared to take.

Mr. Dulles asserted that the Free World faces a quite dangerous situation in the Soviet capacity to dislocate established markets; for instance, they could deliver oil to Western Europe, undercutting other sources. Also they are tending to bite heavily into the markets for certain products in developed countries -- as, for instance, aluminum.

Mr. Dulles pointed out that the Russians do not have a most effective trade mechanism on which to base these efforts since they do not have an established international currency, the ruble being practically worthless except behind the Iron Curtain.

CONFIDENTIAL

E.O. 11652, Section 1
By RNC NLE Date 9-26-77

Mr. Randall emphasized that practically all foreign policy matters are related to the solution of this problem and that the solution could not be expected from any single "dramatic" move. He stated that the mutual security program continued to be a most important weapon in this.

Organizationally, Mr. Randall said, steps had been taken to establish in Mr. Dillon's office the focal point for new ideas in this area. Also, Sec. Weeks had asked the Business Advisory Council to look into the problem and had proceeded to set up a strong Committee which will be ready perhaps by September to forward a report to the Cabinet. Mr. Randall asked that all agencies give the Committee complete cooperation. He emphasized that this Committee does not free the Government of its responsibility. On a request from Mr. McElroy, Mr. Randall said that he would circulate a memorandum on the membership and work of the Committee.

Mr. Dillon said that the United States would not attempt to compete with Russia in every country on a dollar for dollar basis although in India both Russia and the United States are pursuing large programs. He took note of the project in Afghanistan for construction of a university at Kabul which would be a useful and visible program. He referred briefly to prospects of programs for Indonesia and Yemen.

In addition to our reciprocal trade and mutual security programs, Mr. Dillon said, we have now undertaken to give better training to technicians going abroad, to find ways better to use private enterprise as an antidote to the Soviet salesmanship of State enterprise, and to discover a better handling of commodity trading in the world so as to be helpful to under-developed countries that depend upon selling basic commodities. Commodity trading, he stated, is a different problem for each commodity, as witness coffee, lead and zinc, tin, aluminum. On tin and aluminum, the solution may be (though we do not desire it) in some sort of international body - although it is not likely that the Soviet would join such.

Mr. Dillon concluded by noting that the State Department organization is probably not adequate for handling this matter, hence recommended changes may soon be brought forward.

Budget Report - Mr. Stans again went over the changes in agency expenditure and personnel figures, then took note of items still pending in Congress which could increase 1959 expenditures to $80 billion if all are approved.

Mr. McElroy noted the Senate effort to increase the Defense appropriation far above the Administration request. The President thought some of this might be remedied in Conference since the House and Senate would push different things. Regarding other programs still pending about which Mr. Stans had spoken, the President reminded the Cabinet that those which might be passed would probably be approved by Congress within the last ten days of the session and would be subject to pocket veto.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (3)
GSA letter 11/7/77
NLE Date 9/21/77

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E.O. 11652 Section 1
By BNC NLE, Date 9-26-77

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (3)
GSA letter 11/7/77
NLE Date 9/21/77

HEW Trends - Sec. Folsom promised to circulate a full report to amplify the brief remarks he intended to make. He then recounted progress in conquering polio and other communicable diseases such as smallpox, diphtheria and tuberculosis. Much remained to be done on such things as heart, cancer and mental illnesses. Sec. Folsom then noted the heavy increases in the cost of medical care, especially hospital rates. He called attention to the great extension of voluntary health insurance in the past four years and the beginning of popularity for major medical insurance. In this area, he said, the larger problem is that of coverage for older people who too frequently are dropped out of health insurance programs at the time they are most needed.

In regard to medical facilities, he stressed the need for convalescent homes and for up to twenty new medical schools by 1970 to maintain the supply of doctors which is lagging behind the traditional rate per population. The President inquired as to the responsibilities of the States in regard to medical schools, and Sec Folsom made clear that he was talking about the problem nationally rather than just a Federal Government responsibility.

School construction continues to reduce the backlog of classroom requirements, but only slowly, the Secretary pointed out.

In the welfare field, Sec. Folsom noted the increase in those drawing social security insurance, where 11,750,000 people are now drawing benefits at an annual rate of $7.8 billion compared with $6.5 billion in 1957. He spoke favorably of the low cost of administration of the various welfare programs and the admiration that the administrative methods in the old age insurance program command from management experts. He highly recommended the vocational rehabilitation program, since it restores people to useful employment.

The President referred to Federal programs on medical research and his interest in discovering what justification there is for increasing the Federal programs when so many private activities are under way. Sec. Folsom

replied that his Department had been studying the question as requested by the President earlier, that a committee composed of deans of medical schools and leaders in other related fields had canvassed the subject to determine whether the Nation was getting its money's worth out of these programs, and that they were recommending that Federal programs be doubled over the next ten to fifteen years in a continuing partnership with charitable and industrial research efforts.

The President then commented on his personal feeling that it was a mistake to combine Red Cross fund campaigns with others in United Giving since the Red Cross was so outstanding in its efforts to meet every disaster everywhere in the Nation.

Sec. Dulles suggested that the encouraging factual information in this report could be put to good use by USIA.

The President took note of Sec. Folsom's departure from the Cabinet and directed that an appropriate entry be made in the Record of Action.

* * * *

Prior to ending the meeting, the President asked that those who had not had an opportunity at NSC to stay to hear the post-Cabinet briefing on the implications of costs in Defense material on future force levels. This briefing was done by Mr. McNeil for the small group that remained. He presented in detail the ever-increasing costs of maintaining each man in service -- pay, maintenance, fringe benefits, and particularly equipment, as modernization of the Armed Forces goes forward.

In conclusion, Mr. McNeil pointed out alternative lines of action: (1) less modernization; (2) smaller forces; (3) more deficit financing; (4) some combination of the other three. He reported that Sec. McElroy had therefore requested the Joint Chiefs to make recommendations as to the force structure that would be in keeping with a continuing modernization of the Defense program.

* * * *

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

Staff
notes
July 25

ANALYSIS OF REDUCTIONS IN MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS
(in millions of dollars)

CATEGORY	REQUEST	AUTHORIZATION	HOUSE APPROPRIATION	FULL RESTITUTION	RESULTING AMOUNT
MILITARY ASSISTANCE	1,800	1,605	1,515	90	1,605
DEFENSE SUPPORT	835	810	700	110	810
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE	212	202.5	185	17.5	202.5
CONTINGENCIES	200	155	100	55	155
DLF	625	625	300	325	625
	3,672	(1,397.5	2,800	597.5	2,397.5

Special Programs 106
Cultural + Mutual Sec Tech 173
Coop.

July 25, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 25, 1958, 8:45 AM

Others present: Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian said he had talked with General Doolittle about the position of Administrator of the NASA, but General Doolittle did not feel he could take the post. Dr. Killian thought he might be induced to take it, however, for a period of about a year to get it started if the President called him personally and pressed him strongly. The No. 2 choice would be Keith Glennon of Case Institute, and the No. 3 choice would be Dr. duBridge, although the latter might not be available. After consideration of the matter, the President said he would let Dr. Killian know his thinking later in the day. Later, Dr. Killian told me that the President, who has heard very excellent recommendations regarding Dr. Glennon, thought it would be best to try to get him, and asked Dr. Killian to undertake this.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE NATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Connecticut Avenue at N Street N. W.
WASHINGTON 6

MINISTERS
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Washington 6, D. C.
Phone NA. 8-3939

CONFIDENTIAL

July 24, 1958

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

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Courtesy, The Honorable James C. Hagerty

Dear Mr. President:

I was in Beirut the day of your first election to the Presidency. There was great rejoicing. Your election was a sign of high hope to the Arabs. For 150 years they have been our friends and admirers, because we have gone to them to help and not to plunder.

The Arabs are inexperienced in democratic processes. They build life around strong personalities. You have your own personal prestige and the residual resources in American friendship on which to build in this time of crisis.

Your action was correct in the Sinai-Suez crisis of 1956 (one of your greatest moments), and it is just as correct today, although for different reasons.

Our dramatic entrance into the Middle East with military force will have a salutary effect if, when possible, we also depart from that area in a position of strength. At all times we should combine spiritual sensitiveness and moral rectitude with military firmness.

The Arab respects strength; he honors force. He accepts suffering but remembers injustice. The "great person" or the "great power" survives with him only if the "Leader" is ultimately benevolent and generous.

The Arabs will understand us if we communicate in spiritual terms. It will help to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Middle East for contributing to the world the three great religions of Semitic origin. Exploit

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

the pride of Islam. We must find the way to identify ourselves with the Arabs' natural aspirations for freedom under God, for self-fulfillment and the achievement of an honorable national destiny consonant with their cultural and religious heritage.

The Middle East thinks in terms of only one Arab nation composed of several separate sovereign states. Since these states were created in the atmosphere of "power politics", with one power competing with another for favor, the Arab has no compunction in calling for outside help.

Let us talk about Arabs rather than Arab states, though of course we deal officially with the governments of these states.

Keep Israel out of this crisis completely. If possible, do not even mention the word. The Israeli reacts too easily by expansion. The mention of the word evokes only toxic upheaval to the Arabs, for they regard this new state as the new projection of Western Imperialism into the Arab world and blame us for it.



In private, and when possible in public, assure the Arabs we are as devoted to the containment of Israel as we are to order and stability of the Arab world.

When we have stabilized the situation and withdrawn from a position of strength, then find the popular appeal, become associated with it (or him), work with the Arabs for national fulfillment and unity. Guide from within. Take a chance on real neutrality.

Deal in the open with Nasser or whoever is the real "symbol" of national unity. If over-all strategy requires other dispositions, employ other approaches.

II

Of equal importance to doing the right thing is to say the right thing and to say it now. Here are some things, it seems to me, which could be said:

1. Assure the Arabs of our abiding friendship for them. Call them "Arabs" or they think we mean something else. We are remembered for our educators, doctors, nurses, philanthropists, and missionaries.

Although the tactical necessities of diplomacy have hurt them, there remains a deep people-to-people friendship. Assure them that it is still there.

2. Assure the Arabs we share with them their aspirations for self-realization, for freedom under God, and for the achievement of a national destiny. Nationalism is good when spiritually disciplined. Tell them we will support them in this objective by orderly means consistent with their cultural and religious heritage. (Atheistic communism is as hostile to Islam as to Christianity.)

3. Assure the Arabs that national unity is a natural, logical, and laudable objective, to be fulfilled in an orderly way consistent with their cultural and religious heritage. This can be a tremendous propaganda weapon and it is true.

4. Pledge to the Arabs our determination to work through the United Nations and with our own resources to improve the life of all peoples in the area and that we will concert our best efforts in resolving their basic problems. When the situation stabilizes, we ought to help solve the problems incident to the partition of Palestine, the anguished refugees, the Holy City, and indeed the whole future of Palestine. But this can come later or be said now in private.

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It is the combination of unbridled nationalism, the drive toward unity, and the excessive pre-occupation with Israel which gives communism its opportunity to disrupt, destroy, and colonize the Middle East.

I believe we must find the device for identifying ourselves with the proper aspirations of the people of the Middle East, interpret our spiritual motivations to them in their terms, and patiently and firmly guide them from within. It is not too late to be to them again what once we were,--their ideal and pattern for all life.

With appreciation for what you are and have done; with abiding esteem and prayers,

Faithfully yours,

Edward L. R. Elson

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For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

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July 24, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 24, 1958, following NSC

Others present: Secretary Dulles, Assistant Secretary Gerard Smith, Secretary Quarles, Chairman McCone, Admiral Strauss, Mr. George Allen, Mr. Gordon Gray, Mr. Karl Harr, General Goodpaster

Mr. Harr said the meeting had been requested to consider two topics -- the proposed tests of atomic air weapons off Eglin Field, and cancellation of the "open" clean weapon test shot in the Pacific.

Secretary Dulles said that consultations with Cuba and Mexico regarding the proposed Eglin shots lead him to recommend strongly the postponement of the shots there and transfer to the Pacific. The Mexicans would greatly deplore the shot. Also, to open a new area, particularly in the present situation, would have a more adverse impact on world opinion than he thought we should risk. He referred to the chance of alienating our allies at a crucial time, especially Mexico.

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Secretary Quarles brought out the costs of a decision to transfer or postpone the shot. These weapons are part of our air defense, and must be tested at some time to establish confidence on the part of our troops and the American public that they will be effective. As to the suggestion for transferring the shot to the Pacific, most of the value would be lost elsewhere because we could not establish the environment needed for a realistic test of the system. The President asked if the operation could be accomplished in two parts, with high explosives to test the environment, and a test of the missile out on the range. Mr. Quarles indicated the bulk of this objective is being accomplished now. After further discussion, in which Mr. Quarles recognized that the weight of argument was against going ahead on the project at this time, the President approved transfer or cancellation, and asked for study of some combination of activities to accomplish the same objectives.

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NR 77-16 #2
By D. Wahl Date 2/11/77

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Mr. Harr then opened the second subject -- cancellation of the "open" test in the Pacific. AEC had asked for reconsideration of this project on grounds of lack of enthusiasm and conflict with the Geneva "peaceful uses" meeting planned for September. With the unsettled state of the world opinion regarding the Middle East, the project seemed questionable.. Admiral Strauss recalled that the test had been proposed as a demonstration, and agreed that the agreements for cancelling it have validity. There may, however, be charges of insincerity against the United States. He thought these could be gotten around. Mr. McCone said the AEC had initially wanted to cancel the tests but had now swung around in their thinking, although opinion is divided. Mr. Allen supported cancelling the operation.

The President recalled that when this project was proposed, there was great public interest over testing, but now there seems to be largely indifference.

On Secretary Dulles' suggestion, Mr. Gerard Smith offered a compromise proposal -- which is to allow the foreign scientists to study at the Livermore Laboratories the results of a clean weapons test but not to attend the shot. This seemed to be a suitable solution all around, and the President asked that the group try to work it out.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

July 24, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 24, 1958, 3 PM

Others present: Secretary Dulles
General Goodpaster

The President told Mr. Dulles that a suggestion had been offered to him that it would be well to bring the United Nations -- specifically the Secretary General -- into the picture as regards further steps in the setting up of a United Nations "Summit Meeting." The effort would be to terminate the exchange with Khrushchev, which is giving him the center of the stage, and giving him a large voice in Mid-East affairs. He said the proposal also envisaged making use of the United Nations as the centerpiece of solutions and actions arrived at for the Mid-East in the later meetings.

Secretary Dulles thought there was merit in proceeding in this way, although the United Nations approach tends so much to be one of compromise and "trimming" that we could not trust everything to them, or give them carte blanche. He thought a passage could be added to his draft of a proposed reply from the President to Khrushchev which would shift the further consideration of the matter into the United Nations.

In the consideration of the draft, there was a good deal of discussion on the question of what nations should attend the proposed U N session and how determination on this matter should be made.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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MR 76-49 #93
By [illegible] Date 12/21/77

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July 24, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 23, 1958, 3 PM

Others present: Secretary Dulles
Mr. Allen Dulles
Mr. Rountree
Mr. Reinhardt
Secretary Quarles
General Twining
General Goodpaster

Secretary Dulles said we must regard Arab nationalism as a flood which is running strongly. We cannot successfully oppose it, but we can put up sand bags around positions we must protect -- the first group being Israel and Lebanon and the second being the oil positions around the Persian Gulf. The Soviets are seeking to incite the floods, and we cannot compete with them because they play to the Arab desire to "drive Israel into the sea" and throw out the West. Israel is a hostage held against us. The President agreed with the point regarding Israel, noting that except for Israel we could form a viable policy in the area. Mr. Dulles added that we are not greatly dependent on the oil positions. Europe is, however. The President asked what would happen to the Middle East if they were unable to sell their oil. Mr. Dulles brought out that there is no shortage of oil elsewhere, but this is a source of cheap oil, and a source of income, in sterling, to the United Kingdom. If the U K could not get oil cheaply in the Middle East, they would be badly hurt.

The President recalled that it was not possible to enforce the prohibition amendment in this country because popular feeling ran so strongly against it. Similarly he felt that a Western position cannot be held against the underlying and often unthinking convictions of the Arab world, because we then have no satisfactory way of dealing with them. In his mind the question is how to take a sympathetic position regarding the Arabs without agreeing to the destruction of Israel. He added, however, that Nkrumah, in his visit, told him

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MR 81-174 #4
By DJH Date 7/15/82

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that Israel is now tacitly accepted by the other countries of the area. If this is true, it may be possible for us to find a way out. If our policy is solely to maintain the Kings of Jordan and Saudi Arabia in their positions, the prospect is hopeless, even in the short term.

Secretary Dulles said we must not overestimate the thesis of Arab nationalism and Arab unity. Nasser, like Hitler before him, has the power to excite emotions and enthusiasm. But there is no real unity as between Egypt and Syria. Recently the Syrians have evidenced that they are tiring of the alliance. The President asked whether this might not be more true of governments than of people. Mr. Dulles said that popular emotion, even though temporary, has reached large proportions in many areas. The majority of the people in Sudan are opposed to Egypt, as is the government, but the Nasser propaganda may incite mobs which would sweep away the government. There is no question in his mind, however, that unity within the Arab world is not a valid, permanent movement.

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The President said that his effort is to try to get at the underlying Arab thinking. We must either work with it or change it, or do some of both. He recognized that they may act out of violence, emotion and ignorance. Our question is still how to get ourselves to the point where the Arabs will not be hostile to us.

Mr. Rountree pointed out that we have to deal principally with governments. One great problem for us is how to get into touch with the people. There is a strong wave of emotional "Nasser" imperialism sweeping through the area. Support from us is to a degree a kiss of death for Saud and Hussein. The Egyptians have succeeded in getting other regimes to take up the cry of Arab unity even where, as in the case of Syria, it has led to the regime's downfall. The task is one of leadership in directing the mood and the emotion of the people -- who are extremely volatile and excitable.

Mr. Allen Dulles thought we should try to buy time, in which we could see if we could find a way out of our present situation. The President said that, since Nasser came to power, we have seen quite clearly what is involved. We tried to work out a line of action with Saud, but it availed us very little. Secretary Dulles pointed out that it has gained us at least a couple of years in which the area did not go Communist. The President then commented that the United States

seems to have become anathema to the region, and that this is a force we will have to reckon with.

Secretary Dulles next took up the draft of a possible answer to Prime Minister Macmillan's letter requesting that we send troops into Jordan. The President asked whether we expect to be able to get a line of communications operating through Aqaba before the end of the week, and Mr. Quarles and General Twining told him that we do, with use of road and railroad between Aqaba and Amman.

Regarding Jordan, the President said the question in his mind is what kind of outcome we can foresee in the long run if the government is kept in power simply by outside troops. Mr. Dulles recalled that we had not wanted the British to go in. The President saw difficulty in continuing to back Hussein since we do not have as strong a legal basis as we do in Lebanon. Mr. Dulles said that in a sense Jordan lies in the main stream of the flood of which he had spoken. However, we cannot abandon them. Also, we must think of what Israel would do if Jordan goes down. It is clear they would act, and would win initially. The Soviets probably would aid the Arabs, however, and war would widen, with great pressure on the United States to support Israel. He added that the overflights are troubling the Israelis very much, and that they have suggested we bring out that we are taking food and medical supplies to the Jordanian people. Mr. Dulles added that the British may decide not to stay on if we do not send in forces. He said an Israeli had told him that if Jordan falls into chaos the armistice becomes inoperative. While it is not wise to prop up Hussein in a nonviable state, it is clear that Israel would take over much of Jordan in the event of revolt. There was then discussion as to how to get Britain out of Jordan without starting a general war in the area. Mr. Rountree suggested looking to the United Nations, indicating he could not see how to achieve a British withdrawal without a loss of face on their part. The group then edited passages in the proposed message referring to this matter.

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In a final comment Secretary Dulles observed that we are laboring under an inherent disadvantage in this area in that we are trying to protect interests of long standing.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: July 23, 1958

SUBJECT: Prime Minister Nkrumah's Talk with the President

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana
The Under Secretary of State
His Excellency D. A. Chapman, Ambassador of Ghana
Joseph Palmer 2nd, NEA:AF

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The President welcomed the Prime Minister, emphasizing our pleasure at the fact that he had found it possible to visit the United States. The Prime Minister similarly expressed his appreciation at the honor thus accorded him.

Following a discussion of air communications in Africa, the Prime Minister mentioned that he had recently been in Morocco. The President spoke in friendly terms of the high esteem which he had for the King, who had visited the United States last year. The Prime Minister said that he had been greatly impressed in his recent trip to the independent states of Africa with the quality of the leadership which he had found generally in North Africa. The President said that he felt that this area had a great future. We were anxious to have close and friendly relations with the peoples of the North African area, but sometimes we did not meet with the understanding of our policies and intentions which we would like to see.

The Prime Minister said that he would like to speak in great frankness and to tell the President that he had encountered a general feeling among the leaders of North Africa that the United States did not sufficiently understand their needs and their problems. He said that he had heard this particularly from President Bourguiba of Tunisia, who had spoken of his high hopes of obtaining the understanding and assistance

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By VDC NLE Date 4/14/78

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and assistance of the United States and his disappointment that it had not been forthcoming in sufficient measure.

The President said that the cornerstone of American policy is to assure the strength and stability of independent countries. We believe that in so doing, we strengthen ourselves. However, there are heavy demands and requirements for assistance in all areas of the world and it is not always possible for us to respond as fully as we would like. The President mentioned, in this connection, the difficulties foreign aid and the reciprocal trade program have encountered in the Congress, but said that he was glad to say that there had been a greater understanding of these problems during the last two weeks, and that there is now a more promising prospect for legislation which will serve the liberal foreign policy objectives which he had mentioned. The President emphasized, in this connection, that the United States has no intention whatsoever to dominate any country in the world. Our sole objective is to buttress their stability, prosperity and independence.

The President went on to say that it is an unfortunate fact in international relations that efforts to create a strong and durable association between two countries usually encounter the problem of the interests of a third country which intrude to complicate the desired relationship. By way of illustration, he referred to Israel as a complicating factor in American relations with the Arab countries. The Prime Minister confirmed his agreement with the truth of this observation. He said that he had been struck, however, with the fact that many Arab statesmen were prepared tacitly to accept the fact of an independent Israel. The Prime Minister felt that this was particularly the case with Libya. The President replied that he had often heard similar expressions from Arab leaders. Unfortunately, however, they do not feel that they can openly encourage a similar sense of reality by their people. The Prime Minister agreed, observing that this is particularly true with Egypt.

The conversation broke off at this point for the reception before lunch.

NEA:AF:JPalmer:tmm

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July 23, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 23, 1958

Others present: Mr. George Allen
General Goodpaster

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Mr. Allen showed the President a booklet that has been widely distributed by the USIA, entitled "Ike and His Four Brothers." It has generated considerable interest abroad. He also mentioned an exchange of comments he had about this during hearings this year with a senior senator.

Mr. Allen next said he hoped the President would agree to address the people of the world on some occasion over Voice of America. He thought the President's voice on radio would have great interest in the Middle East, for example. Later in the meeting he came back to the same point. The President indicated willingness to make a tape for re-broadcast on some suitable occasion. This would not be too long -- perhaps eight or ten minutes. His statement in English would be followed by translation and comment in Arabic. Mr. Allen thought a suitable time might be when some "break" occurred in the Middle East situation.

Mr. Allen next commented on possibilities for expanding medium wave-length radio operations in the Middle East. He mentioned negotiations with the British for part of the time of a station on Cyprus. He then gave the President a proposal for longer-range actions involving some $23 million in additional funds, to improve our base stations in the United States, and to add certain stations overseas. The President stressed his interest in getting stations in operation under indigenous direction. (He asked me to tell General Persons of his desire to move forward on this proposal, and I did so; Mr. Merriam and Mr. Allen will consult with a view to including this proposal in a supplemental request within the next few days.)

Mr. Allen next suggested that the President might place in his office a small cabinet wired directly to the VOA broadcasts. The President asked me to arrange to have this placed in his office.

Mr. Allen next discussed the proposed "public" atomic test in the Pacific and recommended that it should be called off. The President asked him to take the matter up with Secretary Dulles.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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July 22, 1958

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Stans:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be useful to you:

Defense Appropriation - In connection with forthcoming Senate consideration of the Defense appropriation, it was noted that

(1) any increases for accelerating certain new weapons programs should, if authorized, be on a "no year" basis with the understanding that the additional funds would be utilized only if efficiently usable;

(2) the $226 million increase by the House for additional personnel is considered unjustified;

(3) the Administration believes necessary at least partial restoration of the funds cut by the House with regard to aircraft spares;

(4) a transfer authority of $500 million for FY 1959 is now believed adequate in view of actions accomplished in the supplementals earlier this session;

(5) the increased rate of production of B-52s and KC-135s as proposed in the Jackson Amendment is not deemed essential;

(6) regarding the Symington Amendment for increased air lift, it is believed that the capacity requested by the Administration is adequate to meet requirements.

Farm Legislation - It was agreed that the farm bill recently reported by Committee and possibly soon to be considered by the Senate is acceptable to the Administration, but it would be desirable to secure, if possible, an amendment limiting to two years the duration of the

Copy for Miss Whitman

proposed specific dollars and cents minimum prices for rice, cotton and corn.

Regarding the forthcoming House consideration of legislation to extend P. O. 480, stress was placed on the need to eliminate during House action or in Conference the barter provision added by the House Committee. Emphasis was placed on the damage that any mandatory or near mandatory barter provision would do to our relations with friendly nations such as, for example, Canada.

Housing Legislation - Attention was directed to the many unacceptable features in the bill passed by the Senate. It was noted that failing approval of a bill acceptable to the Administration, HHFA can under already existing authorizations carry out its essential programs.

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Community Facilities - Emphasis was placed on the magnitude of the pending bill and its unacceptability to the Administration.

Science Education - It was agreed that there should be a reduction in the number of scholarships authorized by the House Committee in view of the additional provision for loans to students, and that the element of need should be one of the determinants. The President stressed the emergency nature of the recommendation he made to meet a national need with a program specifically limited as to duration.

Area Redevelopment - Attention was directed to the fact that the Douglas bill passed by the Senate far out-reaches the Administration's proposals, and also to the specific defects of the bill as stated in the Senate Committee minority report.

Anti-Pollution Legislation - Emphasis was placed on the excessive cost attached to the bill now pending in the Congress and the Administration's opposition to it.

Sincerely,

L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

The Honorable Maurice H. Stans
Director
Bureau of the Budget

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

July 22, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Defense Appropriation - After discussion of the items at issue in the Senate, the President emphasized the desirability of getting the "no year" basis for any extra funds earmarked for accelerating certain new weapons programs. He reminded the group that Polaris is not yet fully tested, and that premature production of these $200 million items was a pretty expensive form of testing. He wanted to insure that funds were spent "as needed," not before.

The President also called attention to the Pentagon habit of saying that NOA should never be any lower than the current level. Such a view, he thought, really meant that this year's maximum should be next year's minimum. The President believed it would be much better to get to a point where NOA and actual annual expenditures would be practically the same.

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Agriculture Legislation - Rep. Hill doubted that the House Committee would take under consideration any bill, even if the Senate should pass one. The reason for this, he said, was that the Committee was now too disorganized to accomplish anything. Sen. Aiken confirmed that Rep. Cooley was said to have stated a similar view. Sen. Aiken also commented on the rigidity of House conferees on any agricultural matter. They even outdid Rep. Passman on Mutual Security matters.

Regarding P.L. 480, Sen. Aiken stressed that the highly undesirable barter provision would be a declaration of economic warfare in the eyes of Canadians. In its present form, the proposal if passed would invite almost immediate retaliation by the Canadians.

Middle East Situation - The President told the Leaders that we had 8,000 Marines in Beirut now, aimed at preventing a coup d'etat, but we had no intention of trying to station troops throughout the country. He said that things are calm but uneasy, and Mr. Murphy, with his great skill in such situations, is hard at work; also, the Israelis threatened to be unhappy about overflights of their territory as we helped Britain with the airlift into Jordan, but they are now accepting the practice. Many people in the UN, the President went on, feared that any effort by Hussein to move into Iraq would bring on war. Our efforts are directed mainly towards building up Turkey and Iran, and to stabilize the over-all situation. These two places are the geographic keys to the whole area.

The President viewed the disturbances in the Kurd area in the tip of Iran as perturbing, for if the Communists moved in there, there would be no question but that we would have to move more strongly.

The President then commented on Khrushchev's bid for a Summit meeting. A UN Security Council Summit meeting would be alright, the President thought, but we are not about to let ourselves be summoned by the Russians to a Summit in Geneva. Our reply to Khrushchev is being coordinated with our allies.

It was still not clear, the President said, whether the new Iraqi government was going to be hostile to the United States or not. Even though they made a treaty with Egypt and Syria, that was almost inevitable under the circumstances; but they hadn't acted against Western pipelines, so there was some possibility they would act decently towards the West.

The President said the US would get out of Lebanon as soon as the UN group takes hold, or if Lebanon says we are not wanted.

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All of this emphasized, the President thought, the need for enabling USIA to do more with informational programs in the area.

Housing - Mr. Cole indicated his agency could manage to get along even if the Congress did not pass a bill this session, or if the President had to veto the bad legislation that was in sight.

The President was appalled at the cost of the pending bill, especially when Treasury was having such a hard time with its refinancing operations. When Sen. Capehart suggestedputting some sort of a financial rider on the Housing bill, the President said he'd like to see an amendment on every piece of legislation requiring that the measure be effective only if the government provided new tax receipts for any new activities or expanded ones in the bill.

Defense Education - When Rep. Gwynn protested the idea of government financed scholarships, the President rallied to support of the program, though he did feel that fewer scholarships would be necessary if a tuition loan program was also to be authorized.

Dr. Killian pointed out that of the top 25% of high school students, between 60,000 and 100,000 were not going on to college -- half of these prevented from doing so by financial reasons.

Election Issues - The President was concerned about what would be popular reaction to a great number of vetoes if the Democrats persisted in designing bills to draw a veto. He didn't intend to accept these bills, but he hoped our own publicity ought to be carried further to make clear the uselessness and extraordinarily flagrant expenditure provisions of these bills.

Mutual Security - The President said he had called Mr. Rayburn for support on the Mutual Security Appropriation, and Mr. Rayburn promised to do his very best to get back every dollar in the House, up to the level the Senate allows. Mr. Cannon talked even more constructively, the President added.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

July 22, 1958

MEMORANDUM for Conference between John Hannah, Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights, and the President

The Chairman stated that the Commission had become embattled because of the positions taken by Governor Battle and Secretary Wilkins, whom he found difficult to hold to a middle position.

However, he reported some progress, although so far he has found it difficult to obtain cases to investigate under the directives of the statute.

The Chairman said he was pleased with the staff, particularly with Gordon Tiffany. He was trying to adhere to a schedule of a meeting every two to three weeks.

He said that the Commission had agreed that

1. There were few more important problems in the nation than the one with which the Commission was concerned.

2. The problem has explosive characteristics.

3. It is evident to the Chairman that the problem of race relations in this country has an ominous impact upon foreign attitudes towards the United States. It is self-evident that the difficulties in this country are food for propaganda by the Russians.

4. There is unanimous agreement in the Commission about what the Commission can and should do under the statute.

The Chairman stated that the President got the Commission off on the right foot when the President said that progress would vary as between states and as between communities within states. The Commission had commenced to set up advisory committees composed of citizens of demonstrated breadth of view. These committees are being counseled that the solution of race problems is not in law but is in Detroit and in Houston and within each individual community. The Commission is avoiding contacts with newspapers and guarding against giving newspapers the opportunity of trying cases in their columns.

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In setting up advisory committees the Commission has first organized committees in the states in which the individual Commissioners reside. There is a sincere attempt to get each advisory committee to assume considerable responsibility.

The Chairman mentioned that he had noted that there had been a recommendation made to the President for a White House conference on race relations. He thought such a conference might sometime be useful. Sometime in the future, certainly beyond November, such a conference might possibly be built around the state advisory committees. He thought it might possibly create a climate that would be beneficial.

The Chairman emphasized that the Commission is attempting to suggest to the advisory groups that the real purpose of their work is to provide that negro citizens may have an equal opportunity to make a contribution to American society.

At this point the President stated that while the Commission of course is working to promote equality among its citizens, such equality should be thought of in economic opportunities, citizenship privilege such as voting, rather than in social equality. The Chairman spoke of it as "comparability of opportunity." The President spoke about certain conversations he was holding with Senator Byrd and other unnamed associations.

Some discussion ensued about graduality in the integration of public schools. Senator Byrd had suggested that states might submit plans specifically promising progress in this field every single year. He thought integration might start at the graduate school level and then progress to the undergraduate and so on, one class at a time.

The meeting concluded with an agreement that the Chairman would keep the President advised on his progress and that such progress would have to be made very carefully with great reliance upon advisory groups working in the several states and communities.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To Mrs. Whitman

(Prepared by
Gov. Adams).

D.

TELEPHONE CALLS - July 22, 1958

(Copy in staff notes)

The President saw Mr. and Mrs. O Preston Robinson, of Salt Lake with, with Secretary and Mrs. Benson. Mr. Robinson is editor of Desert News.

After the meeting the President called Secretary Dulles saying that Mr. Robinson had made two extensive tours of the Mid East. He has made some assumptions, based on his observations, that bring to him a different answer to some of the questions than those held by State Department. He is convinced that Nasser is not a Communist and that he does not want to be a Communist state. Nasser's great personal ambition is to be head of the Pan Arab State, and toward that end he wants help. (with this Dulles agreed).

Mr. Robinson also thinks that Arab thinking has shifted from its first negative attitude toward Israel and now it is one of grudging acceptance -- and that the Arab world could operate with Israel.

The President told them how busy the Secretary was, yet Benson is going to try to arrange appointment. The President thought that the Secretary might be impressed if he could see Robinson for ten minutes or so, but Dulles certainly was not enthusiastic about the idea. He made no commitment.

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Robinson's final idea is that the President should see Nasser -- the President said he and the Secretary had often talked about it. Robinson thinks that "would save the Mid East."

Rayburn

7/21/58

Bryce says that he does not believe you should touch on defense reorganization or anything else but mutual aid in speaking with Mr. Sam.

His own conference with the Speaker went like this. The Speaker asked how the President's breakfast conference went, Bryce replied you thought pretty well -- and gave the Speaker in broad outline the substance of the conversation. He thought you might just say you are calling to confirm what Bryce has told him.

He also suggests you might mention the value of a substantial contingency fund to bridge the time while the Congress is away.

Bryce says privately that he believes it to be a fact that the Senate will restore 2/3 of the cut -- or four hundred million dollars

and that the House's present mood is to restore two hundred million of that four hundred million unless present efforts are successful.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

July 21, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 20, 1958, 3:45 PM

Others present: The Vice President, Secretary Dulles, Mr. Herter, Mr. Rountree, Mr. Reinhardt, Mr. George Allen, Mr. Allen Dulles, Secretary McElroy, General Twining, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Hagerty, General Goodpaster

Secretary Dulles began the review of points needing consideration or discussion. We have thought the Japanese resolution in the United Nations could be the basis for our next steps regarding the Middle East situation. If the Soviets veto it, we would still go ahead under action the Secretary General will suggest. He proposed to the President a statement for public release to the effect that we wish, despite Khrushchev's message, to continue with efforts in the United Nations. The President approved the statement with minor editing after considering and dropping as not feasible for inclusion a reference to our desire to remove our forces from Lebanon.

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The President said he felt we have not yet seen an avenue out of our over-all problem in the Middle East in light of the Arab sympathies toward Nasser -- which are probably greater than we thought existed. Mr. Allen Dulles said that we have an immediate demand upon us to reassure governmental leaders -- the mob scene in Baghdad has scared them very badly. The President thought there were many thoughtful comments and observations in Nehru's message to him -- even though it reflected an erroneous assumption that there had been no mass infiltration into Lebanon. He had also seen an estimate that 90% of the Christians, but only 20% of the Moslems in Lebanon wished to remain independent. He stressed his view that we should have moved quickly on the Vice President's proposal to establish radios in Libya and Sudan, but these proposals were obstructed through denial of funds by the Congress for USIA. The President asked why we could not get the Cyprus radio operating at once. Mr. Allen Dulles said these are small stations,

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)-(5)
NSC letter 9/8/83
NLE DATE 10/6/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 83-23#1
BY OJH DATE 10/7/83

[redacted]

Mr. Allen then said that even if we gave the Ethopians and Libyans radios tomorrow, this action would not make too much difference in their situations, since they would use them for their own purposes. He recalled that the Turks and Iranians had declined radios to use against the USSR. The President commented sharply that we seem to be losing the area now, and could not do worse by giving them radios. He also recalled that they asked for these stations. Mr. Allen next went on to suggest that we should try to live with the new government in Iraq. The President said he has of course considered this, but pointed out that the new government has already concluded a treaty with Nasser. Mr. Allen commented that the Arabs had always distrusted Nuri Said in Iraq. He was not proposing to make a sudden shift, since this would not be dignified, but graduallyto approach them. Secretary Dulles said we had not reached any policy decision against recognizing the new government. The President said that he had noted that the new government had said it would like to be friendly with the West, but he and others took this comment with reservation. Mr. Allen Dulles said it is not only nationalism that is involved in the Middle East -- with which we could reach an accommodation -- but also pan-Arabism, which takes the form of anti-Westernism and opposition to Israel. It is this destructive effort that the Soviets support. The President commented that we always come back to Israel as the basic problem.

Secretary Dulles next reviewed certain decisions reached with Lloyd and approved by the President.

[redacted]

[redacted]; Mr. Allen said he thought our oil concessions should be adjusted to Arab nationalism, and that perhaps we should make an adjustment in Kuwait. He pointed out that Iran, Syria and Jordan have a community of interest in the income from oil. There is a natural cleavage between them and Egypt, which has only population, and seeks access to that income. The President said the question is whether we wish to assist the British to hold their oil positions by force. Mr. Allen seemed to feel we should make a deal with the new Arab groups. Mr. Allen confirmed that he suggested we learn to live with the new groups. The President thought it was clear we must win them to us, or adjust to them. [redacted]

[redacted]

Mr. Dulles next turned to the situation in Sudan. The government has asked the British if they would send forces in if requested. Mr. Allen asked whether we could not instead give them assurance of the fullest support in the United Nations. Secretary Dulles said we can't help Faisal, Abdul and Nuri very much in the United Nations. The Vice President spoke strongly on the favorable elements of the situation in Sudan. The majority there strongly supported the government in recent elections and indicated opposition to Nasser. The Sudanese distrust and dislike the Egyptians, and the government is well supported. Mr. Allen asked if we would intervene in support of a Latin American government threatened with rebellion. The Vice President said we must look at the facts of the matter. There is an attempt from the outside by Nasser to overthrow this government, which is an independent government, in no sense a puppet of the West.

Secretary Dulles said that in Libya the British have put a small force ashore -- the purpose being to give support to the King. Mr. Rountree commented that it was unfortunate that this action was announced since the British already had substantial troops there.

Secretary Dulles said we had agreed on a meeting of the Baghdad Pact in London at the close of the week. He would attend on the 27th and 28th. He and Mr. McElroy agreed that a military meeting, which has been proposed for a date earlier in the week, should be postponed to follow the political meeting [redacted]

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Secretary Dulles said the German Ambassador had been in to see him, and that Ambassador Bruce had called by telephone. The Secretary had told Grewe we were not at all pleased with the luke-warm support given to us at NATO. The Germans were concerned as to where we go beyond Lebanon, and the Secretary had told the Ambassador we are not going beyond there. He thought that an assurance to our friends will quiet them down. Secretary Dulles asked how large a force we have in Lebanon. General Twining said we will have 10,000 when the second battle group arrives -- we have about 7,000 now. Mr. Dulles said he thought it was desirable not to send in any more. Mr. Allen Dulles said there are three million barrels of oil stored at Sidon. The Secretary thought perhaps we should move up to guard this oil (although this will have bad connotations). He said he had asked Murphy for his recommendation. The President recalled that Chamoun had suggested moving the Marines into additional areas.

General Twining said that Admiral Holloway has a plan for expansion. The consensus seemed to be against expanding the forces or the area of deployment in Lebanon.

Secretary Dulles next said that the British are getting into a dangerous situation in Jordan. They cannot leave without the situation collapsing, and are in trouble with the Israelis who are

objecting to their overflights. Ben-Gurion has sent a very sharp letter on this. Mr. Herter said the Israeli objection is that the British have been overflying without clearance. General Twining commented that the situation in the area is almost impossible; there is nothing that anyone can rely upon. Mr. Rountree said [redacted] The President thought that the Nasser elements, having taken Iraq, would find Jordan a weakness. For the West to save Jordan may be largely a "beau geste." Mr. Allen said that the big problem is that when we pull out of Lebanon the British will be in trouble in Jordan. Secretary Dulles said that, [redacted] Mr. McElroy said that the Israelis have given us overflight clearance for POL to Jordan, in the sense of not interfering with our flights, although reserving the right to object. Secretary Dulles said he thought the Israelis and British could also work this out, if the British will confine themselves to narrow corridors, fly high, and give advance notice.

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The Vice President asked as to what our thoughts are with regard to recognition to Iraq. Secretary Dulles said we must think of the impact on the Turks, the Pakistanis and the Iranians. They would greatly resent any quick recognition on our part. Also, recognition would amount to acceptance of the dissolution of the Arab Union.

The President said we must consider what our mode of action, or form of approach, should be on the Persian Gulf problem. We have talked about supporting the British, but this does not necessarily mean sending in a combat team.

Secretary Dulles said that Hammarskjold is saying that if others accept the Khrushchev proposal for a meeting, he would also go. The Vice President stated that if Hammarskjold agrees to do so, this action would finish the United Nations in terms of any ability to deal with cases involving the large powers. Secretary Dulles said that [redacted] Mr. Rountree reported that we have turned down this request. Mr. Dulles said we must remember that [redacted]

[redacted] He added, however, that we are committed to giving logistic support. The Vice President asked whether it would be proper for us to have any contact with the Iraqis at the present time and the Secretary told him that our Ambassador is still there and is in contact with them.

Secretary Dulles next handed to the President a first draft of a proposed reply to Khrushchev. After minor editing the President discussed at length with the group the implied acceptance in the message of having a meeting of Heads of Government under U N auspices. The Vice President suggested instead referring to a Summit Meeting, leaving the present situation to the United Nations. Secretary Dulles also commented that we must avoid anything that would indicate acceptance of the Soviet premise that the problem is one of U. S. aggression against Lebanon. There was general agreement that the notion of a hostile confrontation of the President and Khrushchev at a U N meeting would have no value, and great harm. Also, we do not wish to be jockeyed into the position of having to attack Nasser publicly in the United Nations. The Vice President suggested that Lodge should stress hard that Khrushchev's proposal would weaken and in fact vitiate the United Nations. There was consensus that the draft should be reworked to indicate that the United States would welcome a resumption of the negotiations, halted by the Soviets, for a Summit Meeting -- and that the Middle East, among other problems, could be considered there. With regard to the present problem, the United Nations should continue to deal with it as expeditiously and with as much support as possible.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

July 19, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 18, 1958

Others present: General Twining
General Goodpaster

General Twining showed to the President a study prepared by the Joint Staff to indicate what could be done to give quick and substantial support of a military character to Turkey and Iran. The study contemplated assistance through the provision of military materiel to these countries. In the case of Turkey, incidental tactical support would be afforded by the presence of the air forces that have been moved into Adana. General Twining indicated that the way to go forward quickly with the provision of the materiel would be to give number one priority for MAP to these countries. The President asked whether we can get the money that would be needed. General Twining indicated the question is principally one of accelerating programs already planned, although substantial augmentation is also involved.

The President indicated that a group from the interested agencies -- State, ICA, Defense, and USIA -- should be brought together on a priority basis to settle upon a program, and devise a proposal for this funding and its timing. In general, he thought the study looked good. Once a program had been outlined, and it has been determined how quickly these countries can effectively absorb the assistance, we should get in touch with them and let them know that we are studying on an urgent basis some augmentations to existing programs.

The President asked that I call Mr. Reinhardt and request that he make sure the program is well rounded, to include ICA and other forms of support as well as the military. (I did so later in the day, and Mr. Reinhardt indicated he would carry the matter forward.)

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3(b)
NR 81-174 #5
By DJH Date 4/7/81

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DCL NLE, Date 11/29/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

July 18, 1958
8:35 A. M. -- 10:08 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

VP Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
and Deputy Sec. Quarles
Atty Gen Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Folsom

Director Stans
Deputy Director John Patterson
(for Gov. Hoegh)
Dr. Saulnier

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Robert Gray

Mr. Allen Dulles, CIA
Mr. Abbott Washburn, USIA
Mr. John A. McCone
Gen. Twining

Adm. Strauss
Gordon Gray
Mr. Larson
Dr. Killian, in part
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Randall
Mr. Martin
Mr. Jack Anderson, in part
Mr. Hagerty, in part
Mrs. Wheaton
Gov. Pyle
Dr. Hauge
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

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Mid East Situation - Sec. Dulles first recounted a statement by Stalin in 1924 to the effect that the Communist road to victory over the West lies in nationalism among the peoples of Asia and Africa. He then noted three things inherently advantageous to the Communists, or disadvantages to the Free World, as regards the Mid East: (1) the fact that the existence of Israel has served as a stimulant to Arab nationalism, especially since the Russians in 1955 switched from supporting Israel to direct aid to the Arabs; (2) the existence of anti-Western feeling which Russians can exploit but we cannot in view of the interests we and our allies have there; and (3) the effective demagoguery of Nasser is something the Russians encourage and exploit, whereas we in good conscience cannot do so.

Although the United States tried for a time to work with Nasser, said the Secretary, it became impossible to do so once Egypt accepted Russian arms in large quantity.

The Secretary called attention to the publication by us recently of approximately 125 specific acts by Syria to aid the rebels in Lebanon during the

two months of what was originally a non-serious internal difference. This activity was considerably reduced following Hammarskjold's discussion with Nasser and the establishment of the UN observation team. Consequently, and since the team is very limited in size, it has not reported any evidence of further Syrian activity.

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Sec. Dulles told how President Chamoun had some weeks ago sounded out what would be the US response to a request for assistance, and he was informed by us that aid would be forthcoming in any desperate situation. Prior to the Iraq coup it appeared that Chamoun would not have to request aid. The coup, however, frightened President Chamoun and Hussein as to their own positions and they called on the United States and the United Kingdom for assistance in sustaining their governments.

The President's decision to send aid, Mr. Dulles said, was not made under any illusion it would solve the problem; rather, it resulted from the awareness that failure to act would cause many other small nations to mistrust US policy and they would not be able to count on US assistance in time of crisis, hence they would be less willing to make a firm stand for freedom.

Mr. Dulles said that, although the United States went immediately to the Security Council to ask for a stronger UN force in Lebanon so that we might withdraw, the UN outcome is uncertain particularly because many nations have not accepted the fact of Syrian intrigue and look upon the Lebanon struggle as an internal one in which outside nations should not intervene. Mr. Dulles cited specific instances of intrigue originating in Cairo.

In estimating the seriousness of the situation, Sec. Dulles said that one must estimate the relative power of the United States and Russia as a basis for estimating whether Russia would take steps likely to lead to war. He stated that our present estimate is that the United States is now in a very strong position, perhaps stronger than in years to come when Russia has operational missiles.

Regarding the Baghdad Pact, Sec. Dulles recalled that the United States had not favored Iraqi membership in the Pact, hence the United States had not joined in it. He believed that the strain placed upon the Iraqi Government by membership in the Pact may have considerably contributed to that government's downfall. He did not see much chance of retrieving the Iraqi situation since there appeared to be very few troops or people loyal to the old government.

Mr. Dulles then directed attention to oil resources, concerning which he believed there would be no problem so long as alternative resources are held in Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Iraq would need oil revenues. He indicated also that none of the threats against pipelines crossing unfriendly area have been carried out. He stated that the Subcommittee on oil is keeping abreast of the situation.

In response to Secretaries Benson, Weeks and Anderson, Mr. Dulles noted that India stands opposed to our action whereas Pakistan supports it, that

Secretary General Hammarskjold had been unable to persuade the Swedish Government to alter its policy to one of support for us, that the Baghdad Pact was not constituted in such a way that it could properly intervene to retrieve the Iraq situation. Mr. Anderson was most concerned with the rapidity of the coup and the absence of indications in advance of its happening. He also felt that other nations would be concerned with this and would be very worried as to their own future after US troops leave the area.

The President felt that our major effort must be one of getting our whole propaganda effort into a stronger position, which would require much money and a larger mutual security program. In the meantime, he believed Turkey and Iran must be strengthened, as also Lebanon and Jordan and perhaps also Libya, Tunis, and the Sudan. He repeated his emphasis on the need for money for the mutual security program so as to get on with the job of rehabilitating our position in the area.

Mr. Allen Dulles recalled that the CIA had pinpointed more than a year ago the movement against the Iraq Government and had warned last March about the precarious situation in Iraq, Jordan, and Lebanon, that the President had directed an intensive review be made but that it was almost impossible to predict the exact timing of any coup. He mentioned several happenings which had probably served to trigger the coup earlier than planned.

Economic Developments - Dr. Saulnier presented a set of charts showing the course of this recession month by month since the downturn began last July and as compared with the earlier cycles of 1953, 1948, 1937 and 1929. Typical of all the indices, industrial production had gone down from July through April but had turned upwards in May and June. Regarding manufacturers' inventories, he stated that signs of a pick-up are now beginning to appear after a long down trend. He expected to see a very fast rate of recovery when the inventory trend gets turned around and new orders by durable goods manufacturers start moving upwards more rapidly.

Dr. Saulnier spoke at length on the possible psychological impact of the economy on the Mid East situation but said that as yet he could find no signs of any impact. The President ironically compared this with the reverse situation last Fall when the public was deeply agitated with the advent of Sputnik while the Government attempted to keep feelings on an even keel. Now, the people show no awareness of the seriousness of the Mid East crisis which has been of such great concern to Government officials.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Minnich

Report on President's breakfast with Clarence Cannon, July 21, 1958.

Cannon was very friendly. The President spent most of the time explaining the developing situation throughout the Moslem world and all across the southern borders of Eurasia (he said as an aside he should have spent more time on South America.) The President told Chairman Cannon that the situation had changed so much since the House had acted on mutual aid bill that he hoped Cannon would do his best to accept whatever funds the Senate put back in the bill. Cannon said his duty was to support the President in foreign affairs.

Finally, the President said, Cannon began to talk about specifics -- the Development Fund, the Contingency Fund, and the President decided to ask Douglas Dillon to go to see Cannon to talk in those terms to him. Cannon said that would be fine. (In reporting this to Douglas Dillon, Dillon said that he would call Cannon's office immediately -- that up to now Cannon had been unwilling to talk to him).

Cannon did say something about saving face; there was talk of the 90 million; President said we could use more of the pipe line money which would get us down to bottom. Our two key spots are Iran and Turkey (and the President suggested that Dillon take along a pocket geography -- he said some of these people did not even know where these countries were).

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Again the President asked the House, through Cannon, to accept whatever funds the Senate puts back in and Cannon said "I am ready to trust you." But, the President added, these people will be friendly "when they are having breakfast with the President" and go out and vote the other way.

Dillon is immediately to seek appointment.

Copy to go in telephone calls (President to Douglas Dillon)
Copy in staff notes for the day

Meetings w/ Dulles 7/18/58

NEED FOR RESTORATION OF MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM CUTS

1. The Administration's request for $3,950 million was a tight figure -- some $400 million below the recommendations of the operating officers. This figure has already been cut $274.5 million in the authorizing act, a cut which cannot be made up from the pipeline and will compel reductions in the program itself.

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2. The further House reduction of $597.5 million in the appropriations bill will seriously weaken five major parts of the program and endanger the security of the country. It should all be restored.

3. Development Loan Fund. The authorization is $625 million. The House appropriation of $300 million represented a 54% cut. The full $625 million is needed for use during FY 59. In the first six months of the Loan Fund's operation we have used $300 million, which is an annual rate of $600 million. Any decrease in this rate at this time would pose grave dangers. There are substantial demands for these funds from Turkey, the Philippines and Korea, which together only received about $12 million out of the FY 58 appropriation. There will probably also be substantial needs in Vietnam which, because of the slowness in developing projects, received nothing in FY 58. There is a total of $1,700,000,000 of projects pending and it is clear that we need and can use profitably $625 million.

4. Defense Support. The authorization is $810 million. The House figure is $700 million. In FY 58 approximately $754 million was used for this purpose and, in addition, the pipeline was drawn down about $200 million.

There can

There can be no further decrease in the pipeline. The full $810 million is needed and it takes no account of the present situation in the Middle East which may require additional funds in Iran. Cuts below the $810 million figure will require reductions in our assistance to such major allies as Spain, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Vietnam, Taiwan and Korea. This seems particularly inappropriate under the present circumstances.

5. Contingency Fund. The authorization is $155 million. The House appropriation figure is $100 million. There are no funds programmed for Lebanon, and economic assistance will now be necessary and will have to come out of the Contingency Fund. Turkey is working out a stabilization program which will require assistance from us, as well as substantial assistance from Turkey's European creditors. Assistance for this purpose will also have to come out of the Contingency Fund. These two items, which are now relatively firm, will account for $50 million. A reserve above this of $100 million would seem to be the absolute minimum which the President should have for the next six months. Even if this amount is appropriated it is probable that we will have to ask for additional Contingency Funds on an urgent basis in January.

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6. Special Assistance. The authorization is $202.5 million. The House figure is $185 million. The cut involved here is small but this category of aid covers Jordan, Israel and all the North African countries, as well as our special program for Bolivia, which is very important to us in Latin America.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM FY 1959
(millions of dollars)

	Request	Authorization	House Appropriation	Cut below Authorization
Military Assistance	$ 1800	$ 1605	$ 1515	$ 90
Defense Support *	835	810	700	110
Special Assistance	212	202.5	185	17.5
Contingency Fund	200	155	100	55
Development Loan Fund	625	625	300	325

BEGIN CONFIDENTIAL

* The following table shows illustratively how the defense support cut would have to be applied:

	FY 59 Proposal	House Cuts	Revised FY 59 Level	FY 58 Aid
Spain	45	10	35	54
Greece	15	3	12	15
Iran	23	3	20	(22)
Pakistan	82	17	65	50
Turkey	75	15	60	(70)
Cambodia	25	2	23	26
China	75	20	55	57
Korea	240	35	205	215
Laos	30	5	25	30
Philippines	15	-	15	15
Thailand	20	-	20	20
Vietnam	190	25	165	180
TOTAL	835	135	700	754

END CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NR 81-85 #3
By ____ NLE Date 1/20/11

(7/18/58)

July 18, 1958

NEED FOR RESTORATION OF MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM CUTS

1. The Administration's request for $3,950 million was already a tight figure -- some $400 million below the recommendations of the operating officers. This figure has been cut $274.5 million in the authorizing act, a cut which cannot be made up from the pipeline and will compel reductions in the program itself.

2. The further House reduction of $597.5 million in the appropriations bill will seriously weaken 5 major parts of the program (table attached) and endanger the security of the country. It should all be restored.

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3. Development Loan Fund. This 54% cut is worst. Full $625 million final figure is essential which itself does not provide for any increase over rate of loans from January 1 to June 30 when DLF was in actual operation. House figure would compel cutting rate in half. DLF now has practically exhausted all funds provided a year ago and has before it $1.7 billion in applications. If these governments cannot get help from us, pressures will compel them to rely on Russia and Communist China.

4. Defense Support cut ($110 million below authorization -- which was $25 million below request) also serious. This aid goes to 12 very exposed and vulnerable countries; six are sites of major U.S. bases. Cuts will compel severe reductions in aid to Spain - $10 million, Turkey - $15 million, Korea - $35 million, Taiwan - $20 million, Pakistan - $17 million, with danger of weakening shaky economies supporting 3 million troops important to U.S.

5. Contingency Fund. Events in Middle East show this is no time to reduce emergency funds. Authorization bill reduced request by $45 million and the House cut a further $55 million in appropriation bill.

6. Experience shows little hope of getting better than 50-50 split with House. Highest possible Senate figures are essential.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM FY 1959

(millions of dollars)

	Request	Authorization	House Appropriation	Cut below Authorization
Military Assistance	$1800	$1605	$1515	$ 90
Defense Support	835	810	700	110
Special Assistance	212	202.5	185	17.5
Contingency Fund	200	155	100	55
Development Loan Fund	625	625	300	325



July 17, 1958

MEMORANDUM

FOR : The President

FROM : R. J. Saulnier

SUBJECT: Status of Legislation on Housing and Related Matters

Status of Pending Legislation

S. 3497 - The Community Facilities Act of 1958:
Passed the Senate; reported out by the House Committee on Banking and Currency June 6, 1958; pending before the House Rules Committee (7/16/58).

S. 4035 - The Housing Act of 1958:
Passed the Senate July 11, 1958; referred to the House Banking and Currency Committee.

S. 3683 - Area Redevelopment Act:
Passed the Senate May 13, 1958; reported out by the House Committee on Banking and Currency July 1, 1958; pending before the House Rules Committee (7/16/58).

Major Provisions of Legislation

The Community Facilities Act of 1958

Amount authorized for loans increased from present $100 million (almost all of which is committed) to $1 billion (Senate) or $2 billion (House).

Loan maturity: increased from present 40 years to 50 years plus 2 years if needed to avoid default (Senate) or to 50 years, except when a shorter period is requested (House).

Interest rate on loans would be changed from the present basis of administrative determination to a formula calling for a rate 1/4 of 1 percent above the current average yield on outstanding marketable U. S. obligations of comparable maturity (Senate) or to the average annual rate on all interest-bearing

U. S. obligations (House). The Senate formula would at this time give about a 3-1/2% rate; the House formula would give a rate of about 2-5/8%. In either case the rate would be sufficiently below the private market rate for such borrowing as virtually to attract all borrowers to the government program.

At present, borrowing must be for essential public works or facilities where credit is not otherwise available on reasonable terms. Both House and Senate bills would offer credit where it is not available on equally favorable terms. The House bill would exclude States and State bodies as borrowers.

Priority is now given to financing of water, sewage and gas distribution systems in towns of less than 10,000. Senate bill stipulates no priorities. House gives priority to projects that could not be undertaken without a Federal loan.

In the Senate bill, administrative costs and losses would be paid out of the 1/4% excess of interest charged over the rate paid to the Treasury. The House would cover costs by yearly appropriations.

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The Housing Act of 1958

Extends the amount of FHA's insuring authority by $4 billion per year for fiscal years 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962.

Extends for 1 year the FHA Title I program for property improvement loans.

Increases the maximum amount of FHA insurance per loan from $20,000 to $22,500 on 1-family houses. Also liberalizes rules for rental properties.

Facilitates trade-in transactions by permitting nonoccupant owners (subject to certain safeguards) the same maximum loan permitted homeowners.

Would allow 97 percent loans on cooperative housing. Present rule is 90 percent.

Permits insurance of 100 percent loans on urban renewal project housing. Present rule is 90 percent. Makes certain other liberalizing changes for "relocation" housing.

Liberalizes the program of "housing for the elderly": permits insurance of loans up to 100 percent of replacement cost without regard for the usual FHA test of economic soundness.

Adds a new program of loans for proprietary nursing homes, up to 75 percent of the value of new or rehabilitated property.

Increases the capital grant authority of the Urban Renewal Program for six years, at $300 million per year. No change in "participation." We asked for $200 million and a reduction to 50 percent in Federal participation.

Amends existing low-rent public housing legislation extensively: increases the privilege of local housing authorities to fix income limits for admission and continued occupancy and to set rents; eliminates the 20 percent gap requirement for displaced families; provides that residual receipts shall be applied to debt reduction rather than to annual contribution reduction; increases the autonomy of local authorities over their actions and records of income and expenditure; authorizes the construction of 17,500 additional units.

Increases the college housing loan revolving fund by $400 million, with $50 million reserved for "other" (nonhousing) educational facilities and $50 million for student-nurse and intern housing. We requested $200 million, strictly for dormitories.

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Authorizes $125 million of direct Federal loans to colleges for construction and rehabilitation of classrooms and teaching facilities.

Establishes a new program of guaranteed loans to colleges.

Extends the (Capehart) military housing program for 1 year until June 30, 1960, and increases maximum loan maturity from 25 to 30 years.

Adds a new program of FHA-insured military area rental housing based on certification of risk by the Secretary of Defense, and permits the acquisition of Sec. 207 rental housing where "Capehart" housing is constructed in the vicinity.

Increases the maximum size of loan eligible for purchase by FNMA from $15,000 to $20,000.

Extends par purchase under FNMA special assistance programs by 1 year. Administration asked for repeal.

Provides an additional $150 million for direct loans by VA.

(All told, the bill would add about $575 million to the NOA for Fiscal 1959 over the $400 million requested by the Administration.)

Area Redevelopment Act

Establishes an Area Redevelopment Commissioner as a constituent of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Authorizes loans for industrial projects in industrial redevelopment areas up to a total of $100 million, and similar loans in rural redevelopment areas for another $100 million; $75 million would also be authorized for Federal grants for development of public facilities.

Criteria of eligibility would be any industrial area where unemployment has been not less than 12 percent of the labor force for the 12 month period preceding the application or 9 percent for 15 of the last 18 months or 6 percent for 18 of the last 24 months.

Loans would be made for purchase or development of land and facilities for industrial use, not including working capital; maximum maturity would be 40 years and would bear interest at 1/4 percent more than paid to the Treasury; the amount of any loan could not exceed 65 percent of the cost of the project.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: The White House
July 17, 1958

SUBJECT: Presentation of Credentials to the President by Swedish Ambassador

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Gunnar B. Jarring, new Ambassador from Sweden
Wiley T. Buchanan, Chief of Protocol
Frederick Jandrey, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs.

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The President welcomed Amb. Jarring referring to his friendly relations with his predecessor and to his own sentimental attachment to Sweden, although he has been prevented from going there because his responsibilities have been connected with military efforts.

The President then expressed his gratification at the Ambassador's personal support for the principles which the UN stands for. The President added that through the Ambassador he wanted to assure the Swedish Government of our whole-hearted support for the UN. He also told the Ambassador that he had sent a personal letter to the Prime Minister because he wanted him to understand the urgency of the events of the past few days. He said that we had pointed out that we had put the matter in the hands of the UN immediately and we thought it would be disastrous should the UN observers be withdrawn from Lebanon. He also said that he wanted to make sure that the Prime Minister believes in our peaceful intentions and his own concern that we were led into steps repugnant to the US.

The President said that speaking personally he had seen enough of war not to enjoy it but that the free world could not live under blackmailing by the Soviets. He stated that if we were to be deterred from action when it was called for, the free world would be deprived of taking any action in its interest.

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The President again emphasized that he was peaceful and conciliatory and ready to talk if there was an honest desire to do so. He felt however that the free world cannot (i.e. must not) be lost by fear.

The Swedish Ambassador said that the position which the President had outlined was understandable and that he would telephone to the Prime Minister immediately. He had in fact been in touch with the Swedish Foreign Office all yesterday and had said in the UN that Sweden reserved its position with respect to a resolution. He emphasized that he did not say that such resolution would be presented.

The President told the Ambassador that we had been compelled to take action by our concept of the rights of independent states; that the UN had been helpful but its action had not been decisive and that we want to be out of Lebanon the minute the UN takes over. He said that our idea was simply that we want to support the UN actively but that we cannot turn our back on a small free country. The President added that he had not said that Soviet Russia was responsible but that in Mr. Chamoun's opinion the situation was one of threat to Lebanon. The President said speaking privately there was one rabble-rouser in the area and that fact combined with the over-all support of Soviet Russia was causing the trouble.

The Ambassador remarked that Sweden and Soviet Russia were very close neighbors and that the shadow of Soviet Russia hung over them.

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July 18, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 17, 1958, 9:15 AM

Others present: Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian told the President that the Space Bill had passed the Congress in what seemed to be acceptable form. The President said that Mr. McCormack had told him that it was very close to what the President wanted.

Dr. Killian then took up some of the provisions of the bill. It provides that the President may appoint an Executive Director and three assistants as a staff for the "Space Council." This provision is permissive; in fact, there is question as to whether a staff is desirable. The Space Council has an advisory role. The Administrator reports directly to the President, and is charged with full direction of the agency, which it is anticipated will have an aeronautical component (along the lines of the present NACA) and a space component, largely new.

The President said the first thing to do is to set up the agency's organization. Dr. Killian said decisions as to funds will involve difficult questions. The President doubted whether it would be wise to give too much additional money to the agency -- he thought we should provide enough for organization, plans, and the initial projects transferred from Defense. We should be careful not to damage any of the work that is going forward now. He thought we should try to get a request for funds up quickly. It would not have to be too big for the first year.

He next asked who Dr. Killian thought the Director should be. Dr. Killian said that if we could get General Doolittle the agency would be off to a splendid start. The President strongly agreed, commenting that General Doolittle has the kind of force and energy required. If he is not available, Dr. Killian thought that Dr. Dryden, now the head of NACA, should be considered. It is essential to have

someone quite knowledgeable in scientific matters.

Dr. Killian thought the agency could be set up where the NACA is now. Some additional space recently vacated by the National Science Foundation could also be used. The President thought it is essential to develop an initial plan of operations, with General Doolittle participating in its preparation. The agency should begin modestly in terms of funds. Dr. Killian said that he, Secretary Quarles, Dr. Dryden and Mr. Stans have been meeting and discussing transfers from Defense. There is a basic question as to how much goes into this new agency, and out of Defense. The President thought that anything not yet proved as to technical feasibility should be the concern of this agency, and that non-military applications should also be the concern of this agency. He thought that Dr. Killian should talk with Mr. McElroy, with Secretary Quarles and no one else present. The President was in agreement that the new agency could call on the military to provide and fire the boosters for these projects, essentially as a contractor to the new agency.

The President thought it was desirable to have a man of top capability in a high staff position who would think of nothing but missiles and serve as the chief planner. He did not think there should be too many meetings of the over-all council.

To a question by the President, Dr. Killian indicated he was thinking of something like $75 to $100 million additional funds, in no-year money to get the agency started. The President thought that not much would be needed for contracts in the first year, but Dr. Killian indicated that there are long lead times for hardware such that contracts should be let as quickly as possible.

The President said that immediate steps should include the appointment of the board, reaching a general agreement on what we need from the Congress, and deciding what projects and what funds should be pulled out of Defense. Dr. Killian thought that something like $170 million from ARPA and $50 million from the Air Force would be about right. The President thought it would be possible to run past the first of the year on these funds, and go up for a deficiency appropriation early next year.

Concerning membership of the Board, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, are statutory members. In addition, the President may nominate one further man from government and up to three from outside of government. Dr. Killian suggested Dr. Waterman from government; the President would have preferred Dr. Killian, but when told that this would require Senate confirmation and possibly subject the appointee to appearing before Congress, he shifted to Dr. Waterman, and indicated that he would have Dr. Killian as an invited participant. As to additional men, Dr. Killian mentioned Dr. Berkner, but will consider this suggestion further. Mr. Paul Johnston was also mentioned for Staff Director by Dr. Killian, and perhaps Mr. Preston Bassett as an additional council member.

The President, in concluding, suggested that if an Executive Order is required to get the operation started, Budget should begin its preparation at once.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7-17-58

ANN --

Methinks there would be salubrious fallout from three additional phone calls from DDE to the following:

called

LYNDON JOHNSON (thanking him for getting the space bill through the Senate in the form he agreed to in his personal visit with DDE -- also thanking him at the same time for his work on foreign trade plus asking his judgment about foreign aid).

would ask/ask

STYLES BRIDGES (thanking him for supporting the amendments to the defense reorganization bill and also for his vigorous efforts on the space bill).

GORDON McDONOUGH (thanking him for his fine work, as ranking House Republican on the conference committee, on the space bill -- in short, a Republican counterpart to DDE's thanks to John McCormack yesterday).

note

May I also urge that the President find early opportunity to breakfast again with Styles Bridges; this relationship could well work out to be his most fruitful relationship in the Senate, handled rightly, bearing also in mind that Knowland is soon to leave the Senate fold.

Bryce

July 1958 (2)

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of Conf. 76-50, #94	DDE, Dulles, Murphy, Allen Dulles, Twining and others re Middle East (5 pgs) exempted, MR 76-50 #94 exempted, MR 81-71 #2	7/16/58	A
~~2. Legislative Leadership Meeting Supplementary Notes~~	11/29/77 - bm	~~7/16/58~~	~~A~~
~~3. Memo of Conf. 76-50, #95 78-193, #25~~	~~DDE, Twining, Goodpaster re Middle East (2 pgs)~~ 4/24/81, bc (portions exempted - JCS - 11/19/76; State - 3/18/77)	~~7/15/58~~	~~A~~
~~4. Staff Notes, 78-77, #8~~	~~Conversation between DDE and Nixon re Middle East (2 pgs)~~ 3/6/81, bc	~~7/15/58~~	~~A~~
5. Memo of Conf. 76-50, #97	DDE, Secy. Dulles, Allen Dulles, Twining, Quarles, Hagerty, Goodpaster re Middle East (3 pgs) portions exempted, MR 76-50 #97 portions exempted MR 84-90 #3	7/15/58	A
~~6. Memo of Conf. 76-50, #98~~	~~DDE, Congressional Leaders, Nixon, Dulles, Allen Dulles, White House Staff Members, Twining, Quarles and others re Middle East, 7/14/58 (11 pgs)~~ 11/6/81, bc	~~7/16/58~~	~~A~~
7. Memo of Conf. 76-50, #99 NSC-78-104, #1	DDE, Nixon, Dulles, Allen Dulles, Twining and others re Middle East (5 pgs) exempted, MR 78-104 #1 exempted, MR 81-71 #3	7/16/58	A
~~8. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~	11/29/77 - bm	~~7/7/58~~	~~A~~
~~9. Memo of Conf.~~ opened in Staff Secy, so opened here 9/12/83	~~DDE, Sen. Williams, I. Jack Martin (3 pgs)~~	~~7/7/58~~	~~C~~
10. Memo of Conf.	DDE, Secy. Dulles, G. Smith, Allen Dulles and others re de Gaulle (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 80-196 #7	7/3/58	A

FILE LOCATION

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11.	Legislative Leadership Meeting Supplementary Notes (2 pgs)	7/1/58	A 12/22/80, bc
12. Memcon. 76-49 #100 78-195 #5	(State), DDE, Dulles, Shah of Iran re Middle East (5 pgs) (exempt - 1/26/77 - DJH) 9/28/84 LB exempted NR 78-195 #5 appeal - exempted, NR 78-195 #5	7/1/58	A

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July 16, 1958

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Stans:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be useful to you:



Railroad Retirement Legislation - It was agreed that the Harris and Morse bills should be opposed since they would add to railroad operating costs and thus counteract the benefits to be had from the railroad relief legislation now under consideration.

Labor Legislation - Efforts will be continued to secure further improvement of the Senate bill along lines recommended by the Administration, either through House Committee consideration and recommendation of such an improved bill, or through action on the House floor to amend the Senate bill or substitute an improved bill.

Mutual Security Program - It was agreed that current developments in the Middle East highlight the necessity of appropriating the full amounts authorized for this program.

Further consideration will be given to the possible desirability of requesting Congressional action yet this session to increase the contingency funds for Mutual Security which may be needed to protect against adverse developments that might occur while Congress is out of session.

Attention will be given to means of improving the day-to-day liaison between ICA and the Congress.

Hawaiian Statehood - The Administration and Republican Members of Congress will continue to press for action this session on statehood for Hawaii.

Renegotiation Act - The Administration will continue its efforts to secure extension of the Renegotiation Act for at least one year.

It was indicated that the Administration would accept amendment of the Act to provide for appeals of Tax Court decisions, to be made to the Court of Appeals.

It was emphasized that postponement of this extension until the next session of Congress would create major difficulties even though the extension contained a retroactive clause.

Accrual Accounting - It was noted that the Administration finds acceptable the so-called "third" Committee print which provides the President with discretionary authority as to implementing this legislation.

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Since the Department of Defense has the greatest problems of all the agencies as regards accounting procedures, it would be undesirable to select that Department for the purpose of trying out an accrual accounting system on an experimental basis.

Budgetary Economy Proposal - Further thought will be given to the suggestion that there be included in the final supplemental appropriation bill this session a proposal requiring a fixed percentage reduction of departmental budgets, exempting certain programs with fixed costs such as interest on the national debt, pensions, etc.

Cost Sharing Legislation - It was agreed that introduction of this legislation should be postponed until the next session in view of the proximity of adjournment.

Reciprocal Trade Legislation - Efforts will be made during Senate consideration of this bill to eliminate the Kerr Amendment and return to the House language concerning Congressional action as regards Presidential decisions on Tariff Commission recommendations. The duration of the bill (five or three years) will be worked out in Conference.

AEC Appropriation - Attention was directed to the $139 million increase in funds for certain AEC projects beyond the amount believed necessary by the Administration.

Voice of America - Further attention will be given to the problem created by Voice of America requests for comment from prominent officials on sensitive matters of current interest, as well as to the importance of strictly factual presentation by this "official" channel of communications.

Military Construction Bill - Emphasis was placed on the need for Senate action to eliminate the mandatory provision inserted by the House with regard to locating a particular military installation.

* * * *

There will be further consultation with interested Leaders regarding the legislation on Community Facilities, Area Redevelopment, Housing, and Science and Education.

Sincerely,



L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

The Honorable Maurice H. Stans
Director
Bureau of the Budget

Copies to
Mrs. Whitman (2)
General Persons
General Goodpaster
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Martin
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Jack Anderson
Gov. Pyle
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Robert Gray

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

July 16, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

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Labor Legislation - After discussion of the tactical situation of this in the House, the President asked for Sec. Mitchell's opinion of the Kennedy-Ives bill. Mr. Mitchell replied that the section on reporting requirements was better than the rest and would help, but that several other provisions would weaken the Taft-Hartley Act. He would recommend, he said, that the President sign the bill if it were passed, although he would consider it an unfortunate thing for Congress to pass it.

Middle East Situation - In connection with the Mutual Security item, Sen. Knowland asked if there were any late developments in the current crisis.

The President commented that our present best hope for salvaging the situation lies in strengthening Turkey and Iran, then Lebanon, if possible to develop a greater resistance on Saud's part, and finally to hold on to Jordan as a member of the free world. To accomplish this, the United States had to give them the tools to work with. And this ought to be apparent also to the Senate in acting on Mutual Security. Because of the House cut, already we are in real difficulty, the President said.

Mr. Dillon pointed out that another $25 million would have to come out of the President's contingency fund for Lebanon -- this in connection with the preceding $25 million constituted one-third of the entire authorization and one-half of the House approved appropriation for the coming year. He urged that the Development Loan Fund be set at least at $600 million. The needs for places like Turkey, Iran and the Philippines are specific and do exist. It could be catastrophic not to get the funds. He stressed again that none of the presently voiced criticism of Mutual Security operations has anything to do with current operations, for it all pertains to things of 3, 4, or 6 years past.

Mr. Dillon reported that he had been told by Rep. Morgan that the funds could have been restored very easily on the House Floor if the Democratic Leadership had allowed it to be undertaken, for the necessary votes were there.

Mr. Sprague pointed out that for military assistance, the requested amount started out at a very austere level, and any cut would force reduction of the program for modernization of NATO units. The President said he had accomplished a reduction of the original Department request before submitting the budget to Congress. Now, with everybody taking a crack, it looked as if he should have submitted the larger figure!

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Sen. Bridges reverted to the administration and public relations of the program, and suggested that now was the time to start looking ahead to the next year -- it would take better Congressional relations to prevent a repetition of this year's unhappy experience.

Subsequently, in the course of the meeting, the President received cables from the rulers of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan congratulating him on the Lebanon action. However, the cable referred to the "Eisenhower doctrine," and the President did not want it thought that that was the basis of action.

Budget - Sen. Bridges said he was thinking of trying to tack a proviso on the final Supplemental bill calling for a 4% cut in the budget, the specific places to be determined by the President and the Bureau of the Budget. He doubted it would go through, but it might be a good thing to try. He asked the President to think about it. The President's immediate reaction was to welcome it as a means of offsetting Democratic appropriations increases, but any such proviso ought to have some language in it about accomplishing it to the extent possible without endangering national security. This was the sort of thing he was always seeking to do anyway, he said.

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L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

July 17, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 16, 1958

Others present: Secretary Quarles, Secretary Finucane Mr. Stephen Jackson, Mr. Stans, Mr. Harlow, General Goodpaster

The group met with the President to discuss certain questions in connection with a Defense proposal relating to active duty contracts for reserve officers in the armed services. Mr. Quarles said that the current proposals grew out of recommendations last year for such contracts, accompanied by a money allowance amounting to two months pay for each year served under such contracts. As proposed last year, in lieu of the general Cordiner recommendations, it was to be applicable only to officers holding especially scarce skills. Mr. Quarles added that the Brooks sub-committee in the House has reported a bill bearing on the same subject, calling for a flat payment of two months pay to each reserve officer on completion of active duty for each year of his active service, (going all the way back to his initial entry into the service). This bill is unsatisfactory in the judgment of the Defense Department. Mr. Quarles said what Defense now favors is a system of term contracts with incentive payments effective for service from now forward (but with limited special provision for past service).

The President recalled that he has supported the bonus principle as a means of holding reserve officers in the service as needed for a few years after their obligated tours. Mr. Quarles ran through briefly a set of charts explaining in greater detail the proposed application of this bonus principle. Mr. Stans recalled that the payments were previously proposed only for officers with special skills. After discussion the President indicated he was agreeable to the idea of putting all reserve officers under the contract system, and also to the idea that by twelve or fourteen years service the number of reserve officers selected for continuation on active duty would be extremely

small (most of those needed have been integrated by this time). Mr. Stans also raised the question as to whether the amount of payment should be two months pay per year served, which is four times the present rate of 1/2 month's pay, or some intermediate amount. The President said he approved the general principle, but would leave determination as to the number of months pay to Defense and Budget to work out. He added that he hated to see a hodgepodge bill such as he understood the Brooks bill would be.

In passing, the President also expressed his support of doing something about the "hump" -- probably through early retirement of a number of those officers within the next few years.

He also indicated agreement with the idea of transition arrangements by which some payment would be made to reserve officers for their past service in order to take care of those who had served during and since World War II.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

TOP SECRET

July 15, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
11:25 AM, July 15, 1958

Others present: General Twining
General Goodpaster

General Twining said that the landing operations in Lebanon have gone well. The second Marine battalion will land beginning at dawn tomorrow, and the third one will begin landing by nightfall. The two battle groups in Germany can land within twelve hours, on call from Admiral Holloway. This will give us a very respectable force in the area.

The President said that the United Kingdom wants to get us to commit ourselves now to clearing up the whole mid-East situation, and this gives him a good deal of concern. General Twining said that he and the Chiefs are strongly of the view that going into Lebanon was the right thing to do -- otherwise we would lose our whole position. The President said that he too thinks it was the right thing to do, so long as the action rests on moral ground. If, however, our only argument is economic -- saying that the life of the western world depends upon access to oil in the Middle East -- this would be quite different, and quite inferior to a purpose that rests on the right to govern by consent of the governed. The President said he is giving deep thought to finding a moral ground on which to stand if we have to go further. He also referred to a question in the Congressional meeting yesterday -- as to whether the impetus action comes solely from Nasser, or through him from the Soviet Union. The fact is that he is so small a figure, and of so little power, that he is a puppet, even though he probably doesn't think so.

General Twining next said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff think that they should put SAC on increased alert. He was in agreement on all measures except the one of deploying our tanker aircraft into forward positions. This would be a very major operation, and could well occasion a good deal of alarm. The President thought there would be merit in dispersing our tankers at the present time. After further consideration he said he felt we should send a few of them

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forward. General Twining asked whether this could be limited to the continental United States, but the President said he would like to see some contingents sent overseas, including Great Britain. General Twining said they also consider that the Air Defense Command should be put on increased readiness. This would not attract so much attention. The President approved this action.

General Twining next referred to the two divisions (one Army and one Marines) which have been placed on alert in the United States for movement to Europe or the Mediterranean area. To proceed with loading them out would call for the Navy to charter vessels, and this again would give notice of an operation of major scope. Part of the Marine Division could be loaded on the Navy's own transportation, but the remainder of it and all of the Army division (the 101st) would require chartered vessels. In addition, a part of the 82nd Division is ready for quick airlift to Europe if directed. The President first suggested keeping a careful roster of shipping that is in position to be quickly chartered, and used for this purpose. He agreed that if the ships were chartered now, this action would give alarm. He said he would like to see a study by the Chiefs as to just what would be involved, but recognized that anything of major proportions would create a bad psychological impact at this moment.

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General Twining said that, if orders are given now, the Marines could be loaded and ready to move within ten days without substantial disruption. The President approved this action, but told General Twining not to charter vessels for the 101st Division as yet -- but rather to plan such an operation. He agreed that all of these units could be placed on alert, leaves cancelled, etc. In response to a question by the President, General Twining said that some 400 transport aircraft could be pulled off MATS activity in order to move elements of the 82nd Division if so directed. (In checking over the foregoing with me, after leaving the President's office, General Twining indicated that he would defer any chartering of ships at least until tomorrow, so as to avoid adding any impact from that action to the situation created by the initial landings.)

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

STAFF NOTES
July 15, 1958

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9:00 The President and the Vice President talked a little more about situation in Mid East.

The President said we had come to the cross roads. Since 1945 we have been trying to maintain the opportunity to reach vitally needed petroleum supplies peaceably, without hindrance on the part of any one. The present incident comes about by the struggle of Nasser to get control of these supplies -- to get the income and the power to destroy the Western world. Somewhere along the line we have got to face up to the issue. It is too bad. You see the mistakes that were made.

The President said he was sure of one thing: we need a strong powerful voice speaking in the Mid East -- powerful in the terms of technical capacity and a man (as well as a station) that could present the Western point of time all the time and who would also support legitimate nationalism. The trouble is that we have a campaign of hatred against us, not by the governments but by the people. The people are on Nasser's side.

The Vice President then gave the President his ideas as to how the talk to the nation, or to reporters, should present the case. For the United States, the argument has to be tied to Mid East oil; for world opinion you cannot allow it to appear that the Mid East countries are simply a pawn in the big power contest for their resources. What is required, the Vice President said, was an historical announcement of when a civil war becomes the type of action in which outside intervention by the United States is justified. When is a civil war not a civil war? Any nation ought to have the right to revolution. We recognize the right of revolution. We also say every people has the right of self-determination -- that right of self-determination is one that carries with it the right not to have outside interference that stimulates it. We go into Lebanon because we were invited in and because here is a man, Chamoun, who was freely elected leader in his country who finds his country infiltered by corruption, subversion and bribery. In the larger sense the President could say we have to find a way to deal with civil war -- if we do not, we will loose the world. The Communists have developed the

device of foreign-inspired revolution to create a civil war (a classic case was Czechoslovakia). What we are doing here is saying that finally the West has reached a conclusion. We will not stand by to allow civil war to deliver a country even to Nasser. The Vice President further cited our action in the Greece-Turkey difficulty.



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July 15, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 14, 1958

Others present: Secretary Dulles,
Mr. Allen Dulles
General Twining
Secretary Quarles
Mr. Hagerty
General Goodpaster

Following the President's meeting with the Congressional Leaders, the above group stayed in his office to fix firmly upon specific action steps.

[redacted]

There was next discussion as to when our forces should be put ashore, and when any statement should be made about it. The President stressed strongly that he did not want to make any statement until the landing is actually taking place. It must be done with complete surprise -- otherwise opposition could be organized, and we should be under great pressures politically. He thought Chamoun could be notified about an hour and a half ahead of the landing (later he agreed this might be as much as three hours).

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MR 84-90 #3
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He thought a platoon or so should be sent in ahead to clear and secure a direct space. He would prefer the landing to be made at the dock rather than over the beach in anything like combat style.

Mr. Quarles thought that a decision now to go ahead would leave us free to move immediately to the United Nations. He thought there was great merit in giving notice to the United Nations in advance of a landing.

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Mr. Hagerty said that some of the Congressmen who were in attendance this afternoon have already been leaking to the press information about the meeting. The President said there was a lot of difference between leaks and an official statement as to intentions.

Mr. Allen Dulles said that we cannot depend on Chamoun to be able to hold his position too long, and that we must therefore plan to move at the earliest possible time.

After further discussion, Secretary Dulles said that we could now take an action in the form of announcing a call for an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council for a time as early as possible tomorrow morning. The President thought that our best course is to put our forces ashore in Lebanon, with the United Kingdom holding its force ready for Iraq or Jordan. He asked how long our First Marine battalion would be on the ground by itself, and General Twining indicated that it would be something like twelve hours.

There was discussion as to what could be said at the U N meeting if we have put our forces ashore just prior to that meeting. Secretary Dulles said he could stress that events have taken a grave turn, that we have been invited in, and that we are going in. The President interjected that we could add that we seek to stabilize the situation until the United Nations can act.

Mr. Hagerty stressed that we will need a statement to put out at about four or five AM tomorrow, assuming that our forces go in to land just twelve hours from the time of this meeting. The President suggested that the landing be at about 3 PM Lebanon time. Mr. Dulles would have a statement ready at 8 AM our time to be given out by Mr. Hagerty at the moment we know our forces are ashore. We could include in this announcement a statement that the President will have

a statement to the Nation at about noon.

During the discussion it was made clear that Defense should order the landing of the advance Marine contingent at 3 PM, should order elements of the Sixth Fleet now in the Western Mediterranean to move at once to the Eastern Mediterranean (it was recognized that the press would undoubtedly take some notice of this) and that the two battle groups to be moved down from Germany should receive their movement orders at approximately the same time as the initial landings in Lebanon (i.e., should begin their assembly some time tomorrow afternoon Wiesbaden time).

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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July 16, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 14, 1958

Others present: Congressional leaders (list attached) The Vice President, Secretary Dulles, Assistant Secretary Macomber, Secretary Anderson, Mr. Allen Dulles, Governor Adams, General Persons, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Harlow, Mr. Martin, Secretary Quarles and General Twining(after first ten minutes)

The President began by thanking the Congressional group for coming up. He said the situation in the Middle East has changed drastically for the worse within the past few hours. President Chamoun has asked us to come in to assist, and American lives and property are endangered in Lebanon. In Iraq the Crown Prince has been murdered and Nuri Said may have been murdered as well. Substantial parts of the Army have gone over to the rebels, but it is not clear that the bulk of the forces have done so. The rebels are of course tied in to groups that are led and influenced by Nasser.

At the President's request Mr. Allen Dulles gave an intelligence review, paralleling his report to the President earlier in the day, and giving information concerning the situations in Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Israel in particular.

At the President's request Secretary Dulles next reviewed the political situation. He started with a discussion of the situation in Lebanon, stating that Cairo has been whipping up sentiment on calling for violence by radio. That situation had been showing signs of stabilizing up until the Iraq coup. Chamoun had decided not to run to succeed himself, and it looked as though the problem would work out without loss of Lebanese independence. Chamoun now says he is no longer able unaided to preserve Lebanese independence, and we agree, unless the Iraqi forces outside of Baghdad remain loyal to the former regime -- this we consider unlikely. Thus, we are faced with the question, should we respond

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to Chamoun's appeal. If we go in, our action is likely to accentuate the anti-Western feeling of the Arab masses. While the governments of Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan want us to intervene, it is not clear that this action will prevent them from being overthrown. Neighboring states such as Sudan, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco would probably also like for us to intervene, but their leaders do not dare to say so. Our intervention would not therefore be likely to be a quick and easy solution. However, if we move quickly and decisively the Soviet Union -- which is undoubtedly behind the whole operation -- may feel that Nasser has gone too far to fast and may call on him to pull back. Secretary Dulles did not think that the Soviets wished to risk general war. Their long-range missiles are not ready, and they are far inferior in long-range aircraft. Undoubtedly, their violent propaganda against us will continue, and there will be danger to our people in the area. While we will probably be able through the presence of our forces to hold Lebanon's independence, we would be drawn into the area and it is not clear how we could withdraw.

The opposite side is that it does not appear we can hold Lebanon free if we do not go in. The first consequence of not going in would certainly be that the non-Nasser governments in the Middle East and adjoining areas would be quickly overthrown. Thus, whether we go in or not the result will be very bad within the Middle Eastern area. Elsewhere, the impact of our not going in -- from Morocco to Indo-China -- would be very unfavorable. Although popular feeling in these countries tends to oppose the West, the governments are anti-Nasser in orientation, even though they do not publicly stress this. With regard to Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, it is clear that they would feel -- if we do not act -- that our inaction is because we are afraid of the Soviet Union. They will therefore lose confidence. We could expect Turkey to continue to work with us but with less firmness and resolution. The question of Iran is much more difficult. The SHAH tends to vacillate emotionally, and the popular situation is not good. We would therefore have to expect a rise in neutralism and an increase in the influence of the Soviet Union. Pakistan would stay with us while they are getting equipment from us but would not stand up to the Soviet Union.

In summary, in the Secretary's judgment, if we do not act we will have to take losses greater than if we do. We would soon be faced with

a stronger Soviet Union, with a wors ened and weakened situation on our own side.

We must anticipate an immediate effect on the pipelines and tanker transit through the Suez. Offsetting this to some extent is the fact that oil is in better supply than at the time of Suez.

From the standpoint of the United Nations, our action to send forces in is entirely consonant with the provisions regarding collective defense. We would be putting troops where we could act if we found that the disorder arises from a group which is influenced by Communist controlled countries. The Secretary said he had just talked with Hammarskjold. Last week the two had agreed that the situation could probably by worked out without intervention. The Secretary today told Hammarskjold that the situation has drastically changed. He also said we would keep in close touch with the United Nations. Hammarskjold himself recognized that the situation had altered. At this point the President asked if we had heard anything from the British and Mr. Dulles said we had not.

Mr. Dulles said we had assumed up until now that if it were necessary to go into Lebanon we and the United Kingdom would go in with approximately equal numbers of troops, we going in first. He understood General Twining thought that it might be desirable if the United Kingdom held back, and formed a reserve for possible use in Iraq. He had told Lord Hood of this line of thinking. He was confident the British would want to participate in stationing armed forces in Lebanon in order to uphold their Middle East position.

The President then asked Speaker Rayburn if he had any comments. Mr. Rayburn asked if we go in and intervene and our operation does not succeed, what do we do then. He thought the Russians would threaten general war. The President said it is not possible to prophesy the exact course of events. If we do or if we don't go in, the consequences will be bad. He thought it was better if we took a strong position rather than a Munich-type position, if we are to avoid the crumbling of our whole security structure. Mr. Rayburn thought that intervention would intensify resentment against us throughout the area. The President agreed that, at least on the popular level, that would be likely to be true.

Senator Knowland said he thought we must respond to the appeal from Chamoun or see the whole area go down the drain piece by piece.

Throughout the world a failure on our part to act would be a tremendous victory for Nasser. In his opinion we are in fact at a turning point in history. The President pointed out we would be going into Lebanon at the request of Chamoun, and that our action would be a symbol of American fortitude and readiness to take risks to defend the values of the free world. If Iraq and Jordan ask the British to come in, we would have to consider what our own action should be. Senator Knowland suggested calling the U N Security Council into session. He thought a token force from Iran and Turkey would also be needed.

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Speaker Rayburn asked if these are not civil wars. The President said that they have that appearance, but in fact they are being fomented by Nasser. He stressed the danger there would be to the West to be cut off from Middle Eastern oil. Mr. McCormack asked what agreements expressed or implied we have with Lebanon that would require us to come to their support. Secretary Dulles said that they received the benefit of the Middle East Resolution in three respects -- first, economic and military assistance to those that desire it to preserve their independence; the declaration that the integrity and independence of the countries of the area are vital to the security of the United States; and third, the President's authority to intervene to oppose an armed attack by a country dominated by international communism. He added that we are not planning to act under the third category above. It is our thought that the presence of our troops will stabilize the situation. In addition, the tri-partite declaration of 1950 extends to the countries of the area. He recalled that he had said that we wouldn't send in forces if the United Nations could handle the situation. Today the new situation is such that it could whip through the entire Middle East if left unchecked. Senator Russell asked what we plan to do in Iraq. Secretary Dulles said he had no present plans because we do not know enough. We must find out the thinking of the United Kingdom, Turkey and Iran. Senator Russell said he had no doubt that our troops will be engaged in hostilities if we go into Lebanon. However, he said he was prepared to see us go if our security requires it. Secretary Dulles said we must certainly expect some sniping, but we have some grounds to hope that full-scale opposition will not develop. However, he felt that if the world comes to believe that we will not take risks we are heading for a series of disasters. He recognized that going in has many liabilities. Hostilities may spread, and we may take a heavy

beating in propaganda. Senator Russell said that the Soviet prestige is also committed. Mr. Dulles pointed out it has not yet been committed, and that this is why we must act quickly. Senator Russell said he had hoped that, if we had to intervene, we could intervene on a basis in which world opinion would be with us.

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Mr. Martin said that there is not much of a choice in his view. If we do not go in we are likely to lose our whole position in the Middle East. He thought that the British should put at least a small force into Lebanon with us.

Secretary Dulles commented that Lebanon is the one country that joined the Middle East resolution. They feel that for that reason they have undergone extra pressure. They feel that we are morally bound to help them.

Senator Mansfield said that he did not think the tri-partite agreement would hold because this is a civil disturbance. He considered that we would be getting into a civil war, and hoped that before American troops go in we would put the matter before the United Nations.

Congressman Vorys asked what our forces would do. General Twining said that three battalions and two battle groups would be landed in Beirut to protect lives and property and support the Lebanese government. They would be under the command of Admiral Holloway. He did not think there would be heavy fighting and did not anticipate they would have to fight their way ashore.

Senator Saltonstall asked whether reasonable men would think we have broken our word to Lebanon if we do not go in. Secretary Dulles said that governments will feel that we have reneged on an agreement. World opinion will be divided. Generally our friends will think that we did the right thing if we go in, and the wrong thing if we do not. Our foes will take just the opposite view. Senator Saltonstall thought that we gained world respect at the time of the Suez incident. Secretary Dulles pointed out some of the differences in the situation. In the present case a country is under attack andhas invited us in. Because this is a civil war the situation is unclear and therefore more difficult. He recalled, however, that the Soviets had claimed that Korea was a civil war. The key point is as to whether the strife is fomented, inspired and aided from without. We have a great deal of intelligence

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as to the money, arms and forces that have been sent in from outside. If we were to adopt the doctrine that Nasser can whip up a civil war without our intervention, our friends will go down to defeat. He cited the "essentials of peace" resolution in the United Nations which provided that nations should refrain from fomenting civil war. It also brought out that we must look to the real source of the impetus for internal strife.

Congressman Albert asked whether we could not retaliate in kind, and outdo Nasser and Syria in subversion. It was pointed out that we have no successful record in this regard.

Senator Fulbright recalled that the United Nations had found that the strife is not being supported from the outside. Secretary Dulles said that this finding was that, at the moment the inspection was made, support was not moving across the border, but was silent as to earlier movement. The United Nations sent observers and the situation was tending to calm down, but had now been greatly stirred up.

Senator Russell asked whether, if the Jordanian and Saudi Arabian governments were to fall we would have to go in.. Secretary Dulles said we have no relation with them comparable to Lebanon. They could, however, seek to invoke the Middle East doctrine. The President commented that Saud has sent us word that if we do not come in we are finished in the Middle East. Senator Bridges said that he believes we have a commitment to go to the aid of Lebanon and that we must keep it. He thought that control of the Middle Eastern oil is of determining effect on the free world's future. If the Middle East goes, all of Africa immediately goes as well.

Congressman Vinson stated that we must make up our minds to go the distance -- that he thought we must envisage deeper involvement. The President said he believes that when we decided to resort to force we must be ready to use whatever force is necessary. The whole group knew how repugnant to him the resort to force would be. He did believe, however, that free government is one trial. While this could be a terrible thing he would welcome suggestions if anyone could tell him a better line of action. Really we are standing for just what we have stood for since 1947 and the attack on Greece. Mr. Vorys recalled that the Soviets had claimed that the Greek affair was a civil war and Secretary Dulles agreed.

Senator Saltonstall asked when, if our operation succeeds, we will be able to get out. The President said there is one thing about war he would stress -- we must expect it to be different from what was initially anticipated. The free world is going to have to make sacrifices if it is going to win through. He recognized that even this group, with all its wisdom, would find this a terribly difficult decision to make. However, we are faced with war-like struggle, and we must accept the burdens of defense.

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The President asked how soon an emergency session of the United Nations could be called. Mr. Dulles said it could be done within minutes after a decision was taken. He commented that by the following day it should be possible to see the situation more clearly in Iraq. Mr. McCormack asked whether it would not be better to send our troops in before calling the emergency session. Secretary Dulles said that it would be -- thus we would put our prestige on the line before the Soviets do. Accordingly, we cannot allow much time to pass before acting. Mr. McCormack asked whether the President would act by legislation or under his powers as Commander in Chief. The President said he thought legislation would be needed before too long, but that if he tried to act after a debate the Soviets would be able to forestall us. He therefore thought he would be obliged to take action, were he to decide on this course, and then put the matter before Congress. Secretary Dulles said that we would not be sending our troops in to fight, but on a basis more like that by which they are now in some twenty-five other nations in which we station troops.

Senator Fulbright said that it is not clear that this crisis is Soviet- or Communist-inspired. He said that perhaps Nasser is playing his own game. The President commented that there is not enough hard intelligence to be completely sure. It is clear, however, that whatever Nasser may think he is doing, the Soviets have a tremendous interest in this. Mr. Allen Dulles recalled that Nasser had recently visited Moscow and that his presence at the present time in Yugoslavia is the result of long-standing arrangements. Senator Fulbright asked whether CIA had had notice of the coup in Iraq. Mr. Dulles said we had had such notice in Jordan, but not in Iraq. Senator Green commented that we do not know the full facts of the matter as yet. He said there is much that we could lose in war, but more that we could lose if we don't make good on our agreements.

Senator Wylie asked whether we have consulted our allies -- specifically the British and the Turks. Secretary Dulles said the Turks have been pressing us hard to take this action. The British believe the action should be taken. Also the Israelis, the French and the Iranians have been pressing us. Senator Wylie said he had two further questions -- is it necessary in the interest of America that this should be done, and what will public opinion be throughout the world. Secretary Dulles recalled his earlier statement that reaction will follow existing division. The West will applaud us and probably Latin America also. In Asia, India and Burma will oppose. There is not much vocal expression in Africa. He did feel it is clear that the backbones of our friends will dissolve if we do not go in. Senator Wylie asked as to the strength of Egyptian forces and Mr. Allen Dulles said that they are not in a high status of military capability. The principal problems facing our forces would be the people of the area and its great spaces.

Mr. Morgan asked whether, if we do go into Lebanon, the Soviets are likely to go into Iraq. Secretary Dulles said that they might send in volunteers but he would not see it as likely unless the British, Turks or Iranians send in their forces. Mr. Morgan said the North Koreans are demanding the removal of our troops from South Korea and asked if there is any connection between this and the Middle Eastern events. Secretary Dulles did not think so.

Congressman Chipperfield thought that we had no possible choice but to send our troops into Lebanon. Senator Fulbright asked whether, if the Soviets were not involved, this would make any difference to us. For example, if we felt that Nasser is independent and not subject to direction by the Soviet Union, could we not then hope that he would collapse of his own weight. But with a close working arrangement between him and the Soviets, a victory for him is a victory for Soviet communism. The President commented that one crucial question is what the victims believe. Chamoun believes it is Soviet communism that is causing him his trouble.

Senator Russell asked whether, if we send in forces, we would have to mobilize and strengthen our own forces. The President did not

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think it would be necessary immediately, but said that two divisions would be alerted and made ready to move. Mr. McCormack asked what the NSC had thought of this. The President said that he had met with the statutory members of the NSC in his office and that they had laid out alternatives and had seemed to feel that the alternative of doing nothing was worse than the other. He did want to stress, however, that this is not a matter of a decision already taken -- that he wanted to hear the full views of the group and then try to reach a decision. General Twining commented that if we do not go in we must expect to lose the Middle East and Africa and encourage Communist expansion in the Far East. We must recognize, however, that the situation might spread if we d o go in. In that case our forces are ready.

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Senator Mansfield said that there are questions of prestige and policy involved and suggested consideration of the possibility of requesting a United Nations emergency session and going in on a multilateral basis. Secretary Dulles said that in his talk with Hammarskjold they had discussed the need for some way to make Lebanon a ward of the United Nations. He did expect to have a meeting of the United Nations Security Council tomorrow morning. He recalled that under Article 51 member states are allowed to act until the United Nations can itself take action. Anything that we do will be in the nature of an initial reaction to the situation, until an adequate U N force replaces us. We cannot, however, wait to see wh at they will do. The President asked what we will do, supposing we went in and the U N were to condemn us. Mr. Dulles said he thought we would have to pull out. Speaker Rayburn said he felt that if we are going to do this we should not wait for the United Nations. Senator Knowland asked concerning statements to the press, referring to the question of leakage before the President and the government take action. He hoped the discussion within the meeting could be kept secure and simply say that it was a briefing on the Middle East. The President said he knew that everyone was conscious of the need to avoid even inadvertent disclosures and suggested that there had simply been an examination of alternatives. Mr. Rayburn said he would say simply that there was discussion on the situation in the Middle East. Senator Russell suggested that the President should make a statement at once. The President said we would be working on one, and inaddition studying our probable needs for money for which we would have to make a request to the Congress.

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Mr. Rayburn concluded by saying that only one person should make a statement on the matter, and that should be the President.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Congressional Leaders Meeting - July 14, 1958, 2:30 PM

Senator Mansfield
Speaker Rayburn
Congressman McCormack
Congressman Albert
Senator Green
Senator Fulbright
Congressman Morgan
Congressman Carnahan
Senator Russell
Congressman Vinson
Congressman Cannon



Senator Knowland
Senator Bridges
Senator Saltonstall
Senator Wiley
Congressman Martin
Congressman Leo Allen
Senator Dirksen
Senator Smith
Congressman Chipperfield
Congressman Vorys
Congressman Taber

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For further information,
see entry 9 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

July 15, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 12, 1958, 8:05 AM

Others present: Administrator Hoegh
General Goodpaster

Governor Hoegh said there were two or three specific points he wanted to raise with the President. One related to calling the cadres out for Operation Alert -- specifically, whether any leeway should be allowed for departments to keep in some of their key people. The President said this would be a good thing for Governor Hoegh to phone each of the Cabinet officers about. In my memorandum of notification to the departments, I could then refer, on the President's behalf, to a cadre as agreed upon for this exercise.

Governor Hoegh next raised the question as to the Vice President's participation. The President said he had in mind to talk further with the Vice President. He did understand that the Vice President's plans would have to remain quite flexible, to take account of any possibility of tie votes in the Senate in the latter part of this week. The President suggested that Governor Hoegh or I call the Vice President, having in mind that the Vice President might go out about Thursday noon and stay until Friday noon or afternoon. The President said he might himself go out for Friday morning, or perhaps for Friday afternoon.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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August 4, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 12, 1958

Others present: Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian referred to a request he had received from the Secretary of State to make a technical study of measures to detect and discourage surprise attack. He went on to say that the technical aspects of this question are so inextricably involved with military and political factors that he did not think that a meaningful study limited to technical phases alone could be prepared. The President said he was inclined to agree and suggested that Dr. Killian might advise the Secretary of State that he would be glad to have some of his people look at the problem, together with Defense and State personnel. The effort could be kept small, utilizing an informal working group for the purpose.

Dr. Killian said the question is chiefly related to warning -- to find out whether hostilities are being prepared for. We have been talking chiefly about the northern rim. Inspection relating to attacks launched from there, or passing over that area, would seem to have some promise. The President commented that the original idea we had of Open Skies was chiefly related to attack involving aircraft, and that it may not be so effective when projected forward into the missile era. However, for the next several years the greatest threat of destruction continues to be the military aircraft; missiles will not be ready in such quantity. What we are aiming to determine is that bases within such and such a line have not been brought to a state suggesting imminent attack.

After further discussion the President thought that the most effective procedure would be to send a note, signed by himself, asking them jointly to go forward with this study, and making Dr. Killian and his group available to work in coordination with them.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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By ARK NLE DATE 8/12/75

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 8, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Off-The-Record Breakfast, July 8, 1958, 7:30 a.m.
The President
Senator Harry F. Byrd

The President had breakfast with Senator Harry F. Byrd and I joined them for the last twenty minutes of the discussions.

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The main part of the discussions was on the extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act. The President and Senator Byrd agreed as to its principal provisions, with particular reference to the elimination of the Kerr amendment which would almost fatally injure the proposed legislation by taking away from the President the final authority for decisions and requiring the President's actions to be approved by the Congress. Senator Byrd advised the President that he was confident that this provision could be eliminated.

Senator Byrd and the President also discussed the matter of integration with particular reference to its impact on Virginia. Senator Byrd outlined some of the problems facing the State of Virginia this coming Fall and expressed the hope that the States could arrive at some solution which would be acceptable to the Courts. One solution was discussed in some detail, namely, that integration would start in the graduate schools and gradually work down one year at a time until it would be completed at the expiration of a maximum of fourteen years.

Both the President and Senator Byrd agreed to give the matter of integration further thought with the idea of an off-the-record meeting later on, consisting of the President, Senator Byrd, The Attorney General, and the undersigned. The arrangements for this meeting and its timing were left in my hands to work out.

Wilton B. Persons
The Deputy Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Off-The-Record Meeting - 6:00 p.m., The Mansion, Monday, July 7, 1958
The President
Senator Lyndon Johnson
(Just the Two)

Immediately following the President's meeting with Senator Lyndon Johnson, the President telephoned me as follows:

He and Senator Johnson had discussed the legislation to set up the space agency and had agreed upon the major elements of its contents. They had specifically agreed upon the President's proposal of modeling the advisory group along the lines of the National Security Council: that the authority would be placed with the President and that he would have an advisory group of some eight members, at least three of whom would come from outside the Federal Government. Senator Johnson accepted this concept and agreed to work for its inclusion in the bill.

The President and Senator Johnson further discussed the defense reorganization bill and came to some general agreements as to its contents. They decided that Mr. Harlow would work out the details of the space bill and that I would get more into the matter of working out the defense reorganization bill -- particularly, working with Senator Russell.

The President indicated that his conversation with Senator Johnson was very satisfactory.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Wilton B. Persons
The Deputy Assistant to the President

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

July 7, 1958
8:45 A. M. -- 10:25 A. M.

The following were present:

EXECUTIVE SESSION

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Atty Gen Rogers
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Folsom

Amb. Lodge

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons

REGULAR SESSION

Under Sec. of State Herter
(for Sec. Dulles)
Deputy PMG Sessions
(for Mr. Summerfield)
Under Sec. Interior Chilson
(for Sec. Seaton)
Mr. Merriam
Gov. Hoegh
Dr. Saulnier
Dr. Paul Cherington, in part
Mr. Gerdon Bennett, in part

Dr. Killian
Mr. Randall
Gen. Goodpaster
Capt. Aurand, in part
Mr. Jack Anderson
Mr. Siciliano
Dr. Hauge, in part
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Harlow, in part
Gen. Quesada, in part
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

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Operation Alert 1958 - Gov. Hoegh brought the Cabinet up to date on this Exercise, setting forth some of the results of analysis of resources within the United States following the attack presumed to have occurred two weeks ago. He referred to the "play" scheduled for July 16 and 18, and again requested the full cooperation and support of all the departments and agencies.

The President asked about the radiation effects that might be expected from the exposure of cattle, hogs, etc., to fallout. Gov. Hoegh said that no effect would show in the butchered product, or in corn or other processed foods, so long as these foods did not have the irradiated material within them.

Passport Legislation - (CI 58-57) - Mr. Herter informed the President that Sec. Dulles would be discussing with him the special message to the Congress on the need for this legislation. He stressed the importance of being able to control those individuals whose actions (not ideas) are harmful to the United States. He noted that the Supreme Court might disallow even this bill as being unconstitutional but that would not be determined for two or three years.

The President developed the fact that the Government has a responsibility to safeguard an individual who has been issued a passport, then asked if there might be various types of passports which would thus relieve the Government in certain cases from having to bear this responsibility for people intent upon causing the Government trouble.

Mr. Rogers pointed out that the Supreme Court did not declare the control of passports to be a violation of the Constitution; rather, that the practice of refusing to issue a passport violated an existing law, hence the Administration was moving to change the governing law. However, the Supreme Court might subsequently find, as Mr. Herter had suggested, that the act of changing the particular law was unconstitutional.

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Mr. Rogers requested an opportunity to have a final look at the proposed Presidential message to see that it was entirely consistent with the draft legislation that would be forwarded.

Airlines Investment and Modernization Problems - (CP 58-83) - General Quesada told how he had foreseen several months ago that the airlines might not be able to carry out, because of financial difficulties, the major investment programs already scheduled with the result that the Government would be saddled with a serious liability in view of its current programs. Consequently, he had asked Dr. Paul Cherington of the School of Business Administration of Harvard University to develop a report on the problem. Dr. Cherington reviewed relatively briefly the situation of the airlines with regard to new equipment programs, trends in load factors, limitations imposed by CAB rate regulations, etc. His chief point was that the Government at this time should have a thorough understanding of the airlines' problems, even though no immediate action program was being recommended. Dr. Cherington summarized much of the material in the written report distributed to the Cabinet members. He went over the six actions set forth in the summary conclusions that the Government might take to be helpful.

With regard to the report, Dr. Cherington outlined alternative courses of action including: (1) take no action; (2) simply release the report; (3) ask the agencies to review the report and govern their actions appropriately; (4) make a White House announcement of a study to be initiated on basic legislation pertaining to the aviation industry or to all transportation, and also on the conceptual basis of the regulatory agencies (whether their function was to be purely judicial or to include policy-making); and (5) to press for settlement of the MATS-Airlines controversy.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Regarding the last, Sec. McElroy pointed out that the effort was already under way to settle the controversy but that he would welcome any supplementary word from the President. The President noted the dilemma that would result if MATS were to be abolished and at about that time the Government would have to buy up the jet airliners produced for companies that could not pay for them.

In response to a comment of the President's on the demagoguery that often occurs whenever a small airline is involved, Gen. Quesada went on to state that the CAB staff still seems to be governed by the philosophy of the early years of aviation when monopoly was a principal feature and a great need for development existed. Dr. Cherington responded affirmatively to the President's question as to whether the airlines had not overreached themselves and might not have to suffer some temporary jars and dislocation if a reasonable plan and objective is to be laid out and accomplished.

It was noted several times throughout the discussion that the CAB had been dragging its feet on rate adjustments which might permit the airlines to set more realistic rates on peak traffic and more attractive rates on off-hours traffic, thus increasing the load factor and the fiscal soundness of the airlines.

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Sec. Mitchell emphasized repeatedly the possible undesirability of a glamorized release of this report since it would create unfounded expectations of governmental programs to cure every last difficulty. Mr. Lodge thought the report might have a depressing economic effect but he was reassured that the information in it was already known by all who had an active interest in the subject. Mr. Merriam feared that announcement of a study on the conceptual basis of the regulatory agencies might jeopardize the preliminary studies that the Rockefeller Committee was on the verge of undertaking prior to opening up a joint study.

After extended discussion of how the report should be handled, Gov. Adams suggested that it be reviewed further by Dr. Cherington and Gen. Quesada with a view to making certain changes in the light of the Cabinet discussion, that it then be considered again by the Cabinet with a view to its being issued as a report from Dr. Cherington to Gen. Quesada. The Governor, as also Gen. Quesada, emphasized the need for a show of public interest and a greater governmental awareness, particularly in the CAB, regarding the urgency of the airline problems.

Sec. Weeks noted that MATS was the biggest airline in the world and subsequently urged that the comment on user charges be reviewed since it seemed to deviate markedly from Administration policy. Gen. Quesada replied that the decision was already made to remove the paragraphs that would cast any doubt on the desirability of user charges.

The President concluded the discussion by directing Gen. Quesada to work further with Dr. Cherington, then discuss it again with the President prior to a later review by the Cabinet.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

Others present: Senator John J. Williams (Del.)
I. Jack Martin

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July 7, 1958 -- 12:03 - 12:26 p.m.

The President stated that he was very glad to see Senator Williams and observed that one bad feature of his position is that he so seldom is able to see the people he likes in Washington, such as the Senator.

Senator Williams said that he wanted to talk about Sherman Adams. First, he wanted the President to know that he would not continue to have the great respect for the President that he has if the President made any decision based on politics. He further stated that he has every confidence in Governor Adams' integrity, but that he was very worried about the overall significance of the incident throughout the country; that it is very important that the people in this country have the greatest confidence in their public officials; and that he is afraid that Governor Adams went beyond the line of propriety in this instance, and therefore, if he remained their confidence would be shaken. He believed the people generally feel that there is no difference between the Governor's actions and those involving Vaughn and the deep freezes. He thinks that there are a great number of people who are disappointed and do not know which way to turn - since there is a feeling that there has been a general let-down in the moral standards of this Administration and they have no confidence in the moral standards of the other party, and that if this incident is condoned, many in government would follow the same course.

The President stated that he was very close to this situation and that he might have a different reaction if he did not know the Governor so well. He knows him to be a man who has dedicated himself to the service to his country on a very high moral and intellectual plane, and he could not be a party to crucifying the Governor for political reasons; that there is no comparison between the situation in the last

Administration and in this case; that the reputation of immorality in the last Administration was based on such things as the indictment and conviction of Collectors of Internal Revenue; that "deep freezes" became a label of the situation rather than the particular incident being the significant factor that caused the American people to lose confidence in the last Administration.



The President stated further that he was shocked that a thing like this could happen and he has asked himself whether this government would be helped or hurt by doing an injustice to Governor Adams. The President said that he has great personal confidence in Governor Adams and that nothing has happened to shake that confidence. Senator Williams said that he was not trying to tell the President what to do, and regardless of anything the President did in the matter, he would still have Williams' respect and confidence.

The President said that even in spite of his heart attack and ileitus he stood for reelection to try to help this country hold on to a moderate approach to government, and of course anything that weakens our position is very discouraging to him. The President said the Democrats are trying to get the Governor out in order that they may prove by that action that he is guilty of some wrong. The President also stated that every member of the staff has stated to him their complete confidence in the Governor. The President said that the man is all business and all work, and even with the President it is all business as far as Governor Adams is concerned. The President further said that he certainly comdemns Goldfine for deducting these gifts as expenses, but that he could not blame Adams for that. He said he was pleased that Senator Williams would take the time and trouble to give him his views and that he would keep them in mind. The President said that regardless of the world problems, this unfortunate matter is always in the back of his mind and it has taken a lot out of him.

Just as Senator Williams was about to leave, the President said there was one thing he would like to talk to him about and that was the Reciprocal Trade Act. The President said that he thought the five year provision was very necessary because of the common market situation in Europe, and that this time element was very important to American industry because our negotiators needed stability which this time element guaranteed to make a good bargain; and that noone should worry about the next President in this situation because if he happened

to be a Democrat, it would be better to have the renewal come up in three years rather than the year after the new President took office because the Congress would not be able to judge a situation in that short a time.

The President then stated that the three things he thinks are extremely important to the welfare of this country are this legislation, mutual security, and defense reorganization.

Senator Williams stated that it might be better to use the five years as a bargaining point to keep other very bad provisions out of the bill which might be difficult to have removed in conference, whereas the time provision could be compromised.

The President again said he was glad Senator Williams came down and that he hopes to see him soon again.

I. Jack Martin

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



Mr. President

I am told that you were to get this tonight on orders of Jack Martin --

Perhaps for your conversation with Senator Byrd?

acw

Send back to files -
D

MAIN PROBLEMS IN THE SENATE BILL ESTABLISHING A FEDERAL SPACE AGENCY

Staff notes
appt Byrd
7/7

(a) Creation of a Policy Board;

(b) Transfer of functions.

THE POLICY BOARD



What it is.

This is a seven member Board in the Executive Office of the President. All seven are Federal officials who, in their principal assignment, have been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The seven include the Secretaries of State and Defense, the AEC Chairman, and the Director of the new Space Agency. The President names the remaining three to represent other federal agencies interested in aeronautical and space activities.

What it does.

The Board conducts a continuing survey of United States Space matters, recommends a United States program, decides who shall be responsible for major projects, and decides whether any project is in fact an aeronautical and space activity.

Added Features.

The Secretary of Defense is a member, but no other member may be from Defense. The Secretary may appeal Board decisions to the President when he thinks National Security would be adversely affected.

Objections to the Board.

(1) Conflicts with the concept of a single head directly responsible to the President;

(2) Prescribes by statute the manner in which, and the officials through whom, the President will exercise his judgment and responsibility -- including a part of his responsibility as Commander-in-Chief;

(3) Divides responsibility, and makes it difficult to hold anyone accountable for results;

(4) Would encourage Agency logrolling and suppress issues the President should decide;

(5) Denies the President flexibility, while imposing a new chore on agency heads whose full-time jobs may not always bear upon the space problem at hand.



The House Approach.

The House has no such policy board. It followed the President's recommendations for a single civilian head, responsible directly to the President.

The House followed the President's recommendation for a statutory 17-man Advisory Committee (eight from private life, and nine government representatives -- at least three of whom shall be from Defense. Under the Senate bill, there could be advisory committees, but they would lack stature. Hence, they would not attract the kind of scientific talent needed.

Two important drawbacks in the House bill do not appear in the Senate version. The House sets up: (1) A military liaison committee, with a military applications division in the new Agency; and (2) A nuclear liaison committee, with a nuclear applications division. We have urged that these be stricken.

AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER FUNCTIONS

What the bill does.

The Senate bill has no transfer provisions. The report says reorganization plans should be used where programs or projects are to be transferred to the new Agency.

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Problems created by this approach.

(1) No functions could be moved to the new agency until next April, since reorganization plans must sit before Congress for 60 consecutive days of a session.

(2) This will hamper the new agency in the first eight months of its existence, and make for duplication of effort within the government.

(3) It will delay consolidation and obstruct planning, since authority for most Defense space projects expires next February.

(4) It will involve Congress in the reviewing the placement of very technical scientific programs and projects within the Executive Branch.

NOTE: The House bill parallels the Administration's on the transfer provisions. Functions related primarily to space and aeronautics could be promptly switched to the Space Agency, with the concurrence of the agency giving up the function, and with the approval of the President.

The House rejected the Reorganization Plan idea, but requires that each House of Congress be notified about every transfer made.

General Points

(1) There is real concern in Congress about protecting the proper role of the military in our space activities. There is no essential difference in the stated purposes of House and Senate sponsors regarding the military. However, the actual language differs. We have taken the position (concurred in by Defense) that we prefer the Senate language. Insofar as it relates to military participation, the Senate language properly protects the responsibilities of the Defense Department.

(2) The Senate bill provides a Joint Congressional Committee, while the House provides two standing committees. The House version, which we endorsed, seems assured.

(3) There are other differences, all minor, relating to such things as patent rights and employee pay provisions.



July 2, 1958

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

FORT SILL

1. In summer of 1957 the Commanding General of Fort Sill concluded that the Fort must be expanded in order to obtain missile firing ranges needed for the Army Artillery and Missile Center. The area involved is vast (281,000 acres) and is west and northwest of the present 94,000-acre reservation. Approval of the proposal will force well over a thousand of people from their homes. They, of course, oppose the expansion. Others, looking to Sill's material advantages to Oklahoma, favor the expansion.

2. The alternatives in this situation are: (a) expand Sill as projected; (b) divide Sill's mission with some other location; (c) relocate the Artillery and Missile Center to a new location out West.

3. In February this year the Army Staff began a study of this proposal and also of future range requirements for Army's surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles. As a result, a staff plan for Sill has been developed but is not yet approved by the Secretary of the Army. After the Secretary acts, the action must be approved by the Office Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget before it can go to Congress. If all approve, the proposal would be included in the military public works bill next year.

4. One week ago (June 26), General Styron (retired Oklahoma Guardsman) met with Dewey Short to present arguments against this proposed expansion. Among other things, he alleged that valuable minerals are in the area involved. His representations are now being carefully reviewed. The date of final decision by the Army has not been set.

45TH DIVISION

1. On March 31 the Army announced plans to reorganize the reserve components along Pentomic lines and to reduce their over-all size -- from 37 combat divisions (27 Guard; 10 Reserves) to 27 (21 Guard; 6 Reserve). The idea was to convert six Guard infantry divisions to infantry division headquarters, combat support, and to convert four Reserve infantry divisions to training commands. This proposal excited Guardsmen from coast to coast; each State was fearful that its Guard division would be the one dissolved.

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45TH DIVISION (continued)

2. The decision now, however, is to keep all Guard divisions as divisions, but to operate the program within the total resources the original plan would have required. This requires a reshuffling of the entire Guard program.

3. It is now planned to have five Guard infantry divisions fully organized with all organic elements. The other sixteen will be short two of their five battle groups. Four of the six Guard armored divisions also will be short some battle groups. Of course, there will now be a struggle over which divisions are fully organized, and which are deprived of two battle groups.

4. The Secretary of the Army will notify the State Governors within the next few days of the details of this plan. This means that Governor Gary will officially receive all available information very shortly.

5. The 45th (Oklahoma) Guard Division had an unexcelled training record before World War II. You well know its battle participation in World War II (nearly 21,000 casualties), and its service in Korea was outstanding. It was one of the two Guard Divisions (the 40th California being the other) that saw combat in Korea (over 4,000 casualties). As you know, Lt. Gen. Ray McLain was of the 45th. The State has great pride in the Division. No doubt the Governor will voice that pride and plead that the Division's combat record justifies its retention as one of the fully organized units.

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 3, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 3, 1958 -- 11:28 AM (after NSC)

Others present: Secretary Dulles
Mr. Gerard Smith
Mr. Elbrick
Mr. Farley
Mr. Allen Dulles
Deputy Secretary Quarles
General Goodpaster



Secretary Dulles said the group was meeting to review some of the problems he foresaw in his meeting in Paris with De Gaulle. As a general policy, he felt we should assist De Gaulle. There is some reason to think that he is all that stands between France and chaos, or a popular front at least. He thought we should give some public sense that we are supporting De Gaulle.

[redacted]

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-196 #7
By DJH Date 10/30/81

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(c)(d)
NSC letter 9/4/81
NLE Date 10/30/81

[redacted]

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 2, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

From 11:10 to 12:00 noon today, the President discussed the science education legislation with the following: Secretary Folsom, General Persons, Dr. Killian, Mr. Merriam, and Mr. McCabe, along with the following Congressmen: Haskell, Frelinghuysen, Wainwright, Griffin, and McIntosh.

The Congressmen outlined the education bill, H. R. 13245, approved today by the House Committee on Education and Labor. They discussed at some length the reasons why a loan fund had been added to the bill. The President said he would not object to the type of loan fund outlined to him, but felt there should be assurance the loans would be based on high scholastic competence and good standing. He also said the loan fund should have reduced rather than increased the number of scholarships provided in the bill. He also expressed disapproval of a provision which would assure every scholarship student a minimum Federal payment of $500 -- whether he needed it or not. The President felt Federal money should not be paid to a student who did not actually need it.

It was agreed the Congressmen would write the President a letter about the bill, and that he would reply by letter so that his views would be clearly set forth.

E. C. M.
Ed McCabe

Copies to:
Governor Adams
General Persons
General Goodpaster
Jerry Morgan

STUYVESANT WAINWRIGHT
FIRST DISTRICT, NEW YORK

RALPH A. PATTERSON
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

COMMITTEE:
EDUCATION AND LABOR
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

TELEPHONE:
CAPITOL 4-3121
EXT. 2721

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 2, 1958

File copy

JUL 2 1958
CARDED

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

As the senior member of the Education Subcommittee who visited with you this morning, let me tell you how much my colleagues and I enjoyed this visit.

In your special message to Congress last January 27, you urged enactment of proposals to help meet certain specific needs in education "in the essential interest of national security." In the intervening months, as you know, subcommittees of the House Committee on Education and Labor have conducted very extensive hearings. Testimony of scores of leading citizens has demonstrated that there is a compelling national need for action now to help the state and local school systems respond to their growing responsibilities in the cause of freedom.

While the bill which the Full Committee approved this morning by a vote of twenty-three to two (H. R. 13247) is not perfect in every degree, many of us are extremely enthusiastic. We feel that the reservations we hold may eventually be corrected on the Floor of the House.

We are particularly pleased that the long hearings and deliberations have clearly confirmed the wisdom of the recommendations submitted to Congress in your message of January 27 and first suggested in your address in Oklahoma City last November 13. The bill closely follows your proposals for steps to improve the teaching of science, mathematics, and foreign languages; for expanded graduate education to train more urgently needed college teachers; for improved testing and counselling, and scholarships, to encourage young people to develop their talents more fully and to prevent the costly waste caused now when so many gifted students drop out of high school or do not go on to college.

A most important recommendation that the Committee has approved is a plan to support loans for college students. We feel that this conforms to your philosophy of "God helps those who help themselves." Most importantly, the bill strongly emphasizes state and local participation in

and administration of the proposed programs. It adheres strictly to the principle stated in your message of January 27: "The keystone is State, local, and private effort; the Federal role is to assist, not to control or supplant, those efforts."

We believe this is a sound bill. It outlines a limited but highly constructive role for the Federal Government, acting in the national interest. It would strengthen, not weaken, state and local responsibility. We would appreciate very much your own reaction and comment on this bill.

Respectfully,

STUYVESANT WAINWRIGHT

133.62

July 7, 1938

Lee Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Mr. Wainwright:

It was a pleasure to meet with you and your associates and to receive later your letter concerning the action of the House Committee on Education and Labor on H. R. 13247.

I am pleased, of course, with your report that the Committee has approved many provisions which generally follow the recommendations I made last January. I believe enactment of the emergency four-year program, recommended by the Administration, would have far-reaching benefits to education and to national security in the years ahead. There is a compelling national need for Federal action now to help meet emergency needs in American education. X OF 133

This bill fulfills most of the objectives I outlined in my message to Congress last January. As I told you and your colleagues, I am in general sympathy with the provision for a loan fund which has been added. I do suggest, however, that the addition of this provision should lessen the need for scholarships. I hope, as the bill progresses, that adjustments will be made to reduce the number of scholarships. The Committee bill, while adding the loan fund, also increases the scholarships from the 10,000 recommended by the Administration to a figure somewhere between 18,000 and 23,000 a year. I also hope that the payment of scholarship stipends will not only be restricted to those students who show outstanding ability, but will also be paid only to the extent that such students need financial help in order to get a college education. X OF 99.2 X OF 115-D X OF 99.1

The passage of a sound educational bill is a top-priority objective for this session of Congress and I heartily support your efforts to X OF 111-C

Scientific Education

achieve this objective. If the United States is to maintain its position of leadership and if we are further to enhance the quality of our society, we must see to it that today's young people are prepared to contribute the maximum to our future progress and strength and that we achieve the highest possible excellence in our education.

With warm regards to you and your associates, I am

Yours sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable Stuyvesant Wainwright
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

EAM/bjm

Staff Note

July 1, 1958

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Stans:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be useful to you:

Mutual Security Appropriation - It was agreed that the Administration and the Leadership should make all possible effort to effect restoration on the floor of the House of some of the funds cut by the Committee, particularly as regards Defense support, the Development Loan Fund, and the President's Contingency Fund. It was also agreed that a record vote on a motion to recommit with instructions would be desirable so as to pinpoint the responsibility for these cuts should restoration not be accomplished.

The President and the Secretary of State emphasized that these reductions, if maintained, would jeopardize our international security program and possibly cause the free world to lose critical areas to Communist domination.

Also stressed was the need for immediate widespread public understanding of the urgency of this matter.

Government Pay Study - The Administration will soon recommend to the Congress the establishment of a Joint Executive-Congressional Commission to study the entire complex of governmental pay systems and to recommend policies for the handling of pay adjustments in the future.

Educational Television - Both the advantages and disadvantages of a Federal grant program to support the development of educational television were noted.

Federal Aviation Agency - It was agreed that this legislation should provide for notification by the Air Force to the Administrator of the Agency concerning pertinent proposed installations, with ultimate resolution of any differences to be accomplished by the President.

instead of the current provision for giving the Administrator veto power over such Air Force proposals with final decision vested in Congressional Committees. Except for this point and a few minor matters that can be cleared up in the House, the measure reported to the Senate is acceptable to the Administration.

Treasury Bond Issues -Explanation was made of the recent fluctuation in the price of Treasury bonds, which had no significant impact on private bond issues. The Treasury Department will continue to give close attention to the possible impact of its offerings so as to avoid causing instability in the bond market.

Hawaiian Statehood - Efforts will be continued to secure consideration of statehood for Hawaii in this session.

Economic Situation - The statistical improvement of business and employment conditions for the month of May was noted, along with the indication that further evidence will be needed as to developments in the next few months before firm predictions can be made.

Sincerely,



L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

The Honorable Maurice H. Stans
Director
Bureau of the Budget

COPIES TO:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Gen. Persons
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Martin
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Dr. Hauge
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Robert Gray

CONFIDENTIAL

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E.O. 12356, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/19/80

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

July 1, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Mutual Security - An extensive discussion covered Republican and Democratic attitudes in the House, the need for extensive public support, and from the Administration viewpoint the importance of the program to resisting Communist inroads abroad. The President cited the two hour conversation he had had the day before with the Shah of Iran. The Shah made very clear what could happen from Communist inroads if the free world didn't maintain its efforts. Given time, the Shah would have the Iranian economy in sufficiently good shape to withstand communism on its own. The fact that there was at least this much encouragement was strictly the result of our mutual security assistance in past years. Not to be forgotten was the strength of the Communists in Iran only five years before. But, said the President, it's disheartening to work so hard with a country only to have the Appropriations Committee threaten to wreck the effort.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Sec. Dulles stressed that no areas of the globe had been lost to Communism since 1952, but that happy situation could well change if the House Committee cuts were allowed to stand. The U.S. would not be able to put funds into each of the critical areas. It would be almost serving notice that we would have to take some losses.

Sec. Dulles felt that once Republicans forced the issue on the important points, the Democrats would have to give some support.

When mention was made of Rep. Passman's effective allegations of waste in Laos, a situation which had long since been corrected, the Vice President commented that if it hadn't been for similar "waste" in Iran some years ago, the Shah would not be visiting the United States today.

Rep. John Taber pointed out that on various critical votes taken in Committee, the most support forthcoming from the Democrats was seven votes out of thirty, whereas as many as thirteen Republicans out of twenty supported the President's request. He thought Speaker Rayburn was playing the same old game as last year and would deliver the Democratic votes against the restorations. Mr. Taber said that Rep. Rooney was doing his best for the program, but it was not good enough.

At issue were three things: (1) a $75 million increase in defense support, (2) increasing the Development Loan Fund from $300 million to $500 million, and (3) increasing the President's contingency fund by $55 million. Approval of all three would still be $545 million short of the President's request.

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E.O. 12065, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/19/80

Rep. Arends said he had begun a poll of Republicans, and thus far it had shown a majority of responders favoring the first but not the other two.

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The President said he was really frustrated when one Appropriations Committee action was to push an unwanted billion dollars at him while another was to take away desperately needed funds.

Rep. Vorys pointed out that Rep. Tom Morgan was lobbying his colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee to support the bill but would not commit himself.

The Vice President feared that at least two of our Latin American neighbors would be oriented within two years towards the Soviet bloc unless we got the Development Loan Fund money to assist in their projects. The President added that he had heard from a number of businessmen that investments of private capital abroad would slow up unless the Federal government effort also continued.

Much attention was given in the discussion to the possibility that the Eric Johnson Committee would be able to encourage Congressional support.

The President said he would invite Mr. Rayburn for breakfast or lunch for a discussion of the matter.

As for Senate action, Sen. Knowland foresaw some difficulty, since the Senate cannot be expected to appropriate the full amounts approved in the authorization bill. Sen. Saltonstall noted that the toughest opponents of Mutual Security are right in the Appropriations Committee. Sen. Bridges stated his concurrence in this discouraging outlook, but Sen. Dirksen said he was always optimistic and felt that most of the funds could be restored. He believed much could be done by a tough approach in Conference. Sen. Knowland thought it would be helpful to Senate leaders, especially in Conference, if the level of appropriations made by the House could be gotten somewhat above the Committee proposal, even if this meant having to settle for something less than was being tested in the poll.

Rep. Jos. Martin summarized the discussion as showing the need for some fighting statements from the top leaders and for lining up all the individual votes that could possibly be obtained.

The President concluded the discussion by inviting the Leaders to call him at any time, night or day, if they saw any additional way he could help.

Economic Situation - Dr. Saulnier summarized by saying that professional opinion is that the economic downturn has now hit bottom, but there is as yet no certainty that the economy has started back up. He recommended that the facts be allowed to speak for themselves rather than run the risk of shaky prophecy.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

SECRET

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Subject:	Lebanon and the Middle East	July 1, 1958 3:00 p.m. The White House
Participants:	The President The Secretary NEA - William M. Rountree His Imperial Majesty the Shah in Shah of Iran Dr. Ali Ardalan, Ambassador of Iran	

Copies to:	S/S - 2	W - 1	Amembassy Tehran - 1
	NEA - 2	G - 1	(for Ambassador)
	C. -	S/P - 1	

Replying to the President's initial question, the Shah said that he had had a good meeting at the Pentagon. He felt that his discussions with the military authorities had been useful. The Shah and the President talked briefly about United States atomic submarines, one of which the Shah had visited.

The Secretary said he hoped to talk with the Shah later at the State Department at greater length about the political situation in the Middle East. The principal question of concern to us was the possibility of the need for military intervention in Lebanon. He said that we would like to have the Shah's views on the impact in the area of the dispatch of United States military forces under certain conditions, if they were asked for by Lebanon. We had gained the impression from a number of leaders in the Middle East that Western military intervention might pose serious problems for pro-Western governments throughout the Arab world. The President commented that the Shah had stated during their previous conversations that if such intervention had taken place during the first days of the Lebanese crisis, the problem would have been quite simple; however, now that so much time had passed, intervention would become a "political football", with the difficulties measurably increased. The Shah confirmed the President's statement, and continued to say that if intervention were necessary to save Lebanon from falling into the hands of the communists or Nasser, it might be worth while to accept the dangers of this extreme measure, because if Lebanon should fall, other states in the area would do likewise.

The President

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Authority NR 84-91 #1
By KB NLE Date 9/21/84

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The President noted that the problem was to determine whether the Lebanese problem was primarily one of communism, or one of a rebellion of peasants and tribes. To the extent that it was merely an internal uprising against the regime, the sending in of foreign troops would be extremely unpopular not only in Lebanon but also in other countries since it would be considered a fight to keep Chamoun in power rather than to save Lebanese independence. The Shah considered that the present situation arose from exploitation by the UAR of a purely internal Lebanese problem, but he felt that even in the absence of this pretext, Nasser would have found some other basis for bringing about upheaval in Lebanon. Communism, he said, must find means constantly of expanding. Like an octopus, if one tentacle were severed, others become even more active. Communism and Nasserism were constantly probing for weak spots. If Lebanon should fall, Iraq and Jordan would be in grave danger. The current problem, now being aggravated by the Syrians and Egyptians, was a worry to all of us.

The President commented that he and the Secretary considered that even though intervention would involve great problems, that course would be a better one to follow than to do nothing and permit Lebanon to fall. This was, he said, the lesser of two evils. We were particularly concerned over the possible reaction in other Arab countries. The Shah responded that we should not care too much about Arab reaction. The United States had saved Egypt when it was attacked. Nasser did not thank us, but on the contrary engaged in violent propaganda against the United States and the West in general. The Arabs would continue their present policies and "politics" as long as Moscow was fomenting trouble in the area and so long as Israel existed as a basis for Arab propaganda attacks against those who supported that country. The Shah considered the Israeli question not one of whether Israel should have been created, but whether it should continue to exist. He thought it should, and that its existence in fact had an advantage in controlling somewhat Arab expansionism. Continuing, the Shah observed that many states had been created since the last war, and a large number of them created great problems because they were not viable, nor were they "natural". Israel was one of these. However, now that it existed, Iran had established certain relations with it. Notwithstanding the fact that the United States had been unselfish and helpful in its relations with the Arab states, the latter would continue to attack the West and the United States so long as Israel existed and Moscow gave support to their reckless policies.

The President recalled that the Shah had previously told him he had given King Saud advice similar to that which the President had given during King Saud's visit to Washington, namely, that the King's prestige should be built up as Keeper of the Holy Places and as a leader of the Arab people to counter Nasser. The Secretary observed that King Saud

had been

had been making some progress in this direction but had virtually collapsed following the abortive plot with Serraj. He now had no great influence in the Arab world and even his position in Saudi Arabia had deteriorated.

The President said that people had commented to him from time to time, as a visitor in his office had remarked earlier that morning, that Nasser was not lost to the West and could be "recaptured". This visitor had expressed the view that we could get Nasser "back into the fold". The President wondered what the Shah thought of this.

The Shah assumed that getting him "back into the fold" would mean that he would be neutralist and no longer a tool of the communists. At what price, he asked, should Nasser be accepted as a "new Prophet of the Arab world"? Egypt represented nothing but a few million unhappy and impoverished beggars. Nasser's ambition was to gain control of large areas in the Middle East. What would be his price for cooperating with the West? If he could be brought back with some small sacrifice, that would be all right, but not at a high price.

The Secretary recalled Nasser's book, "The Philosophy of the Revolution". It set forth what clearly were Nasser's ambitions — to control Arab oil and other resources, in order that the Arab world, under Nasser, could gain control over Western Europe's economy. He had said that the Arab world was waiting for a hero and he regarded himself to be the hero. He thus had a complex that was a powerful handicap in any efforts to do business with him. Nasser was, we knew, a menace, and when we had moved in the United Nations against the United Kingdom, France and Israel, our purpose was to save the United Nations, not Nasser. (With this the Shah readily agreed.) The Secretary recalled the great political courage which the President showed in insisting, with the threat of economic sanctions against Israel, that Israeli forces withdraw from Egypt. The President commented to the effect that he had regarded the issues involved to have been far more important than the domestic political risks which his position entailed. The Shah expressed admiration for the position which had been taken by the President and commented that perhaps in the final analysis the President had been helped in the election since the American people must have respected his courageous decision.

The Secretary compared Nasser and his pan-Arabism with Hitler's pan-Germanism. Nasser saw an opportunity for advancing the grandeur of Egypt and of setting himself up as the Arab "hero" with the West in his clutches.

The Shah

SECRET

The Shah commented that Nasser had indeed written his "Mein Kampf", and was trying to follow in the footsteps of Hitler. Nasser was essentially a conspirator and was motivated by "wrong-doing". He wanted a united Arab world under him. We should consider what would happen if Nasser should succeed. He observed that the so-called Arab peoples did not have much in common; that the Egyptians themselves were not true Arabs. Among the Arab states the populations had different backgrounds and different cultures. Nasser's primary interest was, obviously to control oil. In this, his objectives were precisely the same as the USSR's. If he should get control of Saudi Arabia, his policies would deprive the West of that oil. The Soviet Union was playing Nasser's game for him in emphasizing to all Middle East states that they should nationalize their oil resources and control them directly. They promised that the Soviet Union would willingly help, and would want nothing in return for their assurance that the oil would be extracted and sold.

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The President wondered if the Arabs generally could not understand that the Soviet Union, itself with a surplus of oil, could not help them in this manner. The Shah said that the Arabs did not understand it. In fact, Iran itself had to go through the entire Mosodeq era to find out that the Iranians could not operate the oil industry at a profit without the cooperation of the Western oil companies. Nasser obviously wanted to use the oil for blackmail. Even if, in the process of seizing oil in other Arab countries he found that he could not in fact export it, he would be losing nothing since Egypt itself now had no exportable oil resources.

The President said that he was very much impressed with the Shah's views on the Middle East situation, and hoped that the Shah would meet with the Secretary and his staff in order to give them the benefit of his opinions. The Shah replied that he would be glad to do so. He felt very strongly that we should concert our efforts to offer the people of the Middle East the philosophy of "constructive nationalism" to counter Nasserism, communism, or "positive neutrality". The President thought that an effective counter to communism was nationalism. The problem was, of course, to make certain that the nationalism was not of a narrow type, and it was therefore important to add the term "constructive". In the United States, for example, it was not sufficient to advocate the doctrine of nationalism; in fact, we based our foreign aid programs upon a much broader concept, always making it clear that the "international approach" was in our own national interest. It was essential to find a way to identify nationalism with freedom and other free world ideals. It was necessary to understand that nationalism of the local variety must comprehend support for similar nationalism in other countries, with cooperation among the free nations to promote and defend that kind of nationalism.

The Shah

SECRET

The Shah said he had been pursuing a policy of constructive nationalism and in so doing had stood firmly against the Soviet Union. Iran had rejected Soviet proposals and ignored Soviet threats. He had made it clear that Iran was completely with the West. At the same time he had found it possible to work out, to Iran's advantage, border disputes with the Soviet Union.

It was essential that other countries be convinced by proof that Iran's policies were the correct policies for them to follow. If they achieved good for Iran, they would be compared favorably with the disruptive nature of communism and Nasserism in the Middle East, and would demonstrate that what had happened in Syria was a poor substitute for what can happen to nations pursuing a policy of constructive nationalism, associated with other free world countries.

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HKA:WRountree:mc
July 3, 1958

July 1958

MEMORANDUM

TRAVEL OF AMERICANS TO COMMUNIST CHINA

Normal conditions do not obtain in Communist China. There is a state of unresolved conflict between the United States and the Peiping regime brought about by the latter's aggression against the United Nations in Korea and by its refusal to renounce the use of force in the Taiwan area. Due to these and other factors, we do not maintain diplomatic relations with Communist China, and cannot extend to Americans in Communist China the kind of protection normally given by our diplomatic and consular missions to Americans traveling abroad. The Chinese Communists have consistently mistreated American citizens and are, in fact, continuing to hold four American civilians in jail as political hostages despite a solemn pledge given to us on September 10, 1955, to release all such persons expeditiously.

Our policy against travel to Communist China is also made necessary by the attempts of the Chinese Communists to use the establishment of trade and cultural relations with the United States as a means of gaining international respectability and acceptance, despite their expansionist policies and their defiance of the United Nations in Korea. Travel of United States citizens to mainland China has been

zealously

zealously promoted by the Chinese Communists as a first step in this direction. Any important relaxation in our policy regarding such travel would be interpreted as a weakening of our China policy in some Asian nations whose governments might then be subjected to irresistible pressures to change their own policies accordingly and thus become increasingly vulnerable to Chinese Communist subversion. Exceptions to this policy have been made in only four instances when it was judged that compelling considerations of national interest so dictated.

Diary - July-Sept. 1958

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memorandum for Record (2 pp)		8/25/58	A&C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES Box 35 Folder: DDE Diary - July-Sept. 1958

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August 25 — Memo for Record: Gov. Pyle on forbidding any staff member to make a political speech; with Gen. Goodpaster on Col. Tom Lanphier; on Michael Gill;

July 22 — letter to George Humphries



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For further information,
see entry | of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

PROBLEMS ON JULY 31, 1958

Lebanon

Jordan

Khrushchev and the Kremlin

Baghdad Pact

Security Council Meeting

Little Rock and Segregation

Balloons (and violation of orders by subordinates)
Borders violations by American Planes in Caspian
Inflation

Deficits and Increasing National Debt

Adams

Mutual Security Appropriations

Excess Appropriations

Farm Legislation

Labor Legislation

July 22, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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Dear George:

An incident that occurred at the legislative meeting this morning suddenly suggested to me that I could think of nothing else that would be so helpful at this moment as a good long talk with you.

There was under discussion in the meeting the current Housing Bill in the Senate. That bill seeks to authorize 2 billion 4 hundred million dollars for sundry purposes, even including, as part of a so-called Housing Bill, the building of "facilities" in universities. I assume that this could mean lecture halls, student unions, class rooms and the like. This sum, of course, is in addition to one billion 8 hundred million appropriated a good many weeks back when the Congress passed, as an "anti-recession measure" a Mortgage Reinsurance Bill that compels the government to insure mortgages at a fixed rate. This means that private financing will be, to that extent, excluded from home building.

Other items on the agenda this morning included the additions made by the House Appropriations Committee to the Administration's Defense Budget -- something like one billion 250 million. There were also under discussion certain cuts the House made in the Defense Budget and the reclamas from the Defense Department for the restoration of the major portion of these items. Although I questioned the witnesses closely, it was impossible to find out exactly what would be the net addition to the Defense estimates.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Other money items we had to examine involved the Communities Facilities Bill, the Depressed Areas Bill and the Educational Bill.

The first of these bills is particularly bad. In the House version the Federal loans to communities can go up to 2 billion at a 2-5/8% interest rate. All in all, in these bills we were talking something on the order of 5 to 6 billion dollars over and above budgetary estimates.



There are many other bills still in the mill which have for their purpose the expenditure of additional amounts.

Only yesterday I had another conference of an entirely different kind. It was attended by Bob Anderson, Bill Martin, Steve Saulnier and Gabe Hauge. Our subject was the condition of the money market and the prospects for satisfactory refinancing of some 70 billions of our debt over the next year, to which of course must be added the amount of next year's deficit. The prospects of successful financing, particularly if we hope to lengthen out any of our debt, are far from bright. They are not helped any by the number of measures that Congress tries to enact which contemplate the expenditure of Federal money at fixed interest rates, always lower than are practical.

As you may know, I have already approved bills which I personally considered as imposing unwarranted drains on the Federal Treasury. The first of these was the Postal Bill. Arthur Summerfield would have had a heart attack and would now be in a sanitarium had I not approved this one. This was because of his long fight to reform the rate structure and his

belief that unless the rate bill was approved now we would never get another. He argued that with this feature of the bill once out of the way, we could not again be blackjacked into approving a pay increase that was unwarranted by the rise in living costs, whereas the Postal Rate reform would stand permanently. While I was not too happy about this situation, the advice of all my associates on the bill was unanimous.

At the same time we finally enacted the so-called Cordiner Plan for the military services, which in some instances made material increases in the amounts recommended by the Administration.

With these two approved, it was manifestly impossible to veto the Civil Service pay raise. On the other hand, I did veto the Public Works Bill and the Omnibus Farm Bill. Incidentally, neither of these vetoes has ever been brought up for overriding in the Congress and I am beginning to believe now that there will not be made any such attempt.

I have not really called your attention to bills that, by standards which we now seem to be observing, could be classed as inconsequential. For example, a Maritime Bill for two superliners at 224 million. Here again, however, a necessary and recommended item was inflated by the Congress almost beyond the point of recognition.

(Exactly at this point Jerry Morgan brought me in a Supplemental request for 462 million dollars!).

As I consider the credit of our country, the need for constant, orderly, and successful refinancing of our debt, and the prospect of a greater '59 deficit than we had contemplated, I would

truly like to be somewhat more persuasive in my efforts to make the Congress understand the danger of unwarranted expenditures. Of course I understand that some individuals are simply careless and obsessed by the idea that by voting for every expenditure, particularly those that affect their states and districts, they hope to be re-elected. But there are others who, as a matter of political belief, are anxious to centralize additional functions in Washington, and to push us more and more to socialistic forms. To further this aim they are quite ready to burden our people with a debt that becomes more and more menacing in its proportions.

There is still another Congressional group that, in the opinion of many, is engaged in pushing preposterous money bills in the certainty that these will be vetoed by me. According to this theory, these individuals believe that the country will be no worse financially but they, by their "liberal" voting record, will fare much better at the polls this fall.



Finally, there is a group that believes (or pretends to believe) that we are still moving so rapidly downward in a recession that only lowered taxes and vast increases in spending will do us any good.

As you can see, I think that nothing is more necessary in our domestic affairs than to examine, each day, our economy as well as our governmental receipts and expenditures, and to act prudently. Others seem to overlook this problem; they get preoccupied with different items.

This morning I was visited by the Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights, who voiced his conviction, after several months of intensive study, that the racial problem was the most critical of all those now facing the United States. Others argue that there is no problem that is quite so important as that of bringing

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

about a better level of leadership in labor and business circles so as to defeat the vicious inflationary spiral brought about by higher wages and higher prices. This is the only matter that concerns them. Other individuals think that only in a vastly increased scale of scientific training can our country be saved from destruction caused by its own ignorance.

Whether or not all these are correct, I cannot help but feel that all of us must help to stop the Congressional practice of passing huge money bills that, interlarded with "must" provisions, make vetoes either impractical or so misunderstood by the people that they are over-ridden.

(At this point Hagerty came in to tell me that there is a rumor to the effect that Khrushchev is going to come to a United Nations meeting).

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If there is anything left of coherence in this letter up to this point it is strictly coincidental and unintentional. I'm sure of one thing: with this list of things to command my attention, you can easily understand that calm, continuous, searching analysis of all factors in the complicated Mid East question is indeed difficult.

The story of our effort to preserve the peace and to avoid unacceptable deterioration of the United States position in the Mid East has been fairly well told in the press; I shall not bore you here with its details. The fact is that we will take any honorable and practicable solution to the Lebanese problem, so that we can remove our troops. But we must insist that the formula is both practicable and honorable.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

So far Iraq has not taken some of the mob-like actions that normally we could expect. They have not destroyed any of the pipe lines or attempted to interfere with production of oil in the region. There is some slight indication that they may want to remain on good business relationships with the West, even though I suppose they will want to negotiate somewhat better contracts, probably in the pattern of the Standard of Indiana contract.

The basic reason for our Mid East troubles is Nasser's capture of Arab loyalty and enthsiasm throughout the region. Foster and I have long struggled with the Congress to get the kind of propaganda campaign established in that area that could counteract anti-Western sentiment as it now pours out of the Cairo -- and Soviet -- radios. We have never been able to get the money to do a good job, though today we are probably spending more by the month to solve this crisis than it would have cost us by the year to have been more effective in preventing it.



There is no use going over with you all of the ins and outs of our negotiations with the Russians. Admittedly they are masters in propaganda, in deceit, in distortion and in influencing ignorant populations. At the same time they seem to appeal also to a certain percentage of the intelligencia. But one thing is certain. The men in the Kremlin are serving only their own selfish purposes. They are not trying to do anything decent for any other portion of humanity.

Of course I could have made this letter even more confusing by outlining some of our current difficulties with the Congress

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

in reciprocal trade, mutual security, defense reorganization, as well as the difficulty of preventing a splendid public servant from being crucified by demagogues and columnists. In all these, however, except for the last, I seem to be doing well at the moment. But I think Congress will not have the wisdom -- and political courage -- to give us what we so desperately need in M.S.A. They would rather neglect a vital -- but unpopular -- program to spend billions elsewhere futilely.

Actually, of course, the sun is shining, we have had a better spring and summer so far as crops and vegetation are concerned than we have had in many years, the United States is still populated by relatively happy people, and by and large our grandchildren do not seem too much worried -- yet -- about some of the things today that cause me a mite of irritation.

Give my love to Pam and remember me to all the others in your nice family and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

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P.S.: You may be one of the lucky humans that finds himself out at the Bohemian Grove at this minute. If this is so, this recitation of Washington activities will be largely out of date for the reason that in one way or another some of the problems will have been settled by the time you read this. All of which may prove something -- possibly that there is no real reason for bothering one's friends with his troubles.

The Honorable George M. Humphrey.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

longhand ps.: And keep watching for some "vetoes " !!

[redacted] - Goodpaster Briefings

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis	-- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President (1 pg)	8/19/58	A
2. Synopsis	-- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President (1 pg)	8/15/58	A
3. Synopsis	-- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President (2 pgs) portions exempted, NR 80-196 #5	8/8/58	A
4. Synopsis	-- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President (3 pgs)	8/1/58	A

#1-4 portions exempted, NR 80-196 #3-6

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 35

Folder: August 1958 - Goodpaster Briefings

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August 1, 1958

Synopsis -- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President

29 July

[redacted] Nomination of Chehab greatly increases prospects for elections acceptable to both Government and opposition in Lebanon. Latest Khrushchev note continues effort to create sense of extreme urgency and place onus for delay on the West. Secretary Dulles told Baghdad Pact countries that our agreement has the same effect as ratification of the Pact without Iraqi participation. Baghdad Pact countries decided to recognize Iraqi regime within next few days. [redacted]

30 July

In Saudi Arabia a royal decree cuts Saud's remaining powers by making Faisal Finance Minister (already Prime Minister and Foreign Minister). In Jordan, Rifai states he has had a mild heart attack and must reduce his work load. Return of other officials of questionable loyalty forecasts increased subversive effort. In Japan, pro-Communist labor leadership has received setback, with Moderates gaining control of Japanese largest Labor federation. Ambassador Thompson foresees Soviet effort to increase pressure for a Summit Meeting favorable to USSR through efforts to heighten tension and alarm world opinion.

31 July

There are indications of probable Soviet offer of military equipment assistance to Iraq. Hammarskjold is concerned over future UN position in Lebanon, fearing new President may request both US and UN to leave. Hammarskjold is considering inviting Security Council representatives to meet with him regarding Summit meeting;

TOP SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-196 #6
By DJH Date 10/30/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(c)(d)
NSC Letter 9/4/81
NLE Date 10/30/81

with object of breaking the chain of letters between Soviets and West. In Bolivia crisis threatens with threat of President Siles to resign and dissolve government in favor of Senate President Plata, who shows Leftist trend. On Formosa, Nationalist Chinese are becoming agitated over Mid East situation, growing Chinese Communist belligerence, including movement into airfields across the Strait, and shooting down of two Nationalist aircraft.

August 1

In Lebanon, Chehab indicates he will not accept post before 23 September; Chamoun says he will stay until that time. Chehab thinks U. S. forces can leave soon (perhaps in two weeks) and UN forces soon thereafter. In Turkey, leaflets calling for revolt against Menderes government were distributed in Ankara on 29 July; Turks are reacting strongly against this action, believed to be Arab subversive effort. In Saudi Arabia, reports and rumors of "dramatic change" are growing, along lines that brothers of the King, encouraged by Faisal, are planning to do away with him -- with Egyptian help. Chinese Nationalist agitation over Communist threats increases, but may be partly due to effort to exploit the current tension and acquire U. S. military equipment. Communist China has started a program calling for 3,000 small copper smelting furnaces within a year, to produce 165,000 tons of copper annually, affording exports of 120,000 tons -- equal to current total bloc imports. In Lebanon, initial opposition reaction is that revolution is suspended until Chehab accepts opposition demands, and will otherwise be renewed. From Jordan Murphy reports the situation is "fragile and unpredictable" with Hussein showing strain.

[redacted]

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

August 8, 1958

Synopsis - Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President

5 August

In Amman, our Charge reports increasing belief that Hussein's position is becoming untenable for the long pull, [redacted] Marine battalion landing team from the Pacific, now in Indian Ocean, has been turned around and ordered to return to Singapore. [redacted] Kuwait has expressed desire to join Arab League; British seriously disturbed, and negative to proposal. Situation in Lebanon appears to be stabilizing; Murphy thinks would be advantageous to decrease size of U N observer group in Lebanon. Impasse between British and Iceland over twelve-mile fishing limit continues. September first is critical date -- when twelve-mile limit is supposed to become effective.

6 August

Intelligence believes Khrushchev, having failed to force U. S. and U. K. to accept Soviet terms for five-power Summit talks, hopes to use Special Session of General Assembly to denounce United States and British before there is a further easing in crisis atmosphere which he seeks to sustain. He had hoped through Summit Meeting to gain recognition of USSR claim to voice in Middle East. No indication he plans to attend General Assembly meeting. [redacted] Chinese Communists are building up jet fighter strength opposite Formosa. Also showing greater belligerence in military activities. Lodge states that a new U. S. policy on nuclear test suspension is imperative for September General Assembly session. Murphy reports that Lebanese rebel pledges

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356 Sec. 1.4 (b)
MR 78-81 #17 + 80-196 #5
BY DJH DATE 7/14/85

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356 SEC. 1.4 a(3)
NSC Letter 3/27/85
NLS DATE 5/31/85

cooperation and complete support for President-elect Chehab. Resistance movement will not lay down arms until Chamoun leaves. Our Counsel General in Hong Kong believes that Mao-Khrushchev talks were to settle disagreement over context in which Summit Conference would be held. New Soviet military assurances and possibly arms probably promised. Planning for action in Asia also probable. Mao probably pressed Khrushchev for nuclear weapons and support re Taiwan.

7 August

State has informed Defense it is desirable to reduce number of U.S. forces in Lebanon. [redacted] Tension between Tunisians and Algerian rebels in Tunisia is mounting; rebels threaten to attack. Nasser reported having difficulties with Syrians over political parties, economic affairs and officer factions. Reports are current of dissidence among Iraqi leaders, with rivalry between Prime Minister and his Deputy as well as between military and civilian elements. Sudanese demand that Egyptian staff mission leave the country, together with Counsellor of Embassy -- latter for propaganda activities.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

TOP SECRET

15 August 1958

Synopsis - Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President

August 8 - Soviet military and naval exercises in Trans-Caucasus and Turkistan were terminated on 7 August. Thompson believes Khrushchev's switch of position on a Summit meeting was the result of pressure by the Chinese. Chehab, according to Murphy, will not want our forces to be removed for some time to come. Germans express great concern lest we alienate the Arabs completely and force them into the hands of the Russians. Our Ambassador and Commander in Lebanon believe that a small withdrawal of our forces should be made -- Chamoun and Chehab agree. In Morocco, the positions of the King and particularly of the Prime Minister have been weakened by events in the Middle East. Danger of a coup is rising. In Tunisia, danger of coup is increasing, particularly from Algerian rebels. General Amer of the UAR has held meetings with King Saud -- with no announced result but with indication of rapprochement. In Kuwait, preparations are believed under way to overthrow the dynasty. In Iran, discontent is growing and loyalty of Army would be doubtful in case of a coup attempt. Chinese Communists may be preparing to occupy another airfield in Taiwan Strait area, opposite Taiwan.

August 12 - [redacted] Hussein and Rafai continue determined to oppose any revolt by force; [redacted] Haile Selassie is deeply concerned over UAR threat to the Sudan.

August 13 - Cairo orders Damascus to withdraw UAR military-type personnel from Lebanon. No progress although some easing of tension of Cyprus dispute following Macmillan's discussions in Athens and Ankara. Our Ambassador in Taipei recommends a public statement to give reassurance to the Chinese regarding Communist threats.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-196 #4
By DJH Date 11/3/86

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PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b) (c) (d)
NJC letter 9/4/81
NLE Date 10/30/81

~~TOP SECRET~~ 19 August 1958

Synopsis -- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President

August 19, 1958 - [redacted] Khrushchev and Mao may have agreed to launch an earth satellite from China on October first. Chinese Communists have announced second phase of troop withdrawal from Korea now complete -- about 100,000 men involved. Khrushchev indignantly denies split with Mao, or that Mao forced him to change his position re Summit. Four Chicom Naval vessels (believed DEs) have moved into Matsu area of Formosa Strait. Deadlock worsens between Britain and Iceland on fisheries problem. Agreement imminent with Soviets in technical negotiations at Geneva -- Soviets have taken pains to avoid lasting political issues.

August 22, 1958 - Kuwait ruler has dropped his proposal that Kuwait join the Arab League -- if British will reaffirm protection and consultation. (Thought to result from Nasser's demand for sharing oil revenues.) Stronger anti-West policy expected in Iraq, as government fails to make good on popular expectations of better living conditions -- government likely to be forced to nationalize oil, with exodus of western technicians, thereby resulting in further worsening of economic situation. Government likely to "hide behind Nasserism" to protect itself. Twenty-five Soviet ships scheduled to reach Alexandria soon with industrial equipment as part of Soviet-Egyptian economic agreement. Strong pressures rising in Venezuela for basic changes in Venezuelan oil policy -- including revision of 50-50 profit split -- existing agreements end next April.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-196 #3
By DJH Date 10/30/81

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NSC letter 9/4/81
NLE Date 10/30/81

1953 - Toner Notes

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 413

August 29, 1958

1. UAR

State

... (C)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

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[redacted]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 412

August 28, 1958

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1. Operation Pan America. -- As the best means of meeting Brazilian desires for an informal high level meeting, while accommodating governments which favor OAS channels, we are urging that Latin American Foreign Ministers (most of whom plan to attend the UN General Assembly) meet informally in Washington at the end of September and instruct the OAS Council to carry forward Operation Pan America. (C)

2. USIA Efforts in Latin America. -- Special actions by USIA aimed particularly at students, intellectuals and labor include: full participation at the Inter-American Exchange of Persons Conference to be held in October at San Juan, where Mr. Allen will make a featured address on exchanges; extension of the binational center program to major universities; expanded translation and availability of US textbooks; and distribution of articles stressing that Communism, aging and shopworn, is no longer a philosophy of youth. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Baghdad Pact Future. -- In recent discussions with Britain it was agreed that if Iraq had not clarified its attitude toward the Pact by early September, we should begin a quiet transfer of the Pact organization to Ankara, leaving a skeleton secretariat at Baghdad. This would be done, however, without giving an impression of seeking to drive Iraq out of the Pact. (C)

4. Iraq. -- Embassy Baghdad believes the present government's difficulties in implementing promises to raise the masses' standards may force it to nationalize oil and bring about an exodus of western contract and other technical personnel. The labor force on large development projects is suffering from "revolution fever". Some contractors would gladly break their contracts, and most would not renew except on a "cost plus" basis. If western contractors withdraw, the Iraqis could then claim the West forced them to look to the Soviets for technical assistance. (S)

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NB 81-179 #15
By DJH Date 2/14/81

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5. Soviet Policy Toward Germany. -- West Germany is a major priority target for eventual Communist takeover, and East Germany is accordingly being developed as a political springboard. Cancellation of East German support payments for Soviet troops, and increased deliveries of raw material, equipment, and technical aid were recently announced to help East Germany "overtake" West Germany. Our Berlin Mission sees evidence that Communist leaders recognize as prerequisites for their goal an economic depression in West Germany and replacement of the CDU by the SPD; consequently they treat the present status quo as an interim situation in which to prepare for reunification on their terms. (C)

6. JUPITER Firing. -- Yesterday's firing of the tenth JUPITER test missile was the second flight test of the complete inertial guidance system in a closed loop arrangement, and the first of solid-propellant vernier engines and spin rockets for nose cone stabilization. All missions were accomplished except for optical tracking (due to overcast weather) and engine cut-off (due to premature depletion of fuel). A full-scale heat-protected nose cone was tested, but recovery was not scheduled. The missile impacted some 30 n.mi. short of the 1246 n.mi. predicted range with no discernible azimuth deviation. (S)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 411

August 27 1958

1. United Kingdom

Defense

2. Air Defense ... (S)

Defense

... (S)

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3. Latin American Economic Integration. -- In response to Brazilian requests for our views, we are replying that economic integration is a highly desirable objective, and that we would welcome Latin American customs unions or free trade areas which meet GATT criteria. Under special circumstances, we would support adjustments or waivers in GATT to accommodate particular preferential arrangements. (Admin. Conf.)

State

4. Japan

State

(4. cont.)

... (C)

5. Iraq

ICA

... (S)

6. Middle East Health Program. -- State is seeking the development of a special health program for the Middle East for the FY 1960 mutual security presentation as an outgrowth of the President's UN address. A recent ICA meeting with State and HEW considered such basic questions as definition of the Middle East area, general magnitude of a program and whether assistance should be bilateral, through WHO, or both. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 410

August 25, 1958

1. Satellites

Defense

... (S)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

3. Alert System

Defense

... (S)

[redacted]

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SN#410 - 2 -

4. USIA Notes. -- (a) (Canada)

USIA

(C) (b) USIA is air-shipping to all posts a script with tape inserts to demonstrate Soviet jamming of the UN broadcasts. These contrast the clarity of free world reception with the Soviet-jammed broadcasts, as actually recorded in the field. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Panama

State ...(S)

State

6. Aid for Yugoslavia. -- We have authorized Embassy Belgrade to initiate negotiations with the Yugoslavs on $2.3 million in special commodity-import assistance which may be available in FY 1959 to support technical assistance projects. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 409

August 22, 1958

1. Japan

State

... (C)

2. Bulganin's Decline. -- Noting reports that Bulganin has been released from his post as State Bank Chairman, and that he is still very sick, Embassy Moscow thinks he may soon be ousted from the Presidium, if this has not already been done. (Admin. Conf.)

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State

3. USSR

State

[redacted]

[redacted]

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(3. Cont.)

4. Middle East ... (S)

5. Morocco ... (S)

6. Missiles ... (S)

... (S.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

August 21, 1958

From Labor:

Consumer Price Index. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the CPI rose 0.2% between June and July from 123.7 to 123.9 largely because of higher prices in transportation (gasoline, used cars and transit fares), food (pork, eggs and milk), and medical care (group hospitalization).

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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DR

STAFF NOTES NO. 408

August 20, 1958

1. Business Situation. -- Commerce reports that business activity in July, adjusted for the usual summer slack, maintained a firm tone. Consumer income, employment, and industrial production were all above monthly averages for the second quarter. Retail consumer buying and sales of nondurable-goods held steady while the decline in durable-goods sales levelled off. An improved flow of new business (including defense contracts) and a slackening pace of inventory reduction indicate further extension of the recovery in industrial output. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Cooperative Scientific Satellite. -- Karl Harr reports that the OCB has approved the establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee to examine ways and means in which the US could assist friendly countries (such as the UK and a friendly Asian nation) in launching a scientific space vehicle. This action was taken in light of intelligence reports that the Chinese Communists (presumably with Soviet aid) may attempt such a launching. However, the Committee's establishment does not prejudge the advisability of the project. (S)

3. Inter-American Development Institution. -- (a) We have informed all Latin American governments of our decision (as stated in Secretary Dulles' letter to President Kubitschek) to consider an Inter-American Regional Development Institution. All member countries would participate in the financial support of the institution, which would be discussed with other American Republics at a meeting under OAS auspices. (S)
(b) Mexican officials, particularly Finance Minister Flores, have reacted with enthusiasm. Our Embassy recommends consultation on the program with Flores, who has considerable stature among Latin American economists. (Admin. Conf.)

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR81-179 #16
By DJH Date 12/14/81

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(d)
NSC letter 9/25/81
NLE Date 12/14/81

4. [redacted] (S)

5. Sudan Program. -- The Sudanese Council of Ministers has voted to accept the entire $8.5 million project program and to request an additional $15 million in non-project US aid to cover the shrinkage in Sudan's foreign exchange reserves -- which are now down to $23 million. The Director of the USOM in Sudan is currently participating in the Washington discussions on our long range Sudanese policy. (S)

6. Lebanese Budget. -- After an extensive review of Lebanese financial capabilities, our Country Team recommends a cash grant of $5 million for budget support during the remainder of CY 1958. This would be a one-shot emergency measure to prevent a fiscal crisis, with future aid to be considered only in terms of development requirements. (C)

7. French Relations with Overseas Territories. -- Embassy Paris comments that deGaulle's proposals have gotten off to a bad start and will now be difficult to modify. He has stressed that a negative vote in overseas areas on the constitutional referendum will be a vote for "secession" while an affirmative vote will exclude eventual independence. If the African territories are pushed into immediate independence with severance of all ties, including economic aid, their "abandonment" would face the US with increased demands for aid and renewed difficulties in our relations with France. (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 407

August 18, 1958

1. Moon Probe -- Following a completely successful count-down and launch, U.S. THOR-Able-1 containing an 83.8 lb. lunar payload exploded 77 seconds after firing, and 80 seconds prior to the programmed burnout time. The remaining stages and payload continued to transmit signals indicating effective functioning for a considerable period. Preliminary investigation indicates that the explosion was caused by a ruptured fuel or oxidizer line within the engine compartment, which permitted uncontrolled burning in the combustion chamber. This malfunction appears to have been completely random; no specific corrective action is believed necessary. Scheduled firing of the second lunar probe can be undertaken during September 13-17. Defense is investigating the jamming of one transmitter frequency 15 minutes prior to launch from an as yet unidentified source at sea. This signal justified a brief hold during count down, but did not otherwise interfere with the launching. Public reaction to the failure has been one of disappointment without discouragement or recrimination, due in part to Defense's efforts to acquaint the press and public with the launching's problems, complexities, and the probabilities of an unpredictable component failure. (C)

2. Inactivation of Ground Observer Corps -- Air Force has decided to inactivate the Ground Observer Corps (GOC) as of January 1, 1959. This decision is based upon a review which concluded that the increasing speeds, altitudes, and ranges of potential enemy aircraft and missiles will eventually outstrip the manual capabilities of the GOC, as compared with our existing and planned electronic detection systems. Air Force is working closely with ODCM to develop plans for utilizing this large group of volunteers in civil defense work, including survival and radiation detection activities. Announcement, planned for October, will be withheld until a detailed Air Force-ODCM public information plan has been worked out. (C)

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 82-155 #4
BY DJH DATE 5/23/83

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3. Jordan Situation -- We are transferring to Jordan $3.8 million in budget support which, together with the $5 million equivalent in POL sales proceeds, should carry Jordan through September. ICA estimates that it will take $30-35 million to continue this support through Jordan's budget year. Meanwhile, all technical projects are going ahead. Dependents, however, are being slowly evacuated to safehaven in Rome; and steps are being taken to assure that an emergency evacuation can be made in the event of serious civil strife. (S)

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4. U.S. Aid Policy Toward Cambodia -- We have decided to continue for the present U.S. programs of military and economic aid to Cambodia to prevent a vacuum into which the Communists would be only too eager to step; but the decision is not inalterable and depends on the availability of funds and future developments in Cambodia. (C)

5. "Contaminated" Japanese Ships. -- We have given the Japanese the AEC report on the Japanese ships allegedly caught in radioactive fallout from the Pacific tests. The report indicates it is quite possible that the Takuyo Maru received radioactive fallout, but that even the increase in radiation levels to 15 times normal as recorded in the ship's log would make too small a total dosage to produce even minimum symptoms of radiation sickness. The Japanese press is covering the incident in a responsible manner; and the Foreign Office appreciated our making available the full AEC report. They hope that the public announcement about the two government ships will undercut press stories about other ships having been "dusted". (C)

6. Icelandic Fisheries Problem -- We are urging the importance of reaching some agreement in meetings of the interested parties in Paris this week under NATO aegis. State feels that failure to do so by September 1, when the Icelandic regulations go into effect, may increase the antagonisms between Iceland and Britain, Germany, and others, with possibly serious consequences for NATO. (C)

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-155 #5
BY DJH DATE 5/23/83

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 406

August 14, 1958

1. Interest Rates. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that the Federal Reserve Board has granted an application from the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to raise the re-discount rate from its present 1-3/4% to 2%. So far no requests have been received from other banks. This is almost certain to provoke a further rise in short-term interest rates and can be expected to have repercussions also in the long-term market. (Admin. Conf.)

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2. Housing Finance. -- Because of the heavy demand for FNMA mortgage purchase commitments to support the low-cost housing program, Budget is today releasing $100 million of the remaining $250 million in FNMA authority. If the present par price of these mortgages (and thus the demand for them) can be reduced in the near future, available funds may last several months. Legislation now pending before the House Rules Committee would authorize an additional $1.4 billion for urban renewal, FNMA mortgage purchases, and college housing loans. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Farm Legislation. -- Agriculture's recommendations to the Conferees on S. 4071 include: (a) retaining the House provisions which eliminate all reference to dollar and cent minimums for cotton, rice and corn; (b) retaining the Senate 2-year extension of P.L. 480 and the Senate version of the wool bill extension; (c) retaining the House provisions on eminent domain, equity payment elimination, extension of the Veterans and Armed Services Milk Program and cotton donations to schools; and (d) eliminating the rise (from 60 to 65 percent of parity) in tung nut price supports. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Jordan. -- Prime Minister Rifai has accepted realistically our decision to encourage the departure of American dependents from Jordan. We made it clear that only dependents -- and not staffs -- were involved, that no curtailment of Embassy, aid, or information activities was planned, and that dependents were leaving as individuals and arranging their own transportation, rather than being evacuated. ~~(B)~~ D

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 405

August 13, 1958

1. Chemical Munitions

Defense

... (TS)

2. Israel

Defense

... (C)

3. Pakistan

State

... (C)

4. Submarines.

Defense

... (S)

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5. Economic Data. -- Key economic indices scheduled for release this week show that: (a) Industrial production for July is up 2 points (from the revised June figure of 131) to 133, regaining more than a third of the ground lost since last August. ... (b) Personal income registered its fifth consecutive gain in July when it rose $6.9 billion to $358.9 billion, mostly due to the increase in Government salaries and retroactive payments. ... (c) Housing starts (private nonfarm) rose sharply in July to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,160,000 units -- the highest since January 1956. ... (d) Average wholesale prices remained unchanged between mid-June and mid-July, as a decline in farm produce and processed foods was offset by a rise in other commodities. (Admin. Conf.)

Lee C. Nichols Jr. (Mrs.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 401

August 5, 1958

1. Yugoslav Aid. -- After the Mutual Security Appropriation Act is passed, ICA will allot $2.3 million of Special Assistance funds for use in supporting the 1959 Technical Cooperation program in Yugoslavia. (U)

2. OEEC Oil Committee. -- The July 28-29 meeting of the OEEC Oil Committee resulted in a revised document for presentation to the Council which reflects changes in Middle East perspectives and preparations to deal with a possible crisis. Council agreement will be sought for the following principles: equitable sharing of the burden in the event of shortage of oil supplies; allocation to member countries by the Oil Committee; and the Committee's authority to gather information from, and make recommendations to, the member countries. (Admin. Conf.)

3. UAR Economic Problems. -- Our Consulate in Damascus observes that no tangible step has yet been taken toward the economic integration of Syria and Egypt. Nasser has seemed in no hurry to integrate; but the current Syrian crisis (involving a budget deficit, exhaustion of Syrian exchange reserves, delays in the Syrian development program, and loss of confidence in the Syrian pound) may force Nasser's hand. Syrian regional officials consulted widely last week both among themselves and with Nasser on the serious plight of the economy. (C)

4. Guantanamo Water Supply (Ref. SN # 340). -- Captain Aurand reports that as of August 2, the Cuban troops were reassigned to guard the water system supplying the Navy base. With the concurrence of State and the Cuban Government, US Marines had taken over security duties on July 28 after Cuban troops were withdrawn for use elsewhere. Although there were no incidents, this action caused protests by Castro sympathizers; and at State's request, our troops withdrew on August 1. Since this leaves a precarious situation, Navy is studying possible ways to obtain a protected water supply for the base. (C)

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 81-179 #17
By DJH Date 12/14/81

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5. Food Aid for Colombia. -- Agriculture is working with the Colombian Embassy here to seek a solution to the problem of Title III surplus foods being distributed by a voluntary agency in Colombian cafeterias. P.L. 480 regulations forbid any payments by recipients, but the voluntary agency, the Colombian government, and our Ambassador all urge continuation of the nominal charge which has been made to avoid the stigma of "charity". (Admin. Conf.)

6. Credit for Brazil. -- The National Advisory Council has approved a $100 million line of credit by the Eximbank to help meet Brazil's anticipated balance-of-payments deficit with the dollar area during calendar 1958. Brazil is seeking to finance the $50 million balance of this deficit through US commercial banks. (Admin. Conf.)

7. National Advisory Council. -- Recent NAC concurrences include: a $25 million drawing by Turkey from the IMF and rescheduling of various ECA-MSA loans to Turkey to postpone $44 million in principal and interest due between 1956 and 1965; a one year standby arrangement to permit drawings by Paraguay of up to $1.5 million from the IMF and a one-year renewal of the $5.5 million US-Paraguay Exchange Agreement; a $750,000 IFC investment for a textile plant addition in Pakistan; approval of IFC membership for Ireland with a $332,000 subscription; a $2.4 million DLF loan for Tunisian railroad equipment; a $640,000 Eximbank credit for Venezuelan agriculture; and $25 million in FY 1959 military equipment credit sales to Venezuela by Defense. (C)

8. Explorer V Delayed. -- There has been a 2 week delay in the firing date for Explorer V, originally scheduled for the first week in August, due to the testing of the warhead missile. Explorer V will probably be launched on August 22, since the warhead launching vehicle cannot be on site before August 27. (S)

9. Nuclear Powered Merchant Ships. -- On August 21, Commerce and AEC will sponsor a symposium on this subject to which some 350 industry officials have been invited. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 401

August 4, 1958

1. Brazilian Oil. -- The Brazilians hope for confidential talks on petroleum development financing during Secretary Dulles' visit. Our Embassy describes Brazil as "shaken to its roots" by Argentine President Frondizi's July 24 announcement of an agreement for foreign countries to invest a billion dollars in Argentina's oil development. Fearing Argentine predominance, Brazil's press hopes for a face-saving formula for Petrobras, the Brazilian state petroleum agency. (C)

2. Japanese Recession. -- Though Embassy Tokyo considers the Japanese recession spotty and relatively mild, it has become a main political issue which will be a central problem in the fall diet session. Despite many favorable indications, there is difficulty in specific sectors and growing concern over short-run economic prospects; and textiles, and steel and shipping have been in serious trouble for some time. The Embassy believes that the government will take only limited anti-recession measures and that the great hope is for an upsurge in the free world economy. (C)

3. Jordan Budget. -- ICA reports that the Jordanian Government informally estimates that there will be a deficit of $43 million for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959, and that additional US financial aid will be needed early in August to meet their army requirements. (C)

4. US-Moroccan Relations Worsening. -- [redacted] told our Charge that he attributes the worsened climate of US-Moroccan relations to our action in Near East (as contrasted with our apparent complacency over the fate of the Algerians) and the public's association of US bases with French forces. He was not responsive when urged to take action to enable US ships to enter Moroccan ports without public incident. (C)

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 81-179 #18
BY DJH DATE 1/26/84

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E.O. 12356, SEC (a)(5)
NSC letter 9/26/83
1/26/84

5. Accelerated Expenditures. -- In the light of the FY 58 expenditures, John Hamlin concludes that attempts to speed up Federal spending as an anti-recession measure are of doubtful usefulness in combating minor economic contractions. The programs where it was hoped that activity might be accelerated spent an average of 9% less than had been estimated before the acceleration efforts. In addition to the usual lag between administrative efforts and actual expenditure, the recession probably slowed these programs somewhat. The most effective program proved to be unemployment insurance which operated automatically to accelerate distributions. (Admin. Conf.)

1958 Telephone Calls

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~~3.~~	~~Phone Call, DDE to James Mitchell (1 pg)~~ Open on Ref Rec, RS 4/19/84	~~8/5/58~~	~~C~~

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 35 Folder: August 1958 Telephone Calls

RESTRICTION CODES

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August 30	President called acw. She had just talked to Dulles -- suggested stop at Washington because of reports all officials left Wash. because of Taiwan sit.
August 29	about firing of ATLAS
August 21	Attorney General called Pres. on Little Rock
Agust 21	from Sec. State -- British and cessation of testing Arab resolution
August 19	Selwyn Lloyd, Gov. Herter, Sec. State -- cessation of tests.
August 7	Pres. called C. D. Jackson about draft speech for UN
August 6	Benson and Pres. on new legislation.
August 5	Pres. , Sec. Labor about interview with Assis. Sec. Labor Wilkins
August 4	Pres. and Prime Minister Diefenbaker in Canada
August 4	about Portsmouth Ship Yards

The White House

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 30, 1958

The President called acw in morning, to report that he was not coming to office, that he was going to play golf.

About two the President called acw again, to relay message to TES about Ligonier. I had just talked to Secretary Herter, who in turn had talked To Dulles (in Kingston, Ontario). Dulles suggested -- to counter reports unfavorable in press that all top officials had left Washington for the Labor Day weekend during crisis over Taiwan Straits, that he, Dulles, stop off here on his way to Washington Monday. Herter and his advisors in Washington felt that was blowing the situation up too much. I asked the President: he agreed with Secretary Herter.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 29, 1958

From Newport

6:24 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in New York

7:00 The President called Colonel Moore

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 29, 1958 from Washington.

The President called for either McElroy or Quarles; Quarles took call. The President said one thing that disturbed him in his discussion with Senator Symington this morning was that Symington had mentioned a completely successful firing of the ATLAS. This occurred last night, and at eight this morning Symington knew it; the President knew nothing about it. Quarles said report was true; that Defense had failed in its communications to the President; he took the responsibility.

Missile was made by Convair (Tom Lanphier organization). Whatever information Symington had was accurate; missile was successful, went full scheduled distance though not the maximum ATLAS distance. Nose cone was tracked all the way down and was within specified impact point.

In connection with this see letter of Senator Symington dated August 29th saying that Russian accomplishment much greater than ours in missiles.

AUGUST 29.

7:58 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
8:10 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
The President called Secretary Quarles at 3:24
The President called Governor Adams at 3:25

From Newport The President called Colonel Moore at 6:58



SEPTEMBER 1,

7:30 Secretary Dulles called the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 28, 1958

1:05 The President called acw

6:40 The President called ZMr. Hartley at the farm

8:38 The President called the Usher



TELEPHONE CALLS
August 27, 1958

9:13	The President called Dr. Milton -- discussion of World Bank and Ex-Im bank
12:00	The President addressed by telephone the Republican National Committeemen in Chicago. See script
6:33	The President tried to get W. Alton Jones in Lake Placid, but failed
7:04	The President ~~tried to get~~ talked to Cliff Roberts
7:26	The President called acw twice, she unavailable. Singed. acw

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TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY

August 26, 1958

9:25 The President talked to Mrs. E.

10:42 Nelson Rockefeller, who was calling the Vice President, was transferred -- because the Vice President was in the President's office -- to the President who had said he wanted to congratulate Nelson on being nominated for Governor

1:05 The President called acw -- about golf game.

6:33 The President called acw.



August 24, 1958

11:40	The President called Colonel Schulz
12:08	The President tried to get Sid Richardson in Texas, no answer, he said never mind
1:37	The President called Captain Aurand
6:52	General Goodpaster called the President
7:20	The President called General Heaton, spoke at 8:52



TELEPHONE CALLS
August 23, 1958

9:11 Secretary Dulles called - the President was on his way to Burning Tree; they talked at 9:30.

11:46 Secretary Herter called for the President, talked to acw (it developed he called about the same thing that Secretary Dulles had talked to the President -- so thing was cancelled.

2:50 The President tried to get Major John; talked to Mrs. John.

5:24 General Persons called the President

6:01 General Persons called the President

6:04 Senator Knowland called the President

7:19 Secretary Anderson called the President

7:21 Mrs. John Eisenhower called the President

8.28 Major John called the President

9:40 Jack Anderson called the President

10:09 General Persons called the President

11:17 The President called Jack Anderson

12/24/58 12:05 am The President left word any calls should be put through to his bedroom

12:30 The President called Jack Anderson at Capital

12:35 Jack Anderson called the President

12:38 Congressman Arends called the President to say the House was adjourning

12:53 Senator Knowland called the President to say the Senate would adjourn that evening

10:50 The President called acw to say it had been decided he would go to Newport

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 22, 1958

8:42 The President tried to get the Attorney General -- reached him later in day

9:12 The President called George Humphrey about Dr. Saulnier's memorandum

10:51 The President did talk to the Attorney General

12:12 The President called the Secretary of State

12:16 Again he called the Sec. of State

1:40 and 142 he called acw about golf game

5:27 The President called General Persons about progress or lack of Congress was making toward adjournment

6:12 The President called General Gruenther who was on way to White House

6:21 The President called Secretary Herter

6:35 The President called W. Alton Jones in Lake Placid. Talked to him about letter he was sending to Charlie Jones. Pete Jones said he had tried to get Charlie to act on behalf of Knowland.

6:50 The President called acw - again at 6:53 and 6:55 -- wanted me to try to get Bill Robinson for bridge tomorrow (unsuccessful); wanted copy of Charlie Jones letter sent to Pete; and wanted to play golf in morning with Floyd Akers.

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 21, 1958

8:55 Secretary Dulles called the President

2:55 General Goodpaster called the President

6:15 The President called major John Eisenhower

6:22 The President called Secretary Dulles

6:45 The President called Secretary Dulles

7:11 General Goodpaster called the President

Around 4:00 the Attorney General Called the President to report stay issued by 8th Circuit Court of Appeals on integration in Little Rock. Mr. Rogers believes we should act slowly as possible. He feels that it would be better, if test case there has to be this fall and there probably be will, that it be in Arlington where, he said, sentiment pro-integration is gh high.

This stay means the matter will go, in the vacation of the Supreme Court, to Judge Whitaker for some kind of decision as to what happens at the end of the 30 day period.

Eisenhower Library

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 21, 1958

The Secretary of State called the President from New York -- said the British seemed pretty well satisfied with the statement as it now stands (on cessation of testing).

About the Resolution offered by Arab states, the Secretary was less enthusiastic than the President. He said it meant a revitalization of the Arab League (which he long has been against). Also he thought there would be trouble with Israel.



TELEPHONE CALLS
August 20, 1958

12:00 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

1:26 The President called acw

1:49 General Goodpaster called the President

8:16 The President called Jim Hagerty



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For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
August 19, 1958

10:42	Secretary Herter called the President --- see notes
12:02	Herter again called
12:14	Governor Adams called the President at the house about getting FBI check on Len Hall
5:50	The President called acw, back from golf game
7:05	The President called acw to say that he did not think conference on mutual security had been very profitable
7:10	The President called General Persons to report on conference on mutual security



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For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
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TELEPHONE CALLS

August 16, 1958

11:58 The President called General Goodpaster

August 17, 1958

6:00 Secretary Dulles called the President, talked at 7:20

7:27 The President tried to call the Secretary back, did not get him

Telephone calls
August 15, 1958

10:24 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

11:27 The President called Secretary Anderson - who was on hill -- talked at 1:32 from House

11:53 The President called Chairman Cannont to ask for hishelp on mutual aid. Cannon said he would do what he could

12:58 The President tried to get General Persons - at lunch

12:59 The President tried to get Governor Adams - at lunch

11:59 The President tried to get Directors Stans or Mr. Merriam, both out

12:59 The President got Secretary Flemming from House

1:28 Arthur Flemming called the President back

kL32 Secretary Anderson called the President back

1:41 The President called Bryce Harlow

1:43 The President called the Vice President

1:54 The President called Bryce Harlow

2:07 The President called Secretary Anderson

2:35 The President tried to get Dr. Milton, who was in NY for weekend, about tea September sixth -- will not have if out of Gettysburg area --

5:16 The President called the Vice President. Talked at 7:10

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 14, 1958

Secretary Benson called the President to tell him what a "great speech" he made to the General Assembly. Said he was in audience and watched expressions on faces of delegates -- all with exception of Soviets mightily impressed.



TELEPHONE CALLS
August 14, 1958

8:49 - Secretary Benson called the President re his speech before UN

1:21 President called Bob Hartley about storm last night at farm -- one cow killed by lightning

1:30 The President called Colonel Schulz

4:26 The President called Secretary Anderson

5:50 The President called General Persons

5:52 The President called General Persons

6:13 The President tried to get Eric Johnston - out of country

6:16 The President called Chairman Alcorn

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TELEPHONE CALLS
August 13, 1958

7:50 The President, from New York, called General Persons re Portsmouth case

1:39 The President called acw re golf game

1:r0 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

1:47 The President talked to Major John re golf

1:47 The President called General Persons

1:50 Mrs. Whitman called the President

1:54 The President called General Persons



TELEPHONE CALLS
August 12, 1958

12:07 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower to say he had to go to New York today

1:31 Secretary Dulles called the President who was at the House

1:48 Secretary Dulles called the President -- actually it was for Phyllis to give me changes in speech

1:51 The President called Mr. Hagerty

2:18 The President tried to get Senator Dirksen, could not

2:21 The President called Fred Seaton

2:52 The President called Secretary McElroy -- think about Portsmouth bill

2:59 The President called Senator Saltonstall, also Portsmouth bill

3:07 The President called Secretary McElroy

3:14 Secretary Anderson called the President about a change he wanted to suggest in the General Assembly speech

3:24 The President called C. D. Jackson about same speech

3:50 The President called Dr. Saulnier about possibility of publicizing ~~Dr. Saulnier~~ Barry Leithead's reduction of cost on wash and dry shirts.

4:46 The President called acw

5:08 The President called acw about helicopters to airport

7:46 from New York, the President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 9, 1958

1:32 Secretary of State called the President

August 10, 1958

9:31 The President called Secretary Dulles

6:59 The President called Major John Eisenhower



August 11, 1958

9:08 Secretary Dulles called the President

5:19 The President called Mrs. Whitman

6:50 General Goodpaster called the President

6:55 The President called Mrs. Whitman

7:32 The President called Captain Aurand

7:43 The President called Captain Aurand

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 8, 1958

12:25 Governor Adams - probably re Barbara Gunderson

2:28 acw - re plans for Gettysburg

2:32 acw - re leaving for Gettysburg



From Gettysburg

4:19 to report going to play golf - called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 7, 1958

The President talked to C. D. Jackson about draft of speech for UN. He said he wanted no more than a paragraph about action in Mid East to bring matter into context; then he wanted the rest of the speech to deal with constructive and useful proposals. He said he was not going to engage in debate -- for that reason he wants to be the first speaker. He is not going as the Head of the Delegation. Wants to show that the U.S. is practical as well as idealistic.

CD said "bravo" -- will do draft tonight.



TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
August 7, 1958

7:51	The President called George Allen in New York
4:29	The President called C. D. Jackson about speech before UN
4:46	The President tried to call CD again, but CD was with Secretary and the President cancelled
5:52	The President called Jim Hagerty
7:26	The President called Mrs. Alfred Gruenther

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TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
August 6, 1958

9:18 The President called Secretary Anderson

9:28 Secretary Benson called the President -- about matter that erupted in Legislative meeting. I did not hear his part of call, but the President said that he went along with Benson 100% on what he was trying to do, but that it wasn't the Administration's place to tell the legislative leaders how procedurally to accomplish it. He said he wanted to make sure that the leaders were not embarrassed by Administration tactics.

11:07 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower about weekend

11:14 The President called Gabe Hauge to report he thought press conference went well

11:33 The President called Mrs. E. again

1:02 The President called acw about his brother

1:32 The President called Captain Aurand

1:49 The President called Edgar Eisenhower in Tacoma -- details in Edgar's going to represent President at dedication of Mount Eisenhower

3:06 Secretary Weeks called the President to report conferees agreement on reciprocal trade bill

3:17 The President tried to get Congressman Mills, tried again at 4:52; finally got him at 6:35.

3:24 The President called General Persons

6:07 The President called General Persons

6:11 The President called Douglas Dillon

6:39 The President tried to get General Persons, left word for him to call back

Telephone call chronology, August 6, 1958 - 2.

6:45 Bryce Harlow called the President to tell him what Defense budget result was

7:10 The President called acw about trying to get George Allen

7:12 ACW reported back no success

7:43 ACW reported back that she had gotten George Allen

7:50 The President tried to get John Eisenhower, found he was out at dinner, cancelled.

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TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
August 5, 1958

11:30 The President called Secretary Mitchell -- twice -- re his interview with Asst. Secretary Wilkins. See report.

1:23 The President tried to get General Persons, but talked to Bryce Harlow.

L;27 The President called the Usher

1:36 The President talked to Jim Hagerty and General Goodpaster -- about Khrushchev note that was in process of being delivered. The President went on to the golf course.

1:54 Secretary Benson tried to get the President, said not to bother since the President had gone; will call tomorrow morning. About episode in Cabinet Room this morning when during legislative meeting it became apparent that the Secretary had indicated to the Minority Leader a course of action on the farm bill which was not parlimentarily sound, and which the President had not approved.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
August 5, 1958.

The President, having just seen Assistant Secretary of Labor Wilkins, called the Secretary of Labor about his interview. The President said he knew nothing of the emotional state in which Wilkins was -- that he was very unhappy about leaving. The President told him that if he was in the position of "being fired" he, the President ought to have known about it.

Wilkins brought up question of retirement -- that if he could serve out 5 years he would get some kind of a pension (having now served 4-1/2 years). Adams, who sat in on appointment, was going to investigate possibility. The interview ended up by the President saying he would try to find out what it was all about. Wilkins said emotionally "I will not stay any where where I am not wanted." The President told him he had heard nothing of all this, that he had gone on the theory that all is well unless he heard differently.

The President called the Secretary back to say expressly that he had given Wilkins no reason or excuse to say that he, the President thought that Mitchell had been unsatisfied with him -- said that he had said nothing to embarrass the President. Mitchell only said he knew that the President had not done so, that in the case of Wilkins discrimination had worked in reverse, that if he had been white "he would have been fired two years ago."



TELEPHONE CALLS
August 4, 1958

The President called Prime Minister Diefenbaker in Canada as he said, about a very "important matter." He recalled the ceremony to be held in Alberta by the Kiwanis of Alberta in dedicating a plaque on or near Mount Eisenhower. The President said he thought he could get Edgar Eisenhower to go, if the Prime Minister thought that was a good idea. Apparently the Prime Minister did.

There was a little conversation about Khrushchev and Mao meeting. The President said he thought the Western world was looking better -- that more people were understanding Russian motives these days. He recalled the phrase in the communique from Peiping to the effect that the Russians and Red Chinese were going to liberate the peoples of Central, South America, Africa and Asia -- and said "can you imagine."

The President asked to be remembered to Mrs. Diefenbaker, said he was feeling well. It sounded like a very friendly call.



AUGUST 4, 1958

Telephone calls
Staff notes

The President's first appointment was with Congressman Merrow and Congressman Hale about a bill regarding the pay of workers at the Portsmouth Ship Yards. There is undoubtedly some differential in living, but the differential is probably not as high as 16-17%. The President thought the people in the area had a legitimate kick, but did not see why the matter could not be resolved by administrative decision on the part of the Navy rather than by law.

The President called Secretary Mitchell, who said the bill was the result of the "stiff necked attitude on the part of the Navy Department." He and the President agreed that the Navy could have rectified the differemtial by Administrative decision. Mitchell suggested he would get together with the Secretary of the Navy (Gates) and see what could be done. The President urged him to do so, and that he would talk to McElroy. If Administrative decision is taken, the President is relieved from responsibility on the bill. If the Navy does not take action, the President said he would issue a "pre-emptive order."

The President then called Secretary McElroy, repeating the story. McElroy said he agreed and would get in touch with Gates. The President, in passing, said he knew McElroy did not like to be bothered by Administrative details, but ... he himself had to be.

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 4, 1958

9:20 The President called Secretary Mitchell -- re Portsmouth Navy Yard

9:22 The President called Secretary McElroy re same thing

10:04 The President tried to get Secretary Anderson, cancelled

10:09 The President tried to get Dr. Saulnier, he was found and came instead personally to the President's office

10:26 The President called Mrs. E. about tea on September 6th for group of British, Canadian and American University presidents.

12:12 The President tried to get Dan Reed -- finally got him at 1:45 -- to ask his help on reciprocal trade. President reported he was "turned down"

12:30 The President called General Persons

1:31 The President called General Persons again

1:50 The President called General Persons again

2:35 The President called Dr. Milton to ask if he would want to go to dedication of Mount Eisenhower. The answer was he could not.

2:46 The President tried -- talked at 3:46 -- to get Edgar Eisenhower to ask if he could go to that dedication on August 24th. Edgar promised to think matter over.

4:04 The President talked to Prime Minister Diefenbaker about dedication; the Prime Minister approved sending Edgar.

5:38 The President called the Vice President

5:47 The President called acw about Alsop column

6:43 The President called acw about David Crystal shirts.

7:34 General Goodpaster called the President

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY

August 3, 1958

11:40 The President called Mrs. Whitman - re when meeting with Secretary Dulles was.

12:35 The President called General Goodpaster

12:43 General Goodpaster called the President back

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TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
August 2, 1958

8:04 The President called Dr. Milton in Baltimore. He felt Milton was terribly tired after Central American trip, wanted him to get proper rest.

12:50 The President called Mrs. Whitman, wanted to try to get in touch with Ellis Slater. Mr. Slater was on way to Washington - could not reach him.

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TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
August 1

8:46 Senator Bridges called the President - re a Mr. Smith, Civil Serivce

12:08 The President tried to call Senator Hennings (re help with Clarence Cannon; could not). Sent letter.

1:55 The President called acw

2:07 Ditto -- about possible golf game

3:29 Called Bob Hartley about farm business

3:40 Called Secretary Dulles

5:30 Tried to get Major John, talked first with Mrs. John Eisenhower and then with John later

5:43 Tried to get Secretary Dulles

6:58 acw Called the President

9:45 The President called acw

Eisenhower Library
The Daniel D.

August 1958 - Schedules

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 4, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Sunday, August 31, 1958.

10:00 am — The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Captain Aurand, departed Quarters #1 by automobile and motored to the pier at Fort Adams, where they boarded the Barbara Anne for the trip to the pier at the U. S. Naval Hospital, arriving there at 10:23 am.

The President and party attended church services from 10:30 am until 11:10 am, at which time the President and party returned to the Barbara Anne for the trip to Fort Adams pier, where they transferred to an automobile and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 11:36 am.

For complete details, see report submitted by ASAIC Campion.

1:52 pm — The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Doctor Snyder, departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 with ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 1:56 pm.

The President practiced golf from 1:58 pm to 2:07 pm, at which time the President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. Howard Cushing and the Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 5:21 pm.

The President, Mr. George Allen and Doctor Howard Snyder, departed the Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 at 5:25 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 5:28 pm.

No further activity this date.

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James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
AUGUST 31, 1958 - SUNDAY

NEWPORT, R. I.

10:00 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams pier where they boarded the Barbara Anne for trip to the pier at the U. S. Naval Hospital.
10:30 - 11:10 am	The President and party attended church services.
1:52 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club.
1:56 pm	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
2:07 - 5:21 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. Norman Palmer
5:25 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Howard Snyder departed Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
5:28 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.

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1-16-02.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 2, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Saturday, August 30, 1958.

8:55 am — The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1, Fort Adams, and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:01 am, where upon arrival the President was greeted by Howard G. Cushing, President of the Newport Country Club. The President then met Mrs. Norman Palmer and daughter Tracy, wife of the Club Pro Norman Palmer.

Doctor Snyder motored to the golf course in a separate car and accompanied the President and party around the golf course.

The President practiced golf until 9:10 am, at which time the President, Mr. Howard G. Cushing, Mr. George Allen and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:18 pm.

The President, Mr. Allen and Doctor Snyder departed the Newport Country Club at 12:25 pm and motored to Quarters #1 Fort Adams, arriving there at 12:30 pm.

3:15 pm — The President, accompanied by Doctor Snyder, Mr. George Allen and Captain Aurand departed Quarters #1 and motored to Ft. Adams Dock, arriving there at 3:20 pm., where they boarded the Barbara Anne and immediately departed for Constellation Pier, arriving there at 3:30 pm. The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Doctor Snyder entered the Presidential car on the pier and departed this point at 3:35 pm and motored to Pond #1, Melville Fuel Depot, arriving there at 3:45 pm.

The President and party fished until 6:05 pm, at which time the President, Mr. George Allen and Doctor Snyder entered their respective automobiles and departed for Constellation Pier to board the Barbara Anne, arriving at the pier at 6:20 pm. The Barbara Anne departed Constellation Pier at 6:25 pm, and arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 6:35 pm.

The President, Doctor Snyder, Mr. Allen and Captain Aurand departed Fort Adams Pier at 6:38 pm and motored to the residence at Quarters #1, arriving there at 6:42 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:55 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Fort Adams and motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:01 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club. Here the President was greeted by Mr. Howard G. Cushing, President of the Club, Mrs. Norman Palmer and daughter, Tracy Palmer (Mr. Palmer is the Club Pro).
9:10 - 12:18 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. George Allen Mr. Norman Palmer
12:25 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1 at Fort Adams.
12:30 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
3:15 pm	The President, General Howard Snyder, Mr. George Allen, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Fort Adams aboard the Barbara Anne and went to Constellation Pier, from which they motored to Pond #1 at Melville Fuel Depot to fish.
3:45 - 6:05 pm	The President and his party fished.
6:05 pm	Departed the Pond and motored to Constellation Pier where they boarded the Barbara Anne for Fort Adams.
6:35 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams, then motored to Quarters #1.
6:42 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief Baughman

September 2, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Friday, August 29, 1958.

3:48 pm — The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal, arriving there at 3:59 pm.

4:10 pm — The President and party, list of which is incorporated in ASAIC Campion's Protective Survey Report, departed MATS Terminal aboard the Columbine enroute to and arriving at Quonset Point NAS at 5:35 pm. Following a brief ceremony, the President entered a Marine helicopter, which was airborne at 5:45 pm from Quonset Point NAS, arriving at his residence at Quarters #1, Fort Adams, at 5:50 pm. (For complete details see Protective Survey Report submitted by ASAIC Campion).

8:45 pm — The President, Mr. George Allen, Doctor Howard Snyder and Doctor Walter Tkach attended movie "Van Heflin", which concluded at 10:15 pm.

No further activity this date.



James J. Rowley,
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1958

7:40 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:02 - 8:30 am	(Hon. Sherman Adams) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
8:31 - 8:52 am	Senator Stuart Symington Missouri Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:53 - 9:01 am	Hon. Christian Herter (Hon. Allen Dulles) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Donald A. Quarles) (Mr. John N. Irvin, 2nd) (General Nathan Twining) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Admiral Arleigh Burke)
9:50 - 10:15 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Maurice Stans
10:00 - 10:15 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:19 - 10:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:26 am	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree.
10:57 am	Arrived at Burning Tree.
11:11 - 2:00 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Colonel Thomas Belshe
2:25 pm	Departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
2:47 pm	Arrived at the White House.
2:52 - 2: 55 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams

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2:56 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
3:00 pm	Returned to the office.
3:15 - 3:43 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:43 - 3:49 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:49 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
3:59 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
4:10 pm	The President, aboard the Columbine, departed MATS Terminal for flight to Quonset Point Naval Air Station, Rhode Island. Those accompanying the President were: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. and Mrs. James Hagerty Mrs. Ann Whitman Miss Mary Caffrey Mr. George Allen Guneral Howard McC. Snyder Colonel Walter Tkach Captain Evan P. Aurand Miss Betty Allen Mrs. Mildred Hoffman Captain Olive Marsh
5:35 pm	Arrived at Quonset Point Naval Air Station, Rhode Island. The President was greeted by Rear Admiral Henry Crommelin Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Base Senator Theodore F. Green Governor Dennis J. Roberts of Rhode Island Vice Admiral Stuart H. Ingersoll President Naval War College Rear Admiral Lester K. Rice Commander of Fleet Air at Quonset Point

(continued)

5:35 pm — The following greeted the President upon his arrival at Quonset Point Naval Air Station (list continued):

Rear Admiral Edmund B. Taylor
Commander of the Atlantic Destroyer Force
Rear Admiral Carl Espe
Commander of First Naval District
Captain Thomas B. Payne
Commanding Officer, Quonset Naval Station
Mayor Henry C. Wilkinson of Newport, R. I.

Governor Dennis J. Roberts presented a pair of cuff links to the President, bearing the Rhode Island State Seal.

The President reviewed the Honor Guard.

5:45 pm — The President departed Quonset Naval Air Station via helicopter. The following accompanied:

Mr. George Allen
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Mayor Henry C. Wilkinson
Admiral Stuart H. Ingersoll
Hon. James Hagerty



5:50 pm — Arrived at Fort Adams. At this point, the President was greeted by

Captain Daniel Carlson
Acting Chief of Staff, U. S. Naval Base

The President had pictures taken with
Mayor Henry C. Wilkinson
Captain Daniel Carlson
Admiral Stuart H. Ingersoll.

The President shook hands with
Sgt. John A. Moon
Sgt. Major Benjamin F. Dutton
(On duty at President front door of his quarters)

8:45 pm — The President, Mr. George Allen, General Howard Snyder, and Doctor Walter Tkach attended movie "Van Heflin" until 10:15 pm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1958

7:35 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:20 - 8:27 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:20 - 8:45 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:26 - 8:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:57 - 9:00 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:00 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Meade Alcorn Hon. Robert K. Gray
11:05 - 11:34 am	(Hon. Neil McElroy) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Donald Quarles) (Hon. Nathan Twining) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
11:34 - 12:00 Noon	(Hon. Allen Dulles) OFF THE RECORD (General C. P. Cabell) (General Nathan Twining) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
12:00 - 12:15 pm	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Russell C. Harrington, (Commissioner of Internal Revenue) (Commissioner Harrington is resigning)

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12:15 - 12:17 pm	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Arthur Summerfield
12:20 - 12:22 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:23 - 12:40 pm	Hon. Meade Alcorn
12:42 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:20 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:40 - 5:07 pm	The President and Colonel Thomas Belshe played 21 holes of golf.
5:25 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:51 pm	Arrived at the White House.
5:54 - 6:05 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan - for bill signing.
6:10 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1958

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schuls.	
7:58 - 8:12 am	Hon. Herbert Hoover, Jr.	
8:29 - 8:32 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
8:35 - 9:01 am	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Sherman Adams) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier) (Hon. Albert Cole)	OFF THE RECORD
9:01 - 9:07 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson	
9:07 - 9:11 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
9:25 - 10:12 am	Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh Deputy Attorney General Hon. J. Lee Rankin Solicitor General Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan (Joined at 9:32 am) Hon. James Hagerty (Joined at 9:32 am) Hon. I. Jack Martin (Joined at 10:02 am) Mrs. Anne Wheaton (Joined at 10:02 am) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Joined at 10:02 am)	
10:12 - 10:29 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Anne Wheaton Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
10:30 - 11:05 am	PRESS CONFERENCE	
11:11 - 11:25 am	Hon. Harry A. Bullis Recently nominated as Chairman, International Development Advisory Board Hon. Douglas Dillon	

11:26 - 11:28 am	Hon. Earle Chesney
11:28 - 11:35 am	The following Republican Congressional Candidates came in to have their pictures taken with the President: (Francis E. Martineau, 1st District, Rhode Island) OFF THE RECORD (Robert L. Gammell, 2nd District, Rhode Island) (Delbert L. Latta, 5th District, Ohio) (Alexander Pirnie, 34th District, New York) (George Eyer, 18th District, New York) (William Ayres, 14th District, Ohio) (Mr. and Mrs. Joe Savley) (Mr. Savley is campaign manager for Cong. William Ayres, Ohio) (Hon. Earle Chesney accompanied) (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens and Hon. Kevin McCann joined the group)
11:35 - 11:50 am	Hon. Kevin McCann
12:00 Noon	The President made a closed-circuit telephone call to the Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago.
12:09 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:55 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:55 - 1:59 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

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2:00 - 4:13 pm

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

The President
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. John S. Patterson
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. John A. McCone
General John E. Hull
Dr. James B. Fisk
General Nathan F. Twining
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Donald A. Quarles
Lt. General Charles P. Cabell
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. Carl C. Harr, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. J. Patrick Coyne
Dr. Robert F. Bacher
Mr. Hugh S. Cumming
General Graves B. Erskine
Lt. General John A. Sanford
Major General Robert Schow
Major General Harold E. Watson
Brig. General Robert A. Breitweiser
Mr. Alan Belmont
General Lucian Truscott, Jr.
Mr. John A. Anderson
Dr. Louis W. Tordella
Captain Arthur Enderlin
Mr. Howard Furnas
Hon. S. Everett Gleason
Mr. Marion W. Boggs

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4:15 - 5:00 pm	(Hon. Neil McElroy) (Hon. Donald A. Quarles) (General Herbert B. Loper) (General Nathan Twining) (Hon. John McCone) (General Thomas D. White) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Colonel David F. Harbour) (until 4:50 pm) (Lt. Colonel Martin A. Foster, Jr.) (until 4:50 pm)	OFF THE RECORD
5:00 - 5:07 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
5:07 - 5:30 pm	Hon. Lawrence J. Walsh Hon. J. Lee. Rankin Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Gerald Morgan	
5:30 - 5:44 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan	
5:48 - 6:20 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.	
6:22 pm	To the Mansion.	

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1958

7:56 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:05 - 8:10 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:14 - 8:42 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty (joined at 8:25 am)
8:45 - 8:47 am	Hon. I. Jack Martin
8:47 - 9:00 am	(Senator Frank A. Barrett) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Mr. Arthur Scott, photographer)
9:04 - 9:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:15 - 9:30 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:30 - 9:47 am	Hon. Walter Williams
9:51 - 9:57 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:57 - 10:26 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. S. Everett Gleason (until 10:10 am)
10:26 - 10:55 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
10:55 - 10:58 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
10:58 - 11:05 am	General Jacob L. Devers (Saw the President re Sylvanus Thayer Award at West Point)
11:05 - 11:27 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:30 - 11:31 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:34 am	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:08 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.

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1:37 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree
1:53 - 4:40 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Hon. Richard M. Nixon Congressman Leslie Arends Colonel Thomas Belshe
5:16 pm	The President and Hon. Richard M. Nixon departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:45 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered his office.
5:46 - 5:55 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
5:55 pm	The President and Dr. Milton Eisenhower departed the office and went to the Mansion.
6:57 pm	The Psesident and Dr. Milton Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Mayflower Hotel where the President dropped in prior to a Dinner being given by the Business Advisory Council.
7:01 pm	Arrived at the Mayflower Hotel. Photographs were taken of the President, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, and Mr. Harold Boeschenstein of the Business Advisory Council.
7:10 - 8:07 pm	Mr. C. J. Mack, Manager of the Mayflower, escorted the President to the Cabinet Room of the Mayflower where he met informally with the following:

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BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mr. Harold Boeschenstein, Committee Chairman
Mr. Henry C. Alexander, Chairman
Mr. Hertert D. Armstrong, Assistant to Chairman
Mr. Stephen D. Bechtel
Mr. Frederick Eaton
Hon. Herbert Hoover, Jr.
Mr. T. V. Houser
Mr. John L. Simpson
Mr. Frank Stanton
Mr. A. Thomas Taylor
Mr. Juan T. Trippe
Mr. Leo D. Welch
Mr. John J. Corson
Mr. Michael Forrestal
Mr. George A. Wyeth, Jr.

8:10 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. Harold Boeschenstein and Mr. Stephen D. Bechtel, departed the Mayflower Hotel and motored to the White House.
8:14 pm	Arrived at the White House.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1958

7:58 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:25 am	Hon. Howard Pyle
8:29 - 8:40 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:30 - 8:39 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:40 - 8:41 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:40 - 9:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:25 - 9:30 am	Hon. Jack Anderson
9:30 - 9:46 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Mr. Malcolm Moos
10:20 - 10:50 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:55 - 11:00 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:00 - 11:04 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:04 - 11:08 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
11:13 - 11:20 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:34 - 11:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:35 - 11:55 am	Senator H. Alexander Smith
12:00 Noon	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:57 pm	Returned to the office
2:16 - 2:30 pm	Ambassador Henrik de Kauffmann of Denmark Hon. Wiley Buchanan (Ambassador Henrik de Kauffmann paid a call on the President prior to his retirement)

2:30 - 2:31 pm	Hon. Edward McCabe
2:31 - 2:47 pm	Congressman Joseph O'Hara, Minnesota (Is retiring - came to say goodbye) Hon. Edward McCabe
2:47 - 2:51 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:51 - 3:02 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
2:55 - 3:02 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:02 - 3:55 pm	The President went to the Shelter Briefing Room and met with the following: (General Nathan F. Twining) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Donald Quarles) (Admiral Arleigh A. Burke) (Hon. Christian Herter) (Hon. J. Graham Parsons) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
4:07 pm	The President departed the Briefing Room and went to the Mansion Theater.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1958

8:49 am	The President departed the South Portico of the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:53 am	Arrived at the Church where he attended the 9:00 A. M. Services. The sermon was given by Rev. John Vedder Edwards, Assistant Minister.
9:53 am	Departed the Church and motored to the White House.
9:57 am	Arrived at the White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:40 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Hillsboro, Virginia, to visit Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Moore at their farm.
3:00 pm	Arrived in Hillsboro, Virginia. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower with the Moores made a tour of the farm.
4:20 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and the Moores motored to Sycamore Spring Farm, the residence of General and Mrs. Edwin C. Howard.
4:23 pm	Arrived at the Howard's residence, where they were greeted by the Howards and Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and family.
5:16 pm	Departed the Howard Farm and motored to the White House.
6:42 pm	Arrived at the White House.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1958

7:56 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
7:57 - 8:05 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:05 - 8:23 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:25 - 8:26 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:27 - 8:37 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:37 - 8:42 am	Senator J. Glenn Beall Congressman Albert H. Quie Hon. Earle Chesney (Came to ask the President to reactivate the Bainbridge Naval Training Center near Baltimore) (Pictures were taken)
8:43 - 8:49 am	Senator Arthur V. Watkins Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Wilton B. Persons (Joined at 8:47 am)
8:48 - 8:49 am	Mrs. Lorna Watkins and daughter Andrea (Daughter-in-law of Senator Watkins)
8:49 - 9:02 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:05 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
9:28 am	Arrived at Burning Tree.
9:39 - 11:30 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Floyd Akers
11:53 am	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
12:18 pm	Arrived at the White House.

12:30 - 1:00 pm	The President was in the office.
1:05 pm	The President went to the Mansion for lunch.
1:10 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 - 3:00 pm	The President was in the office, then returned to the Mansion.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:03 - 8:12 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Elliot Richardson Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Edward McCabe
8:12 - 9:17 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:17 - 9:36 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:10 - 10:33 am	Mrs. Frank E. Williams (Recently appointed Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee) Hon. Meade Alcorn
10:33 - 10:40 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:43 - 11:02 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:04 - 11:06 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Fred Morrow
11:07 - 11:17 am	The President received the following delegation representing the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks who were in Washington attending their Convention. (Pictures were taken): Dr. Robert H. Johnson Grand Exalted Ruller, Philadelphia, Pa. Judge William C. Hueston Grand Secretary, Washington, D. C. Judge Perry B. Jackson Grand Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio Mrs. Nettie Carter Jackson Grand Daughter Ruler, Staten Island, New York Mrs. Buena V. Kelly Berry Grand Daughter Secretary, Norfolk, Virginia

(continued)

11:07 - 11:17 am	Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (continued): Mrs. Pearl Brown Grand Treasurer of Temples, Baltimore, Maryland Mr. Herbert E. Jones General Chairman of Convention Committee Washington, D. C. Mr. Frank Davis Secretary of the Convention Committee, Washington, D. C Lt. George W. Lee Grand Commissioner of Education, Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Hobson R. Reynolds Grand Commissioner of Civil Liberties, Phila., Pa. Mr. Perry W. Howard Grand Legal Adviser, Washington, D. C. Mr. Cnton S. Lloyd Assistant Treasurer, Convention Committee, Wash. D. C. Hon. Fred Morrow of the White House Staff accompanied.
11:17 - 11:19 am	Mrs. Perry Jackson, Cleveland, Ohio (Wife of Judge Jackson of the above group) Hon. James Hagerty
11:47 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:00 - 12:10 pm	The President went to the Cabinet Room to record message on the cessation of nuclear tests.
12:10 - 12:12 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:12 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:15 - 12:27 pm	Hon. John McCone Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:27 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	Returned to the office.

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2:07 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Club.
2:30 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:48 - 4:39 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Hon. James Hagerty.
4:55 pm	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:22 pm	Arrived at the White House, and entered his office.
5:26 - 5:29 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
5:35 - 6:00 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Christian Herter
6:01 - 6:08 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
6:15 pm	The President went to the Mansion.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1958

8:14 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:17 - 8:20 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:23 - 8:30 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:33 - 8:34 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:34 - 9:40 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:52 - 9:00 am	Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr.
9:00 - 10:38 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (377th) The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr. Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Willard F. Libby Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Clarence Randall General Nathan Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Mansfield D. Sprague Hon. Robert Amory Mr. Howard Furnes Hon. S. Everett Gleason Hon. Marion W. Boggs

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10:38 - 10:45 am	Hon. Neil McElroy
10:50 - 11:00 am	Dr. Willard F. Libby Acting Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:45 - 10:48 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:04 - 11:33 am	(Hon. Gordon Gray) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Robert Merriam) (Hon. Leo Hoegh) (Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) (Hon. Sherman Adams)
11:34 - 11:40 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:40 - 11:49 am	Captain Evan P. Aurand Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:53 - 12:03 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:04 pm	The President went to the Broadcast Room to record message for the United Community Campaigns.
12:23 pm	To the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:17 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:20 - 2:22 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:35 - 3:13 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
3:23 - 3:47 pm	Mr. Charlie Moore of Time and Life Hon. James Hagerty (To discuss Dr. Milton Eisenhower)
3:47 - 4:43 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:45 pm	To the Mansion.

4:53 pm	The President returned to the office.
4:53 - 4:54 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:02 - 5:37 pm	H. E. Maurice Couve de Murville French Foreign Minister Hon. Herbe Alphand Hon. Christian Herter Hon. C. Burke Elbrick Assistant Secretary of State
5:39 - 5:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1958

8:10 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:42 - 8:50 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Sherman Adams
9:45 - 10:30 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Gabriel Hauge Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:00 - 11:15 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:14 - 11:40 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:20 - 11:40 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:40 - 11:48 am	(Congressman Page Belcher) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Phil C. Ferguson) (Mrs. Phil C. Ferguson) (Pictures taken)
11:49 - 11:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:49 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:01 - 12:16 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan

12:16 - 12:18 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
12:19 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.	
2:03 - 2:05 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
2:20 - 2:50 pm	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss	
2:37 - 2:43 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams	
2:50 - 3:37 pm	Colonel Charles Curtis Herrick (Was a classmate of the President's at West Point) 5177 Wilshire Blvd, Oakland, California	
3:37 - 3:40 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
3:40 - 3:42 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
3:49 - 3:51 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams	
3:51 - 3:53 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
4:13 - 4:27 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
4:30 - 4:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
5:10 - 5:20 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Christian Herter	
5:20 - 5:37 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Christian Herter Hon. John McCone Hon. Donald A. Quarles Ambassador James Wadsworth	Hon. Allan Dulles Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. Gen. A. J. Goodpaster
5:37 - 6:55 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Ambassador James Wadsworth	Hon. Allan Dulles
6:55 - 7:15 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles	
7:15 -	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion	

12:16 - 12:18 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:19 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:03 - 2:05 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:20 - 2:50 pm	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
2:37 - 2:43 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:50 - 3:37 pm	Colonel Charles Curtis Herrick (Was a classmate of the President's at West Point) 5177 Wilshire Blvd, Oakland, California
3:37 - 3:40 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:40 - 3:42 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:49 - 3:51 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
3:51 - 3:53 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:13 - 4:27 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:30 - 4:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:10 - 5:20 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Christian Herter
5:20 - 5:37 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles — Hon. Allan Dulles Hon. Christian Herter — Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. John McCone — Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Donald A. Quarles — Brig. Gen. A. J. Goodpaster Ambassador James Wadsworth
5:37 - 6:55 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles — Hon. Allan Dulles Ambassador James Wadsworth
6:55 - 7:15 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
7:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1958

7:45 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:00 - 8:10 am — (Hon. Robert B. Anderson)
(Hon. Arthur Flemming)
(Hon. Sherman Adams)
(Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
(Hon. I. Jack Martin)
OFF THE RECORD

8:10 - 8:16 am — Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. I. Jack Martin

8:26 - 8:27 am — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

8:27 - 8:30 am — Hon. C. Douglas Dillon

8:30 - 9:53 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Senator William F. Knowland
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Congressman Joseph Martin
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Howard Pyle
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Robert Merriam
Mrs. Anne Wheaton

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9:53 - 10:03 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:03 - 10:10 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:04 - 10:10 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Jack Anderson
10:17 - 10:43 am	Hon. Meade Alcorn Hon. Spencer Olin Hon. Howard Pyle
10:30 - 10:43 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:43 - 10:52 am	Hon. Meade Alcorn
10:52 - 11:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:00 - 11:07 am	Dr. T. Keith Glennan was sworn in as Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Dr. Hugh L. Dryden as Deputy Administrator. The following attended the ceremony in the Conference Room:

The President
Mrs. T. Keith Glennan
Miss Polly Glennan
Miss Sally Glennan
Mr. and Mrs. John E. Packard
Mrs. Nova M. Dryden
Mrs. Hugh L. Dryden
Dr. and Mrs. Andrew H. Van Tuyl
Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, Jr.
Miss Nancy T. Dryden
Admiral Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Donald A. Quarles
Mr. Roy Johnson
Dr. James H. Doolittle
Mr. E. H. Chamberlain
Mr. J. W. Crowley — Mr. W. T. Conney
Dr. A. Silverstein — Mr. P. G. Dembling
Mr. I. H. Abbett — Dr. Alan T. Waterman
Mr. R. V. Rhode — Rear Admiral Rowson Bennett
Members of the White House Staff

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

11:07 - 11:14 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:11 - 11:53 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:15 - 11:45 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. John McCone
11:45 - 11:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:00 - 12:02 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee
12:05 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(Lunch)
1:27 pm	The President, accompanied by General Edwin Clark, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
1:50 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:08 - 5:03 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Edwin Clark Mr. John McClure Congressman Page Belcher
5:23 pm	The President and General Edwin Clark departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:48 pm	Arrived at the White House.
6:00 pm	The President met with the following Bi-Partisan Group to discuss Mutual Security Appropriations: (Speaker Sam Rayburn) (Senator William F. Knowland) (Senator Leverett Saltonstall) (Senator Lyndon Johnson) (Senator Carl Hayden) (Congressman Joseph Martin) (Congressman Clarence Cannon) (Congressman John Taber) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Jack Anderson)

OFF THE RECORD

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1958

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:42 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:50 - 9:10 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:10 - 9:33 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (out 9:17 am)
9:34 - 10:02 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:02 - 10:05 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:04 - 10:05 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:07 - 10:09 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:18 - 11:02 am	Dr. Arthur Burns
11:04 - 11:44 am	Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:55 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:40 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Dr. Milton Eisenhower.
1:40 - 2:00 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
2:10 - 2:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:17 - 2:20 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:20 - 2:22 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

2:35 - 3:43 pm	(Hon. Christian Herter) (Hon. Donald A. Quarles) (Hon. James R. Killian) (Hon. John McCone) (Hon. Allen Dulles) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. Philip J. Farley) (Lt. General Clovis Byers) (Ambassador James J. Wadsworth) (Mr. Spurgeon Keeney, Jr.)	OFF THE RECORD
3:50 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Howard Pyle	
3:55 pm	The President went to the South Lawn to practice golf.	
4:45 pm	Returned to the office.	
4:45 - 4:48 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
4:55 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1958 GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:37 am	The President, accompanied by Barbara Anne Eisenhower and Mr. Clifford Roberts departed the Farm and motored to the First Presbyterian Church to attend Services.
11:45 am	Services concluded, the President and his party returned to the Farm, arriving there at 11:52 am.
	Mr. George Allen, Mr. Clifford Roberts, and Mr. William Robinson were guests at the Farm.
5:11 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to Washington, D. C.
7:11 pm	Arrived at the White House.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1958

GETTYSBURG, PA.

7:30 am — The President departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club. He was accompanied by
Mr. George Allen
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. William Robinson

7:50 - 10:36 am — The President played 18 holes of golf with
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Major John Eisenhower

against

Mr. William Robinson
Mr. George Allen
General Arthur Nevins

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

10:47 am — The President, Major John Eisenhower, Messrs. Roberts, Robinson, and Allen departed the Club and motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower then to the Fiester farm, returning to the residence at 11:45 am.

During the late morning the President's grandchildren brought their guests to the Farm:
Kate, Missy, Blythe, and Debbie Blanchard
Mrs. Blanchard

8:00 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a dinner party for General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins on the occasion of their 41st wedding anniversary. Guests were:
Mr. and Mrs. George Allen
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. William Robinson
Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower

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U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

August 20, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

The President and First Lady's Visit to their Gettysburg Farm, August 15 - 17, 1958.

D. Eisenhower Library

Friday, August 15, 1958

2:46 p.m. The President, accompanied by Capt. Evan Aurand, AASAIC Campion, SA Flohr, and Sgt. Moaney, departed the White House Grounds via U. S. Army Helicopter No. 71684 enroute to his farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and arrived at 3:28 p.m. A follow-up U. S. Marine helicopter carried Dr. Walter Tkach and SAs Golden, Clem, Towns, Holmes, and Foster. (Mrs. Eisenhower and Miss Rose Woods having previously departed the White House at 12:50 p.m. arrived at the farm at 3:00 p.m.)

3:11 p.m. Barbara Anne and Susie Eisenhower entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:55 p.m.

4:22 p.m. David Eisenhower entered main gate of farm and departed at 4:48 p.m.

4:35 p.m. The President departed his farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 4:45 p.m., where the President played eighteen holes of golf with Gen. Nevins and Mr. George Allen, Mr. Allen having joined the twosome on No. 12 fairway and continued through to No. 18. They completed eighteen holes of golf at 6:55 p.m. and at 6:58 p.m. the President and Mr. Allen departed the Golf Club and arrived at the farm at 7:07 p.m. SA Flohr then drove Mr. Allen to his farm and returned for him at 8:15 p.m. bringing him back to the farm.

7:40 p.m. Mr. Cliff Roberts and Mr. William Robinson entered main gate of farm The President, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Allen engaged in a bridge game until 11:20 p.m.

8:50 p.m. Dr. Tkach departed main gate of farm.

11:25 p.m. Mr. Allen departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, August 16, 1958

7:15 a.m. Mr. George Allen entered rear gate of farm.

7:18 a.m. Major John entered main gate of farm.

7:30 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen, Major John Eisenhower, Mr. Cliff Roberts, and Mr. William Robinson departed the farm enroute to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 7:41 a.m. From 7:43 a.m. until 7:50 a.m. the President took practice golf shots. The President, Mr. Roberts, and Maj. John Eisenhower played eighteen holes of golf as a threesome against Mr. Robinson, Mr. Allen, and Gen. Nevins. Upon completion of the game at 10:36 a.m. the President, Messrs. Roberts, Robinson, Allen, and Maj. John Eisenhower entered WH Car No. 100 and departed the club at 10:47 a.m., returning to the estate via Major John Eisenhower's home and the fitting barn on the Fiester farm, arriving at 11:15 a.m. where they looked over the cattle in the fitting barn. They departed the Fiester farm at 11:40 a.m. and returned to the President's residence at 11:45 a.m.

9:02 a.m. Mary Jean and Susie Eisenhower and Blythe and Debbie Blanchard, with SA Bales, entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:30 a.m.

11:02 a.m. Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:32 p.m.

11:15 a.m. Gen. Nevins entered rear gate of farm and departed at 11:46 a.m.

11:20 a.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower and David, Barbara Anne, Susie, Mary Jean, and Mrs. Blanchard and her children, Kate Missy, Blythe and Debbie, entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:17 p.m.

12:02 p.m. Mr. George Allen departed rear gate of farm.

12:21 p.m. Major John Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

12:32 p.m. Dr. Tkach departed main gate of farm.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

2:51 p.m. Mr. George Allen entered rear gate of farm.

4:08 p.m. Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower, David, Barbara Anne, and Susie, with guests, drove in main gate of farm, did not get out of car, and drove out at 4:10 p.m.

4:40 p.m. Susan Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

4:58 p.m. Major John Eisenhower, David, Barbara Anne, and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm and departed, with Susan, at 6:21 p.m.

6:40 p.m. General and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm.

6:50 p.m. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

6:50 p.m. Mrs. George Allen entered main gate of farm.

8:00 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a dinner party for Gen. and Mrs. Nevins (their 41st wedding assiversary) and the dinner guests were: Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, Mr. Cliff Roberts, Mr. William Robinson, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower. The party concluded at

10:10 p.m.

11:20 p.m. Major and Mrs. Eisenhower depart main gate.

11:20 p.m. Gen. and Mrs.Nevins depart main gate.

11:45 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Allen depart main gate.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, August 17, 1958

8:33 a.m. David, Barbara Anne, and Susan entered main gate.

9:40 a.m. Susan departed main gate, entering again at 9:57 a.m.

10:13 a.m. Mary Jean entered main gate.

10:19 a.m. Mr. William Robinson departed main gate of farm, returning at 11:25 a.m.

10:37 a.m. The President, accompanied by Barbara Anne and Mr. Cliff Roberts, departed the farm enroute to and arrived at the First Presbyterian Church at 10:41 a.m. to attend church services. At the conclusion of the services, they departed the church and returned to the farm, arriving at 11:52 a.m.

11:10 a.m. Susan departed main gate of farm.

12:10 p.m. Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm, departing at 1:47 p.m.

12:22 p.m. David, Barbara Anne, and Mary Jean departed main gate of farm.

1:43 p.m. Mr. George Allen entered main gate of farm.

3:00 p.m. Major John Eisenhower, Barbara Anne, David, Susan, and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm, departing at 3:10 p.m.

4:40 p.m. Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm.

5:08 p.m. Mr. Allen, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Robinson departed main gate of farm.

5:11 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the farm in WH car 102 and motored to Washington, D. C., arriving at the White House at 7:11 p.m.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1958

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schuls.
7:58 - 8:02 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:10 - 8:18 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:23 - 8:45 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:32 - 8:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:50 - 8:59 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 10:25 am	CABINET MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Fred C. Scribner
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. True Morse
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robert Gray
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. John McCone
Hon. George Allen
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Gordon Gray
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Mr. Arthur Minnich
General Elwood Quesada
Hon. Howard Pyle
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Hon. Allen Dulles
General John C. McClelland
Chrm. John C. Doerfer

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

10:25 - 11:50 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
10:26 - 10:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:02 - 11:15 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:14 - 11:15 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:24 - 11:58 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Bryce Harlow (until 11:50 am)
11:58 - 12:07 pm	Hon. Arthur Flemming Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
12:07 - 12:09 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:09 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:50 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:00 - 2:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:07 - 2:13 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:47 pm	The President departed the office and went to the South Grounds of the White House where he boarded helicopter for flight to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to spend the weekend. He was accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach, Captain Evan P. Aurand, and Sgt. Moaney - and 55 Agents.
3:28 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
4:35 pm	The President motored to the Gettysburg Country Club where he played 18 holes of golf with General Arthur Nevins and Mr. George Allen.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

6:55 pm	The President and his party completed golf game and motored back to the Farm.
7:07 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
7:40 pm	The President had dinner and played bridge with Mr. Cliff Roberts Mr. William Robinson Mr. George Allen.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1958

8:07 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:22 - 8:48 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:48 - 8:56 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:56 - 8:59 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:59 - 9:03 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:03 - 10:28 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. John A. McCone Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Alan T. Waterman Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Mr. Franklin W. Phillips For the Director, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. Mansfield D. Sprague Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason

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10:28 - 10:54 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Nathan Twining Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Gerard Smith Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James Lay Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:07 - 11:28 am	Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James Hagerty
11:28 - 11:34 am	Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh Deputy Attorney General
11:34 - 11:44 am	H. E. Senor Dr. Marcos Falcon-Briceno Newly appointed Ambassador of Venezuela Presented his credentials Hon. Wiley Buchanan
11:44 - 11:46 am	Hon. Meade Alcorn Miss Eileen Alcorn (daughter) Miss Elizabeth Gebhart
11:46 - 11:55 am	Hon. Meade Alcorn
11:58 - 12:23 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:29 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:27 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:50 - 2:51 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:02 - 3:22 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:35 - 4:14 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:15 pm	Returned to the office.
4:35 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1958

NEW YORK CITY

7:40 - 9:30 am	Mr. Ellis D. Slater (Visited with the President in his suite at the Waldorf Astoria)
7:43 - 7:47 am	Mr. Alan James Department of State
9:00 - 9:20 am	Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy
10:17 - 10:37 am	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Mr. Pete Thacker
10:24 - 10:37 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
10:37 am	The President, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Hon. John Foster Dulles, Hon. Thomas E. Stephens, and Mr. Pete Thacker departed the President's suite in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and motored to the United Nations Building.
10:45 am	Arrived at the United Nations Building. Hon. Dag Hammarskjold greeted the President and escorted him to the second floor. Sir Leslie Munro, President of the UN General Assembly, greeted the President and escorted him to the speaker's platform in the General Assembly Hall. Seated on the platform with the President were Hon. Dag Hammarskjold Secretary General of the United Nations Sir Leslie Munro President of the General Assembly of the UN Mr. Andrew Cordier Executive Assistant of the UN
11:00 - 11:28 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the United Nations General Assembly.

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11:29 am	Hon. Dag Hammarskjold and Hon. Johan de Neue escorted the President to his car.
11:33 am	The President and Ambassador James Wadsworth departed the United Nations Building and motored to Marine Terminal, LaGuardia Field.
12:00 Noon	Arrived at Marine Terminal. At this point, the President shook hands with Mrs. Joan Redlefsen Master David Redlefsen Miss Ellen Redlefsen (Wife and children of Sgt. John Redlefsen of New York City Police Department)
12:15 pm	The President was airborne aboard the Columbine for Washington, D. C.
1:20 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal. WASHINGTON, D. C.
1:27 pm	Departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
1:34 pm	Arrived at the White House.
2:03 pm	The President arrived in the office.
2:08 - 2:14 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:14 - 2:16 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:16 - 2:18 pm	Colonel Robert L. Schuls.
2:43 pm	The President departed the White House with Major John Eisenhower and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
3:06 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
3:21 - 5:50 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe Major John Eisenhower
6:07 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
6:31 pm	Arrived at the White House.

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Mrs Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

August 15, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Log, Presidential Suite, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, on August 12 and 13, 1958.

Tuesday, August 12, 1958

7:35 p.m. The President, accompanied by Ambassador Lodge, and his party entered Presidential suite. (Comprising President's party: Mr. Tom Stephens, Dr. Howard Snyder, and Mrs. Ann Whitman.) Other members of the President's staff had adjacent rooms, using foyer to President's suite to enter and depart their rooms.

7:55 p.m. Ambassador Lodge departed President's suite.

7:56 p.m. Secretary Dulles, Ambassador James Wadsworth, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, and Mr. Jerry Green entered the President's suite.

8:04 p.m. Mr. Tom Stephens entered suite to see Dr. Snyder.

8:04 p.m. Mr. Dag Hammarskjold and Ambassador James Wadsworth departed suite.

8:14 p.m. Messrs. Clifford Roberts, Lester M. Stockard, Jay Gould, and Sig Larmon entered the President's suite.

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8:52 p.m. Secretary Dulles and Mr. Jerry Green departed suite.

9:05 p.m. Police Commissioner Steve Kennedy, N. Y. Police, entered suite and departed at 11:00 p.m.

9:12 p.m. Secretary Dulles and Mr. Robert Murphy entered President's suite and departed at 9:14 p.m.

9:44 p.m. Mr. Bill Robinson entered suite and departed at 10:50 p.m.

10:50 p.m. Mr. Clifford Roberts departed suite.

10:50 p.m. Messrs. Stockard, Gould, and Larmon departed suite.

10:55 p.m. General Goodpaster departed President's suite.

11:30 p.m. Mr. Thomas Stephens departed suite.

11:40 p.m. General Goodpaster and Mr. C. D. Jackson entered President's suite, for Mr. Stephens' room.

Wednesday, August 13, 1958

:17 a.m. Mr. James Hagerty entered suite for Mr. Stephens's room and departed

at 12:22 a.m.

12:57 a.m. General Goodpaster and Mr. C. D. Jackson departed suite, (Mr. Stephens' room).

2:15 a.m. Mary Caffrey departed suite.

7:39 a.m. General Goodpaster, Capt. Evan Aurand, and Col. Schulz entered suite.

7:40 a.m. Mr. Slater entered suite and departed at 9:30 a.m.

7:42 a.m. Mary Caffrey entered suite.

7:43 a.m. Mr. James, State Dept., entered suite, departing at 7:47 a.m.

7:48 a.m. Capt. Aurand departed suite, entering again at 7:57 a.m.

8:14 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered suite and departed at 8:40 a.m.

8:23 a.m. Mary Caffrey departed suite, entering again at 8:45 a.m.

9:00 a.m. Police Commissioner Kennedy entered suite and departed at 9:20 a.m.

9:17 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered suite and departed at 10:12 a.m., entering again at 10:13 a.m.

10:17 a.m. Ambassador Lodge and Mr. Pete Thacker entered suite.

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10:23 a.m. Mrs. Whitman and Miss Caffrey departed suite.

10:24 a.m. Secretary Dulles entered President's suite.

10:25 a.m. Col. Schulz, Capt. Aurand, Gen. Goodpaster, and Dr. Snyder departed suite.

10:37 a.m. The President, Secretary Dulles, Ambassador Lodge, Mr. Tom Stephens, and Mr. Pete Thacker departed suite.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1958

7:40 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schuls.

8:17 - 8:30 am
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. I. Jack Martin

Rehearsals
Dillon
7pm

8:30 - 10:11 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator William F. Knowland
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Edward Martin
Senator Homer Capehart
Congressman Joseph Martin
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Henry O. Talle
Congressman Daniel Reed
Mr. Thomas A. Martin
House Committee on Ways and Means
Hon. Frederick H. Mueller
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. George Allen
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. I. Jack Martin
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Edward McCabe
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Mr. Arthur Minnich

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10:11 - 10:43 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. C. D. Jackson Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:50 - 10:48 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:47 - 11:25 am	Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:25 - 11:56 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William McChesney Martin Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Julian Baird Hon. Gabriel Hauge
11:56 - 12:26 pm	(Hon. John McCone, Chairman, Atomic Commission) (Admiral Paul F. Foster Atomic Energy Commission) OFF THE RECORD (Dr. Norris E. Bradbury Director, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico) (Dr. Edward Teller, Director, Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Livermore, California) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
12:32 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:09 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:14 - 2:46 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:13 - 3:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

3:45 - 3:46 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:46 - 3:48 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:55 - 4:38 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:40 pm	Returned to the office.
4:43 pm	To the Mansion.
5:42 pm	The President departed the South Grounds of the White House via helicopter and flew to MATS Terminal where he boarded the Columbine for New York City to appear before the United Nations General Assembly on August 13th.
5:45 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, where he boarded the Columbine for flight to New York City.
5:50 pm	The President and his party were airborne for New York. The following accompanied: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty General Howard McC. Snyder Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Colonel Robert L. Schulz Captain Evan P. Aurand Mrs. Ann Whitman Captain Olive Marsh Miss Mary Calfrey Sgt. John Moaney
6:55 pm	Arrived at Marine Terminal, La Guardia Airport, New York. The President was greeted by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy
	Departed La Guardia Airport and motored to Waldorf Astoria Hotel.
7:30 pm	Arrived at the Waldorf Hotel Hotel. m The President was greeted by Mr. F. Dell Agnese, Manager of the Waldorf Astoria. The President was escorted to his suite where he remained for the rest of the evening.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

NEW YORK CITY

The following were in the President's suite at the Waldorf Astoria:

7:35 - 7:55 pm	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
7:56 - 8:04 pm	Hon. Dag Hammarskjold Secretary General of the United Nations Ambassador James Wadsworth U. S. Representative to the United Nations
7:56 - 8:52 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Jerry Green, State Department
8:14 - 10:50 pm	Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Lester M. Stockard Mr. Jay Gould Mr. Sig Larmon
9:05 - 11:00 pm	Mr. Stephen Kennedy Police Commissioner, New York City
9:12 - 9:14 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Robert Murphy

Eisenhower Library

The following also during the evening:
Hon. C. D. Jackson
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. James Hagerty
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Miss Mary Caffrey

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1958

7:43 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schuls.
8:02 - 8:06 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:37 - 8:38 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:38 - 8:57 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
8:57 - 9:10 am	General Nathan Twining Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:10 - 9:12 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:30 - 9:56 am	H. E. Dr. Moustafa Kamel Newly appointed Ambassador of the United Arab Republic - to present his credentials Hon. Robert Corrigan
10:03 - 12:23 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Robert Anderson (until 11:46 am) Hon. C. D. Jackson Hon. William Rountree Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:23 - 12:30 pm	Dr. Oswald C. J. Hoffmann Lutheran Laymen's League Hon. John W. Boehne, Jr. Former Congressman from Indiana, and Member, Board of Directors of Lutheran Church Hon. Gabriel Hauge (Presented the President with recording Prayers for Peace)
12:30 - 12:45 pm	Congressman Fred Schwengel, Iowa President, Lincoln Group of District of Columbia Congressman F. Jay Nimtz, Indiana Mr. David C. Mearns, Library of Congress Mr. Victor Birely Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Presented the President honorary membership in Lincoln Group of District of Columbia, and to extend invitation to their dinner next February)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

12:47 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:13 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:20 - 2:22 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:43 - 3:03 pm	Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan (Met with the President re School Bill)
3:03 - 3:12 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:12 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Howard Pyle
3:30 - 3:38 pm	Hon. Gabriel Hauge
4:00 - 4:04 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:15 - 4:56 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:57 pm	Returned to the office.
4:58 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:25 pm	The President went to the Theater in the White House.

Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1958

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The President remained at the Farm all day.
His guests were:
Mr. and Mrs. George Allen
General and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther

4:53 pm — **The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House**

6:53 pm — **Arrived at the White House.**

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1958

7:20 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. James Rowley, departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
7:30 - 10:10 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Arthur Nevins & Mr. George Allen
10:15 am	The President, General Nevins, and Mr. George Allen departed Gettysburg Country and motored to the Farm and went to the show barn. General Alfred Gruenther, who was guest at the Farm, joined them at this point.
1:48 - 3:50 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Willard were guests at the Farm.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

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U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

August 12, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

The President and First Lady's Visit to their Gettysburg Farm, August 8 - 10, 1958.

Eisenhower Library

Friday, August 8, 1958

2:42 p.m. The President, accompanied by Colonel Schulz, Sgt. John Moaney, SAIC Rowley, and SA Flohr, took off in an Army helicopter enroute to their Gettysburg farm, arriving at 3:27 p.m. A follow-up Marine helicopter carried ATSAIC Shields, SAs Taylor and Steele, and Dr. Tkach. (Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House at 11:07 a.m. and motored to the residence of Mrs. Alfred Gruenther, who accompanied Mrs. Eisenhower to the farm, arriving at 1:27 p.m.)

3:49 p.m. Colonel Schulz departed main gate of farm.

4:23 p.m. Mr. George Allen entered main gate of farm.

4:29 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, Dr. Tkach, and SAIC Rowley, departed the farm in WH Car No. 100 enroute to and arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club at 4:37 p.m. From 4:40 p.m. until 4:45 p.m. the President took practice shots. At 4:46 p.m. the President and Mr. Allen began an eighteen-hole game of golf, completing same at 6:45 p.m. The President and his party departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 6:47 p.m. enroute to his farm, arriving at 7:55 p.m.

7:50 p.m. General Gruenther entered main gate of farm.

8:10 p.m. Dr. Tkach departed main gate of farm.

11:22 p.m. Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, August 9, 1958

6:55 a.m. Mr. Allen, with SA Flohr driving WH Car 100, entered main gate of farm.

7:20 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen and SAIC Rowley, departed the farm in WH Car No. 100 and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, where they were met by General Arthur Nevins for a round of golf at 7:30 a.m. The round was completed at 10:10 a.m. and at 10:15 a.m. the President, General Nevins, and Mr. Allen departed the club and drove to the show barn on the Eisenhower farm, arriving at

10:25 a.m. At 11:10 a.m. the President and Mr. Allen returned to the farm proper, and the President walked around the grounds from 11:15 a.m. to 11:45 a.m., and then entered the house. (Dr. Tkach also accompanied the President on the golf course.)

9:10 a.m. General Gruenther departed main gate of farm and entered again with the President and Mr. George Allen, back road, when they returned from the golf course at 10:25 a.m.

10:22 a.m. General Nevins departed rear gate of farm.

11:17 a.m. Mr. George Allen departed main gate of farm.

1:48 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Willard entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:50 p.m.

2:28 p.m. General and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 7:52 p.m.

2:32 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Allen entered main gate of farm and departed at 7:50 p.m.

2:53 p.m. Dr. Tkach departed main gate of farm and returned at 3:47 p.m.

No further activity this date

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Sunday, August 10, 1958

8:35 a.m. Mr. Allen entered main gate of farm and departed at 4:00 p.m.

9:11 a.m. General and Mrs. Gruenther and Miss Rose Wood departed main gate of farm and entered again at 10:13 a.m.

10:50 a.m. The President practiced golf shots on the green at his farm until 11:30 a.m.

11:10 a.m. General Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 4:00 p.m.

4:53 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed their farm in WH Car No. 100 and motored to the White House, Washington, D. C., arriving at 6:53 p.m.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1958

7:45 - 8:50 am — Senator William F. Knowland had breakfast with the President.

8:53 am — The President arrived in the office.

8:53 - 8:55 am — Hon. Sherman Adams

9:00 - 11:15 am — CABINET MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Donald Quarles
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Edson O. Sessions
Mr. Eugene Lyons
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. True Morse
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robert Gray
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Gordon Gray
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gabriel Hauge
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. Arthur Larson
Hon. Jack Martin
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Hon. Howard Pyle
Hon. Clarence Randall
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Hon. Fred G. Aandahl
General John Bragdon
Colonel John A. Meek
Mr. Pat O'Meara

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11:15 - 11:24 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons (until 11:20 am)
11:24 - 11:34 am	(Hon. Arthur Summerfield) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. James P. Mitchell) (Hon. Sinclair Weeks) (Hon. Sherman Adams) (Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Hon. William P. Rogers - joined at 11:32 am)
11:34 - 11:49 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Sherman Adams
11:49 - 12:05 pm	Hon. Paul Hoffman
12:05 - 12:16 pm	Hon. John Clifford Folger Ambassador to Belgium
12:16 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:40 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:40 - 1:45 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
1:45 - 1:55 pm	The President presented the Legion of Merit to Commander W. R. Anderson, USN, for sailing the "Nautilus" across the top of the world from the Bering Sea to the Greenland Sea, passing submerged beneath the geographic North Pole. To the members of the Nautilus crew (who were not present) the President presented the Presidential Unit Citation. The following were present for the ceremony which was held in the Conference Room of the White House: Commander W. R. Anderson, Skipper of the Nautilus, and Mrs. W. R. Anderson Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. John McCone Admiral Jerauld Wright Admiral James S. Russell

(continued)

1:45 - 1:55 pm	"Nautilus" award ceremony (continued from previous page): Admiral Frank B. Warder, Commander, Submarine Forces, U. S. Atlantic Fleet Admiral Lewis L. Strauss Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Captain Evan P. Aurand (Ceremony held in the Conference Room)
2:03 - 2:13 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:13 - 2:26 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
2:26 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
2:38 pm	Returned to the office.
2:38 - 2:41 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:39 - 2:41 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:42 pm	The President left the White House Grounds via helicopter for Gettysburg, Pa. The following accompanied the President to the Farm: Colonel Robert L. Schulz Mr. James Rowley Sgt. John Moaney Secret Service Agents and Colonel Walter Tkach rode in follow-up helicopter.
3:27 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

4:29 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, Colonel Walter Tkach, and Mr. James Rowley departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
4:37 pm	Arrived at Gettysburg Country Club.
4:46 - 6:45 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

6:47 pm	The President and his party departed Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
6:55 pm	Arrived at the Farm.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1958

7:35 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schuls.
8:05 - 8:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:30 - 8:37 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:38 - 8:55 am	Hon. Leo Hoegh Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Roemer McPhee
9:00 - 10:59 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Neil A. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Clarence Randall General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. William M. Holaday Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James H. Smith Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Arthur Larson Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Captain Evan P. Aurand Mr. A. Russell Ash Mr. Gerard C. Smith Hon. Mansfield Sprague Hon. James S. Lay Mr. Marion W. Boggs

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10:58 - 11:01 am	Hon. I. Jack Martin
11:02 - 11:13 am	Judge Noble J. Johnson (To present resignation letter)
11:13 - 11:18 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Mr. Keith Glennan
11:20 - 11:25 am	Colonel William Draper
11:26 - 11:32 am	General Carl A. Spaatz Colonel William Draper
11:30 - 11:40 am	The President received the 1958 International Air Cadet Exchange Group in the Rose Garden. (See list of those attending on following pages).
11:40 - 11:43 am	Hon. and Mrs. Jack Anderson Mrs. Nancy McCray (the Andersons' daughter) Miss Leann McCray (grandaughter)
11:43 - 12:22 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:27 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:20 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:23 - 2:25 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:29 - 2:38 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
2:42 - 2:52 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:52 - 2:55 pm	Hon. Gabriel Hauge

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3:00 - 3:08 pm	Dr. Keith Glennon Dr. Hugh Dryden National Advance Committee for Aeronautics
3:08 - 3:09 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:09 - 3:23 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:23 - 3:34 pm	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
3:34 - 3:36 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:45 - 4:28 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Christian Herter
3:58 - 4:05	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:18 - 4:28 pm	Dr. Louis Mars — Hon. John Foster Dulles Foreign Minister of Haiti — Hon. Christian Herter Mr. Wieland (Interpreter)
4:50 - 5:00 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
5:17 - 5:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:37 pm	The President departed the office and returned to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1958

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
7:58 - 8:00 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Jack Anderson
8:17 - 8:19 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:20 - 8:25 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:37 - 9:17 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Colonel Robert L. Schulz (until 8:55 am)
9:30 - 10:08 am	Hon. Charles D. Jackson Hon. James Hagerty (Mr. Hagerty remained in the President's office until 10:30, for pre-press briefing)
9:45 - 10:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:55 - 10:30 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. I. Jack Martin Hon. Bryce Harlow Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:05 - 11:08 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:15 - 11:40 am	Hon. Sinclair Weeks
11:47 - 11:57 am	Mr. and Mrs. George Sullivan, Jersey City, N. J. Robert Sullivan (son) John Harte (nephew) (Mr. Sullivan was formerly assigned to guard duty on the President's immediate premises at Versailles and Rheims, France, and Frankfurt, Germany)

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11:57 - 12:02 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:04 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:45 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:47 - 2:07 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:17 - 2:27 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:43 - 3:13 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:15 - 3:26 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:17 - 3:20 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:27 - 3:30 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:55 - 4:03 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:13 - 4:49 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:50 pm	Returned to the office.
4:54 - 4:57 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:58 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1958

7:40 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schuls.

8:00 - 8:28 am — Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow

8:02 - 8:28 am — Hon. I. Jack Martin

8:28 - 8:30 am — Hon. Arthur S. Flemming
Hon. Edward McCabe
(The President approved a press release on education)

8:30 - 10:25 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator William F. Knowland
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Edward Martin
Senator Bourke Hickenlooper
Senator George D. Aiken
Senator Alexander Wiley
Congressman Joseph Martin
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Lee Allen
Congressman Daniel Reed
Congressman Kenneth B. Keating
Congressman James E. Van Zandt
Congressman William S. Hill
Mr. Thomas A. Martin
House Committee on Ways and Means
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon

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(continued)

8:30 - 10:25 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued): Hon. John A. McCone Hon. John F. Floberg Hon. James T. O'Connell Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Jack Martin Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Roemer McPhee Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Edward McCabe Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:25 - p0:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:30 - 10:32 am	Hon. Charles Halleck
10:54 - 10:56 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:55 - 11:05 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:05 - 11:13 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:05 - 11:07 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:13 - 11:15 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:17 - 11:30 am	Hon. J. Ernest Wilkins Member of the Civil Rights Commission Hon. Sherman Adams
11:30 - 11:35 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:35 - 11:40 am	(Hon. Arthur E. Summerfield) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Ormond E. Hunt, New Member of the Post Office Advisory Board)

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11:40 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:48 - 12:12 pm	(Mrs. Barbara Gunderson) OFF THE RECORD (Mrs. Robert W.) (Co-Chairman of Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee, South Dakota)
12:12 - 12:13 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams
12:18 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:56 pm	The President departed the office and motored to Burning Tree.
2:05 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:18 - 5:16 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. William P. Rogers Mr. John McClure
5:31 pm	The President departed Burning Tree and returned to to the White House.
5:54 pm	Arrived at the White House.
6:00 - 7:05 pm	The following met with the President in his office: Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Charles D. Jackson Hon. Francis Wilcox Dr. Milton Eisenhower Hon. James Haggerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
7:05 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1958

7:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:22 - 8:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:27 - 8:32 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:36 - 8:42 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Maurice Stans
8:38 - 8:58 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:42 - 9:20 am	Congressman Robert Hale, Maine Congressman Chester E. Morrow, N. H. Hon. Wilton B. Persons (until 8:58 am) Hon. Gerald Morgan (8:55 - 8:57 am)
9:20 - 9:28 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:30 - 9:38 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:38 - 9:40 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:40 - 9:58 am	General Elwood R. Quesada Hon. Sherman Adams
9:58 - 10:05 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
10:18 - 10:20 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
10:33 - 10:48 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
10:55 - 10:56 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:56 - 11:37 am	Hon. James R. Killian Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:37 - 11:43 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:47 - 11:50 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

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11:54 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
11:56 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Wilton B. Persons (Went over to the Mansion to have the President sign letter)
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:50 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:50 - 1:52 am	Hon. James Hagerty
1:59 - 2:05 pm	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Jack Sutherland, photographer (Pictures were taken of the President signing Message to Congress)
2:15 - 2:27 pm	The President visited in General Persons' office.
2:27 - 2:32 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:43 - 2:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:20 - 3:45 pm	The President went out on the South Grounds to practice golf. He was accompanied by his friend, Mr. George E. Allen.
3:45 - 3:52 pm	Back in the office.
3:53 - 4:05 pm	On the South Grounds.
4:05 - 4:10 pm	In the office.
4:10 - 4:40 pm	On the South Grounds - with George E. Allen.
4:40 pm	The President and Mrs. George E. Allen returned to the office.
4:44 - 4:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

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4:45 - 4:53 pm	Hon. Arthur S. Flemming Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Edward McCabe
4:53 - 5:03 pm	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
5:03 - 5:08 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
5:09 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Schuls.
8:15 - 8:17 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:40 am	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree.
9:02 am	Arrived at Burning Tree.
9:22 - 11:33 am	The President and Major John Eisenhower played 18 holes of golf.
11:53 am	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
12:20 pm	Arrived at the White House, and entered the office.
12:24 - 12:26 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:27 pm	The President departed the Office and went to the Mansion.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1958

8:00 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.

8:35 - 9:00 am — Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

9:00 - 10:48 am — CABINET MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Sinclair Weeks
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Robert Flemming
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. John Patterson
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robert Gray
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. John McCone
General John Bragdon
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Mrs. Anne Wheaton

Eisenhower Library
The Dwight D.

10:48 - 10:53 am — Mr. Jorge Gonzalez-Rubio Vargas
Ecuadorian newspaperman - with El Telegrefo of Ecuador
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Abbe Rowe
(The President posed for pictures with the above Ecuadorian)

11:00 - 11:04 am — Dr. Arthur S. Flemming was sworn in as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Ceremony was held in the Conference Room and the following attended:

The President
Miss Bertha Adkins
Mr. Aims McGuinness
Dr. Elliot Richardson
Mr. Edward Wilson
Mr. Robert Hanlin
Mr. Parke Banta
Mr. Rufus Miles
Dr. Lawrence Derthick
Mr. G. P. Larrick
Dr. John Porterfield
Mr. Charles Schottland
Miss Mary Switzer
Mrs. H. H. Flemming
Mrs. Arthur S. Flemming
Miss Susan Flemming
Mr. Harry Flemming
Mr. Thomas Flemming
Mr. Arthur Flemming, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. George Speese
Mr. and Mrs. Donald J. Sherbondy
Miss Nancy Sherbondy
Miss Joan Sherbondy
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Mills
Mr. Charles Mills
Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Harris
Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw Mintener
Mr. Harold Kieffer
Miss Margaret Ringrose
Miss Marie Tyler
Miss Mary Zajac
Senator H. Alexander Smith
Hon. Meade Alcorn
Members of the White House Staff

11:04 - 11:12 am — Senator H. Alexander Smith

11:12 - 11:20 am — Hon. Gerald Morgan
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:20 - 11:25 am	Hon. and Mrs. Arthur S. Flemming and family: Mrs. H. H. Flemming (Mother) Miss Susan Flemming (Daughter) Mr. Harry Flemming (Son) Mr. Thomas Flemming (Son) Mr. Arthur S. Flemming, Jr. (Son) Mr. and Mrs. George Speese (Daughter and son-in-law) Mr. and Mrs. Donald J. Sherbondy (Sister and brother-in-law) Miss Nancy Sherbondy (Niece) Miss Joan Sherbondy (Niece) Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Mills (Friends) Mr. Charles Mills (Friend)
11:30 - 11:47 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:47 - 12:28 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:47 - 11:49 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:02 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons (Joined Mr. Harlow)
12:10 - 12:15 pm	Hon. James Hagerty (Joined Mr. Harlow)
12:18 - 12:28 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons (Joined Mr. Harlow)
12:31 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:17 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:26 - 3:13 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:23 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Arthur Larson
3:30 - 4:10 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:50 - 4:13 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

Eisenhower Library

4:22 - 4:49 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
4:50 pm	Returned to the office.
5:02 pm	To the Mansion.
5:18 pm	The President returned to the office.
5:47 - 5:57 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
5:57 - 6:00 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
6:00 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal to greet Dr. Milton Eisenhower upon his return from trip to Central America.
6:14 pm	The President and Colonel William Draper arrived at MATS Terminal.
	Dr. Milton Eisenhower's plane was delayed, and the President waited in his car. During this period he greeted the Ambassadors of Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala.
6:28 pm	The President greeted Dr. Milton Eisenhower and his daughter Ruth when the arrived at MATS Terminal. After posing for pictures, they motored to the White House.
6:44 pm	Arrived at the White House.

Eisenhower Library

August 1958 DOE Dic

United States Senate

MINORITY FLOOR LEADER

25 August 1958

Dear Mr. President:

Your letter of August 23 has been received, and I wish to express my great appreciation for your confidence and support.

I am leaving Washington today after thirteen years of service in the United States Senate. As I look back upon this period, the regular Leadership Meetings that we have had at the White House and the many informal opportunities I have had to meet and work with you are among the most pleasant recollections I shall take away with me.

In carrying the heavy and increasing burdens of the Presidential Office, you are entitled to have the support and prayers of the people of the United States and of the Congress in seeking to preserve peace with honor.

I know how deeply you believe that human freedom is a greater force than totalitarian tyranny.

Acting under the same Divine guidance that made and preserved us as a Nation, the United States under our Constitution will continue to be a citadel of freedom. It will continue to be the main hope that someday there will be a Free World of Free Men and until that time we will not stand idly by while freedom is being nibbled away bit by bit.

Helen joins with me in sending our warm personal regards to you and Mrs. Eisenhower.

Sincerely yours,

William F. Knowland

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

August 23, 1958.

Dear Bill:

You will be leaving shortly to return to California, there to wage a political campaign on behalf of a philosophy of government in which we both believe.

Before you go, I want to tell you how grateful I am for your tireless efforts as Senate Majority Leader and then as Senate Minority Leader. In both of these capacities you demonstrated the characteristics of leadership, of integrity, and devotion in the service of the Nation.

The people of this country owe you a debt of gratitude for your contribution to good government and for helping maintain peace in the world. I am certain that the people of California are aware of your admirable qualifications, fine character, and dedication to duty, and would want to utilize your services as Governor of that great State.

I am well aware of the political sacrifice that you have made in continuing to discharge your responsibilities so faithfully during the past several weeks. For this I am especially grateful.

You take with you my best wishes and those of Mrs. Eisenhower for a successful campaign, and our affection for both you and Helen.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable William F. Knowland,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

August 23, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Cliff:

I sent a confidential letter yesterday to Charlie Jones and I talked to Pete on the subject of Knowland's candidacy in California. In spite of the many difficulties that will be encountered in electing Knowland -- some of which are alleged to arise out of his own decisions and actions in California -- the fact is that it is vitally important that he should win.

You are possibly already well aware of the many issues involved -- if not, I will have a long talk with you whenever we can get together. It is enough here to say that the same forces and influences that tried so hard to defeat Senator Taft in 1950 are now the bitter opponents of Knowland. In the Far West he is the symbol of moderate government -- it is the radicals who want him out. Should he lose, the state political machinery will be used to take advantage of a need for the upcoming re-apportionment in that state, with the result that the Republican representation will come close to the vanishing point. So the effect will be far more than local; the influence will be felt throughout the country.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Bill will need more funds than he can probably obtain locally. I understand that a number of men out there are waking up to the potentialities of the situation and are beginning to bestir themselves both politically and financially. But since I think he will need outside help, I hope that you get Lloyd McMahon and his financial

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

chairman steamed up in the effort. Mrs. Knudsen should also be most effective. Further I hope that you will do some missionary work among your friends.

I have every confidence that Charlie will really get onto the ball if for no other reason than he has been my warm personal friend and, more than that, has extended himself throughout these recent years to support the policies in which all of us believe. You have done the same. So I am bold enough to put these thoughts before you in the hope -- and even the belief -- that you will agree with me that we must get going. I am sure that Pete feels the same way.

This afternoon, Saturday, is lovely. It would be a fine time to play golf. But I am sweating out the final few hours (or what I hope are the final few hours) of the present Congressional session. It will be interesting to know how much foolish action can be crowded into the ten hours from now until midnight.



With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Clifford Roberts,
120 Broadway,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

August 22, 1958.

Dear Foster:

The idea in the attached letter is not, of course, new. But I am wondering whether it would not be well to study this whole subject in sufficient detail as to give a rough outline of a plan that would comprehend such things as numbers of students, costs of development, maintenance and operations, curriculum and so on. Even if we don't see much of a chance of getting such an idea favorably acted upon by the Congress, I think it would be good to have the whole thing on the record.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

August 22, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Charlie:

Thinking of the California political situation this morning, I was impelled to pick up the phone and ask you to come in to see me. Momentarily at least I have stifled that impulse in favor of sending to you, in this letter, my convictions, the basic one of which is:

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Knowland must win.

The problem is how to bring this about. But first I want to dwell for a minute on why this is so important.

To begin: California is rapidly increasing in population; in fact before many years it will unquestionably be the number one state in size. Even by 1960 it will almost surely be allotted some six or seven additional representatives and the political complexion of the delegation will be more than ever before important. If the state machinery is in Democrat hands, re-apportionment will practically eliminate Republican representation in Congress.

Because of the kind of migration into the state that has caused its mounting rate of growth, the natural conclusion is that the state would tend toward the liberal or leftish side. This is because the proportion of retired people becomes ever greater. Depending so heavily on pensions for their livelihood, they have a very human desire to see the pensions liberalized and increased. When old people are not covered by OASI,

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

their interest in increased amounts for old age assistance is acute, with the Federal government carrying more and more of the burden.



Republicans support proper programs in this field but, realizing that there can be no soundness in pension and insurance plans that are not based upon a stable dollar, they are equally concerned with fiscal responsibility and stability.

Fiscal irresponsibility is practiced by those people who, regardless of the size of deficits and the increasing inability to manage the nation's debt economically and effectively, insist upon higher and higher Federal expenditures. It is one of the characteristics of the ADA-CIO school of thinking. If the entire California delegation becomes of this school -- as so much of the Oregon and a great deal of the Washington delegations have become -- we are going to have mounting deficits and difficulties in the Federal government accompanied constantly by a depreciating dollar -- or, stating it another way, higher living costs.

If the California state political machinery is allowed to pass into the hands of the Democrats, all of the eventualities I have just mentioned will certainly come to pass. The Republican representation in the California delegation will become almost non-existent.

If, on the other hand, we can keep the state machinery in more conservative -- that is, Republican -- hands, then both the state and national outlook will be considerably brightened. So I repeat: Knowland must win.

There is no alternative!

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

I am not one to minimise the difficulties, particularly when we look squarely at all of the obstacles to be overcome. You are fully aware of these. Bill Robinson, George Allen and Al Gruenther have all told me something of your chagrin and resentment because of what you feel to be the ill-considered and arbitrary action of Senator Knowland in splitting the Republican Party when he determined to run for the governorship instead of continuing in the Senate. Both you and I know that he has been called stubborn, a bit of a lone wolf, and likely to follow his own conclusions and decisions, disregarding the opinions and convictions of able people who would like to be his friends. In other words, he is considered by some to be a bit of a bull in a china shop.



But I feel the following is also true: Bill Knowland is impeccably honest, courageous, studious and serious, and he is physically strong and tireless. Regardless of any blunders that he may or may not have made, these attributes are not to be lightly dismissed.

Frankly, I admit that he and I have more than once disagreed, particularly in the foreign field, where I am bold enough to believe I have a greater competence than he. Sometimes I have considered him to be almost dense in his failure to comprehend factors that I have tried to present to him as of the utmost importance to the United States.

But looking at the debit and credit sides of his political ledger, there can be no question in my mind that he would make an excellent Governor. In fact, I think he would be of greater service to the nation, and to the Republican Party and its principles, in the Governor's chair in California than he is in the United States Senate.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

This rough evaluation of the man, which I dare say you largely share, gives, in a sketchy way, my reasons for saying that, despite any personal resentments as to his past actions and no matter how deep those resentments may be, we still have a good man as our Republican candidate for the governorship. I conclude, moreover, that with the stakes as high as they are, we must by no manner of means write off the November contest as a hopeless one. We must, rather, because of the additional difficulties that have been created by Knowland's decisions of last winter, work all the harder and more intensively, to make sure that he will win.



I do not know anything about the state of his political organization; I do not know the identity of his current finance chairman. John McCone was, I believe, in that post, but he had to give it up because of his appointment to the Atomic Energy Commission.

But regardless of the efficiency of his organization or the identity of his money raisers, I want, on a personal basis, to appeal to you to get into this fight with everything you have. I can do so with confidence because you have, over these past turbulent and momentous years, supported me and the policies for which both you and I have stood without counting the cost and sacrifice.

I deeply believe that moderate government is the only thing that can stop the United States from sliding more and more into fiscal irresponsibility and consequent financial difficulties that would be bound to bring about profound changes in

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

the procedures of our government, possibly even in its form. None of us can sit on our hands even though there are things in the background of the case that we dislike and resent. Even if Senator Knowland should prove to be so stubborn or even so proud that he does not come directly to people such as yourself and Ted Petersen and Harry Collier and Blackie McLaren and Norman Chandler and Freeman Gosden and George Murphy, and all of the hundreds of others I could name, I pray that you will independently take leadership in giving his candidacy every atom of political and financial support that you can. It makes no difference to me whether you and my other friends do this from inside or outside the Party. Just so we win!

I believe these things so earnestly that I am planning to come to the Coast this fall to make a speech in the state (possibly in Los Angeles) even if that should be the only time I leave Washington during the political campaign. I have promised myself to do this in spite of the inconvenience and the hope I have had for a good long rest without constant political demands upon me. I mention this intent only to show you that I am hopeful of doing my part, even as I ask you and others to rush into the breach.

This is a personal and confidential communication, written hurriedly and without any thought of covering the subject exhaustively. I well know that you are acquainted thoroughly with the political situation and

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

the consequences of Republican failure in California this fall. My effort here has been merely to convey to you my own conviction that success is vital and that regardless of personalities and personal feelings, we must work and win.

I have no objection to your communicating these views, on a personal basis, to our common friends. In fact I should like for each to know how deeply my convictions are on the points I have adverted to in this letter.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Charles S. Jones,
882 Flintridge Avenue,
Pasadena 3,
California.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

August 22, 1958.

Dear Mr. Heckett:

Your letter of the fourteenth gives me some suggestions that cause some pondering. Of course it has often occurred to me -- and been suggested to me -- that there should be a "Foreign Service Academy." However, no one has before given me even a partial list of the subjects that, along with such things as world history and literature, should make up a suitable curriculum. Incidentally, I was intrigued by the variety of subjects that you thought it worth while to mention.

Without delay I am going to send your letter to officials in the State Department and ask them whether they would not again study this whole subject in sufficient detail to develop a rough outline of a plan that would comprehend such things as numbers of students, cost of development, maintenance and operation, curriculum and so on. Even if the Congress should not be too impressed, there might be great value in making such a study and putting it on the record.

Many thanks for writing me so fully.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. E. H. Heckett,
612 North Main Street,
Butler,
Pennsylvania.

August 18, 1958.

Dear Ezra:

Thank you very much for your suggestions as to possible individuals to replace Gabe Hauge. For the moment I have decided not to try to fill the position -- but rather to apportion his duties among a number of other people of experience on the staff.

With warm regard,

As ever,



The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

August 13, 1958.

Dear Bob:

Again you have just returned from a chore that the Secretary of State and I laid in your lap. And again, as always before, you have performed magnificently.

Over the years -- periodically since 1942 -- I have found it to be a privilege to thank you for your tireless energy and consumate skill in advancing the interests of the United States in every kind of international situation. The country's debt to you, and my own, continue to grow.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Robert Murphy,
Deputy Under Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

August 13, 1958.

Dear C.D.:

All morning long I expected to see you, at least for a moment, in my suite. Apparently with the document all finished and put to bed, you decided yourself to hit the sack and stay there.

In any event, I am sure you know how deeply I appreciate the fine result that you did so much to produce. On every side I have had compliments concerning the content of the talk -- I am sorry you could not take over also its delivery.

I feel I must voice two possibilities that you may take almost as warnings. The first is that Foster may feel a need for your continued collaboration in the presentations that he will probably be compelled to make during the next week or so. The second one is that when another international chore of this character falls to my lot, I shall be again sending out an SOS.

Drop in and see me when you can -- and, as always, my thanks.

As ever,

Mr. C. D. Jackson,
9 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York,
New York.

August 13, 1958.

Dear Les:

While I had the chance to tell you on the telephone this noon how gratified I am at the action of the House in preventing the overriding of a veto which would have caused an unconscionable amount of administrative confusion in the procurement services of the Defense Department -- and how proud I am of the leadership that you and Charlie have displayed in bringing about this fine result -- I still feel I would like to make a written record of my satisfaction. When the chips are down I can always count on you to perform, and I cannot tell you what a fine feeling of satisfaction I gain from that knowledge.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Leslie C. Arends,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

August 12, 1958.

Dear Monsignor Nott:

Thank you very much for your letter, which was forwarded to me by Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson. I share your conviction that all of us should become constantly more aware of our dependence upon the Almighty for guidance in the vast affairs of humanity. I believe, with you, that the more we consciously seek that guidance the more men will be successful in solving the problems that are currently besetting them.

For this calendar year two different days have been set aside as National Days of Prayer. Under a Resolution of Congress the first of these was May 30th, which is annually proclaimed by the President as a Day of Prayer for Permanent Peace.

In addition to the Memorial Day mandate, the Congress has provided "That the President shall set aside and proclaim a suitable day each year, other than a Sunday, as a National Day of Prayer." Conforming to that Resolution I have designated the first day of October, 1958, and have called "upon my fellow Americans and all who may be visitors in our country, each according to his own faith, to join in prayer for our Nation and for all mankind." Incidentally, it is my hope that the first Wednesday of each October will become recognized as "The National Day of Prayer."

Last year's response to the proclamation was disappointing. I found that the churches seemed generally to be unaware of its existence. Indeed, I had to make special, ad hoc, arrangements to attend a service that day because the pastor had not learned of the proclamation and its purposes.

At the moment it seems to me that to proclaim another special Day of Prayer would not be very effectual. This by no means

indicates any deprecation of your idea. Rather I feel that too frequent issue of such proclamations tends to diminish the attention paid by the public to each.

However, if a group of national religious leaders in the several branches of faith should take an initiative in this regard, I should most certainly be among those who would make every effort to be present at one of the services to be held. By making advance public announcement of such intention my hope would be to support your efforts in this realm.

Needless to say I deeply appreciate your concern over the world difficulties of today, and am grateful for your thoughtfulness in expressing to me your idea.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Very Reverend Monsignor Frank Harold Nott
Holy Cross Rectory
710 Clay Street
Lynchburg, Virginia

mg

August 12, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I approve your memorandum of August eighth regarding the introduction of dollar currency in the Ryukyu Islands and the attached draft of a suggested message to Prime Minister Kishi.

DDE

August 12, 1958.

Dear Bob:

I approve of your draft to be written to me concerning the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and, as amended on pages three and four, I also approve the language of my reply.

As ever,



The Honorable Robert B. Anderson
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D.C.

August 12, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I approve your memorandum of August eighth regarding the introduction of dollar currency in the Ryukyu Islands and the attached draft of a suggested message to Prime Minister Kishi.

Today for the first time some one gave me plausible reasons for the change the Defense Department wants to make.



D.D.E.

August 11, 1958.

Dear George:

I wrote to Jock to tell him what you had to say about Georgia ants. This is what he replied:

> "I was distressed to hear about the ants and the quail, and have cabled Komarek. The last I heard he was raving about a bigger crop than last year. If it's true I'll take my leave now instead of then, and hope to find you at Newport -- or some even more salubrious golf-and-water-hole!"

All the best.

As ever,

The Honorable George M. Humphrey,
1300 Leader Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

August 4, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Jock:

Enclosed is an item you may have missed. It is of no importance except that it is the kind of thing that inspires my resentment toward the practice of newspapers of turning their columns over to liars, demagogues and worse, with the publisher's implied endorsement of all that is written.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable John Hay Whitney
The American Ambassador
London

PERSONAL

August 4, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Jim:

Following up on certain suggestions made at the Cabinet meeting on August 1, 1958, I am writing to ask your comments on the following proposition.

I propose to establish, on a completely confidential basis, an ad hoc Cabinet Committee under your chairmanship. Its purpose would be to consider what steps the Federal government might take to restrain the pressure of wage increases on production costs and prices. At the same time it should consider what actions might be suggested to discourage business from making unnecessary increases in prices.

I believe that aside from yourself, the membership of the committee should include the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, Dr. Saulnier, and such others as you may desire to designate.

I realize, of course, that most of the work would have to be done by representatives designated by each member, but I would hope that the principals themselves could keep in close touch with the work, especially its findings and recommendations.

While I should like to have a preliminary report by October first, I am aware that this is the kind of study that might have to continue on into the next session of the Congress.

May I have your comments at your earliest convenience? If you agree with the proposal, I shall then promptly send to those concerned an appropriate letter of instructions.

As ever,

The Honorable James P. Mitchell,
Secretary of Labor.

PERSONAL

August 4, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Bob:

Following up on certain suggestions made at the Cabinet meeting on August 1, 1958, I am writing to ask your comments on the following proposition.

I propose to establish an ad hoc Cabinet group under your chairmanship to prepare a program of tax reform and reduction. I would hope that such a plan could set forth:

(a) the types of tax changes that would do most to promote the growth and stability of the economy;

(b) the sequence in which these tax changes might best be initiated, and

(c) the time at which it might be possible, and politically most feasible, to initiate the indicated tax changes.

I think that in addition to yourself, the Secretary of Commerce and Dr. Saulnier should be on your committee. Others might be designated if you so choose.

I realize, of course, that most of the work would have to be done by representatives designated by each member, but I would hope that the principals themselves could keep in close touch with the work, especially its findings and recommendations.

While I should like to have a preliminary report by October first, I am aware that this is the kind of study that might have to continue on into the next session of the Congress.

May I have your comments at your earliest convenience? If you agree with the proposal, I shall then promptly send to those concerned an appropriate letter of instructions.

As ever,

The Honorable Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

August 4, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Suggestions for Carrying Out Actions Discussed at Cabinet on August 1, 1958

1. Ask the departments and agencies to submit economic report materials, at least in preliminary form, by September 15.

2. Establish an ad hoc Cabinet group under the chairmanship of Secretary Mitchell to consider what steps the Federal Government might take to restrain the pressure of wage increases on production costs and prices. The group should include the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense, and such others as Secretary Mitchell may wish to designate.

3. Ask Secretary Anderson to head an ad hoc Cabinet group to prepare a program of tax reform and reduction, setting forth (a) the types of tax changes that would do most to promote the growth and stability of the economy; (b) the sequence in which these tax changes might best be initiated; and (c) the time schedule on which it might be possible to initiate the indicated tax changes.

Item 1 will be in hand by September 15. At least preliminary reports should be made under Items 2 and 3 by October 1, in order that we may see the broad outlines of the Administration's 1959 economic program by the middle or end of October.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Raymond J. Saulnier

August 4, 1958.

PERSONAL - EYES ONLY

Dear Charlie:

I hope -- in fact I pray -- that you did not today read the writings of a certain columnist who considers himself both profound and informed. And, if you have not done so, please refrain unless you are courting a case of colic. At any rate, if you have seen the thing, I know that your good sense won't allow you to become upset over his senseless diatribe and that you will, instead, congratulate yourself on your admission to his bad-grace club.

Your friends and associates in the Administration will dismiss the column with due regard to its source; nonetheless I know they all join with me in resentment that a person of such low character is enabled by his access to the columns of a reputable newspaper to deprecate the abilities and dedication of one that we admire, respect and like.

With affectionate regard to Jessie, and all the best to yourself,

As ever,

The Honorable Charles E. Wilson,
Bloomfield Hills,
Michigan.

PERSONAL - EYES ONLY

August 4, 1958

Dear Lyndon:

As you know from our many conversations on the subject, the cuts in the mutual security appropriations have troubled me a great deal. The carefully planned program I submitted last February was cut by almost $275 million in the authorising legislation recently enacted by the Congress. The appropriation bill recently voted by the House of Representatives was further reduced by nearly $600 million from this already reduced amount.

I am advised of your view that the Senate is likely to restore only $440 million of the House cut. Of this $440 million, I understand that $90 million would be for defense support, $15 million for special assistance, $55 million for contingencies, and $280 million for the Development Loan Fund. I have two reactions: first, that it falls short of the authorization by $157.5 million and is that much too low; second, that, at our calculated rate of expenditures, it would at least bridge the adjournment period without forcing program changes that would unduly increase our risks. Thereafter, unless world conditions should improve, I would expect to request additional funds to meet the cost of our required programs. On this basis a $440 million restoration would enable us to carry on our calculated programs until Congress returns.

It is, of course, the duty of Congress ultimately to determine how much this program requires. But before that decision is reached my duty is equally clear -- to emphasize the utter gravity of the House cuts. The restoration of these funds is of the utmost importance

to ourselves and to friendly nations throughout the world. I hope you will use this letter, to the degree you deem advisable, throughout the Senate, for in this matter the stakes for America are no less than crucial.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

August 4, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Bill:

You and I have often talked about the value we place upon the character and standing of a newspaper. One of the measures that we use in judging character in any periodical is our respect and admiration for the men and women who are responsible for its publication.

This kind of evaluation must certainly include the columnists, those people for whose competence and integrity any newspaper, in effect, vouches when it uses the material they submit.

I have no objection to columnists as such; in fact there are a very few -- I mention Krock, Drummond and Lawrence as outstanding examples -- who in my opinion frequently contribute good ideas and seemingly always attempt to be factual in their writing.

Others, who do not conform to what I consider acceptable standards in their writing, not only do a disservice to readers, but so far as I am concerned, tend to diminish or destroy the standing of a paper itself. It is easy enough to say "Well, just skip over this particular column when you read the paper." The fact is that the mere presence of the columnist on the paper's staff tends, so far as I am concerned, to bring the entire publication down to the level of written garbage.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

For myself, from now on I am going to ask Mrs. Whitman to clip out for me daily the articles she finds from Drummond and Lawrence; otherwise I will keep on my desk as my reference newspaper the one that contains the Krock column.

There is no real reason to write you in this fashion. But you and I have so often discussed between ourselves the practices and standards of American journalism that I thought I might tell you how I have solved my personal problem with respect to it.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. William E. Robinson.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

August 2, 1958

Dear Barry:

Within the last few days I have spent some of my "spare" time trying to thank my friends for their help on the matter of Defense reorganization. As you know, the law as finally passed assures a stronger, more effective and more economical defense for our country. However, in re-reading your note of May twelfth, I am afraid we did not adequately answer your specific questions. Sometime when I see you perhaps we can discuss in general terms just how business people like yourself can help in trying to convince the Congress of the necessity of legislation that is vital to the best interests of our country.

A case in point is my effort to secure the funds that I consider an absolute minimum for the mutual security program. As of now the chances of the conferees giving me what I need are anything but bright. I realize that the Congress acts only if there is an aroused public opinion -- and despite everything I have done (and the works of a band of crusaders under the direction of Eric Johnston) public opinion has not been aroused. The issue will be resolved this week and at this point all I can do is pray.

Thanks for your note about Mr. Adler. Both Gabe Hauge and I were amused by the entire exchange. Incidentally, Gabe tells me you are a member of the Board of the Manufacturers Trust Company. Losing Gabe creates a void that will be impossible to fill here at the White House; the bank is extremely fortunate to enlist his services.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Barry T. Leithead
President
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.
New York 36, N. Y. (on env. 530 Fifth Avenue) lpg

August 2, 1958

Dear Bill:

It seems a little ridiculous for me to write you a note to express my appreciation of any one thing you do for me, since I am aware, in a thousand and one ways, of your backing, your helpfulness and the value I place upon your friendship. But since, in the last few days, I have utilized some of my so-called spare time writing to my friends to thank them for their efforts on behalf of the Defense Reorganization plan, I do not want to overlook the major contribution you made in enlist editorial support in the metropolitan newspapers.

But as I say, I cannot possibly narrow my indebtedness to anything specific; your support is one of the firmest rocks on which I can and do lean.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. William E. Robinson
Coca-Cola Company
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

jam

August 1, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

Senator Bridges called me this morning to recommend a man named George Smith for membership on the Civil Service Commission. He said Mr. Smith had been a professor of government at Yale, has had a considerable experience in government and in political activity. Senator Bridges believes he would be one of the finest types we could appoint.

I told Senator Bridges we would be very glad to consider the man seriously if we found that it was impossible to find a woman that we believed to be completely qualified; I said we had been anxious to appoint another woman to a high post and that we felt a woman in this position would be desirable because of the large number of women in civil service. Senator Bridges understood this very well and merely asked that if we did decide to take a man, that we give Mr. Smith serious consideration.

I promised to do this.

DDE

Dictated but liaison people would not let Pres send.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Mills

A few moments ago I tried to telephone you only to find that, as is probably normal with you at this stage of a Congressional session, you are busy in Committee work. My purpose was to express to you my gratification over reports that have come to me, from friends on the Hill, relating to your effective work over a wide range of legislative activities.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The reciprocal trade bill reflects not only your success in steering its initial passage through the House, but in effecting conference agreements that, if not in completely conformity to all that you and I might like, is nevertheless a satisfactory measure. It is reported to me also that you have been largely responsible for the smooth passage of the debt limit measure through the House.

Finally, I learn that you have expressed yourself most emphatically on the necessity of minimizing unnecessary Federal expenditures. Nothing could please me more than your stand on this subject. Along with other multitudes of our citizens, I share your concern for mounting Federal costs, especially where these are devoted to activities that are either unnecessary or not necessary at this time. Because we recognize that there are unescapable costs imposed

upon us by the world situation and by domestic responsibilities that cannot be avoided, your efforts in this direction are of real significance to the long-term interests of our country.

With personal regard,

Sincerely

PERSONAL

[illegible] - August 1958

SIGNATURES
August 28, 1958

1 Letters re lead and zinc imports to Arthur Watkins

2. same thing - Henry Dixon

3. Walt Horan

4. Mr. William Dawson same

5. John Rhodes

6. Wallace Bennett

7. Senator Jenner re appointment
National Outdoor - what else



8. Home Capehart same thing

9. Mayor of Greenville re invitation to centennial

10. Charlie Yates re editorial Atlanta paper

1. President Hoover re brochure containing Belgium addresses

12. Vardis Fisher re book

13. Frederic Morris, message for Rushford Sesquicentennial

14. Mrs. Peter Gibson re Nat. Fed. of Rep. Women

15. Congressman Wilson re Ralph Becker and Mrs. Norman Chandler
for National Cultural Center

16. Signature only on picture for Major Garvey

17. For: George E. Allen - obviously not interested in anyone else's stories

18. For: Al Gruenther - identified by the Red Cross button

19. For: Bob Fleming, who even looks like a banking genius

20. For Ollie Atkins, congratulations on a fine shot
these four a picture taken at baseball game by Ollie Atkins

21. For Arthur Larson, with best wishes to a distinguished American, and with lasting appreciation of invaluable service in this Administration in Washington--from his freidn, Dwight D. Eisenhower
28 August '58

22. For General Jacob L. Devers, with betst wishes and warm regard to a distinguished soldier. From his friend. Dwight D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SIGNATURES
August 28, 1958

1. For Larry P. Gibbs - staff room

2. For Bobby Cutler

3. Bud Maytag re Ed Dudley's illness

4. Jake Hamon re his suggestions for people to hold office

5. General Horkan re his request for promotion for Colonel Shaller

6. Felix Wormser suggestion of tariff relief for zinc and lead

7. Henry Phelps re honorary member of Newport Reading Room

8. Mrs. Christina Risler re 100th birthday

9. Dr. C. N. Hostetter, Jr., cannot dedicate library at Messiah College this fall

10. Frances Bolton re Dick Wigglesworth and John Vorys

11. Howard Baker re lead and zinc problem

12. Paul White re trip abroad

13. Richard Amberg re experience as President's representative to Paraguay

14. John K. Nagy re ash tray from coal mined in Pennsylvania

15. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Glesener re etching of Wiltz castle

16. Harlow Curtice re retirement

17. Senator Payne re Area Redevelopment Bill

18. Edgar Hiestand re Area Redevelopment Bill

19. Milton Young re Barnee Breeskin for National Cultural Center

20. Bill Knowland - message for celebration of 148th anniversary of independence from Mexico

SIGNATURES
August 27, 1958

1. Letters to all Republican members of Pennsylvania delegation re Area Redevelopment Bill, which the President is going to sign

2. Albert Bradley re retirement from General Motors

3. Harlow Curtice re retirement from General Motors

4. Message to Youth Fitness Conference

5. Message to Paderewski Foundation - centennial of birth of Paderewski

6. William N. Lewis - fiftieth anniversary of Floral Park

7. Messge to National Federation of Federal Employees

8. Mayor of Lake Placid - invitation

9. J. Fred Johnson re Dwight D. Eisenhower pennant at Cherry Hills

10. Arthur Schuck - re Boy Scout participation in National Day of Prayer

11. Mayor Daley of Chicago re Pan American Games

12. Arthur Watson re more about "friendship teams."

13. Photograph for Secretary of Public Works and Communciations of Philippines - sig. only

SIGNATURES
August 26, 1958

1. Helen Hayes re Humane Slaughter Bill

2. John H. Houck re poem about grandson

3. Nelson Rockefeller re nomination

4. Major General L. J. Sverdrup re Black Brutus service

5. Nola Burton - Mayor of "Eisenhower City"

6. Reuben Robertson re invitation to use camp at Lake Logan

7. Labor Day Message



SIGNATURES
August 23, 1958

1. Aaron W. Berg - re talk before UN
2. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Aber - re 50th wedding anniversary
3. Right Reveredn John L. Sheridan re album
4. Wright Morrow re letter about Secretary Benson
5. Mayor of Warwick, re welcome
6. Dr. Gordon A. Summers re Dwight D. Eisenhower Junio High School
7. General Van Fleet, with article in Readers Digest
8. Rear Admiral Frederick J. Bell, re message to International Congress of Autobmobile Dealers
9. Roger Kyes re International Holding Company
10. Mrs. Edwin B. Howard - re visit there yesterday
11. Ned Beach re program of launching ceremonies of USS Triton
12. Dr. Francis M. Forster re treatment of and good wishes from General Emilion Aguinaldo

additional signatures
August 23, 1958

1. Tom Amatucci - re Spiritual Bouquet

2. His Excellency Fernando Rudin Hefti, Governor of San Jose thanks for resolution and key to city

3. Mr. George Hall re help in 1952

4. Arthur Burns re help on Defense reorganization

5. Eric Johnson, ditto



SIGNATURES
August 22, 1958

1. John Hay Whitney re TRIBUNE, re coming over here

2. Earl Newsom re UN talk

3. Picture for Mrs. Ethel Klutznick with best wishes

4. Ralph A. Leavitt, President, Board of Trustees, Maine Maritime Academy, re passage of bill to help maritime academies

5. Major General Charles H. Corlett re bill for Four Corners Area.

6. Mayor of Madison, New Jersey with photographs of Dwight D. Eisenhower locomotive, re People to people movement on municipal level



SIGNATURES
August 22, 1958 continued

1. L. M. Pexton re gift of Miss America

2. Miss America - re gift of $300 to eisenhower Library Fund

3. Congressman Bow re Advisory Council Outdoor, etc.

4. Meade Alcorn re special badget for Rep. Nat. Con. of 1956 - gold - sent Abilene

5. John Sherman Cooper re appointment Charles W. Anderson, Jr. for judicial appointment

6. Gar Davidson re visiting West Point footbsll game

7. Pres Hotchkis re ~~Defense~~ General Assembly speech - re California

8. Floyd E. Wagoner re Abilene background

9. Ralph McGill re re integration statement

10. Estell Arthur Owens re General Assembly, contribution of $5 to Abilene Library fund

11. E. H. Heckett re Foreign Service Academy

12. Guides of the American Pavilion

13. Howard Cullman re their letter

14. International Golf Championship and Canada Cup Matches

15. H. R. Gross re veto of military construction authorization bill

16. Pres Bush re order leaving vacancies in government departments in order to effect economies

SIGNATURES
August 21, 1958

1. James G. Stahlman re telegram and editorial

2. Francis Stephenson re illness

3. A. Keifer Mayer re Un speech

4. Photograph taken in Philippines for SFC Edith M. Hampton

5. Also for Arlene Brown

6. Robert P. Griffin re onion futures

7. H. R. Gross re James T. Pyle

8. Errett P. Scrivner re Judge Arthur J. Stanley

9. Arthur Watkins re UN General Assembly

10. Homer Capehart re Homer Bow for National, etc

11. Gerald R. Ford re onion futures

12. John D. Hoblitzell - re Miss Collins' views of world fair

13. Charles M. Teague re Monterey School of Foreign Studies

14. For Major John S. Bradt, with best wishes, montage taken in Bavaria in 1951

SIGNATURES
August 20, 1958

1. Charlie Halleck - birthday letter

2. Styles Bridges re HR 4804 - Newington School District bill

3. Clare Frnaces - UN speech

4. Senator Purtell - re humane slaughter bill

5. Pres Buss re UN speech

6. Congressman McDonough re UN speech

7. Carl Curtis re Junior Chamber International invitation

8. Max Taylor - birthday note

9. Rip Arnold - birthday note

10. I ud Maytag - birthday note

kk. Fred McLeod re 50 years in golf

12. Leslie Stratton - UN

L#. H. LeRoy Whitney - re suggested rebuttal to Gromyko

14. Spyros Skouras re Un talk

15. Admiral Rickover - designating him Personal Representative USS NaUTILUS on hreturn to states

16. Maurice Alhadeff re carving of wild life in Bantu Village

17. Thmmas Yangha - thanks for bringing it here

18. Frances Bolton thanks for bringing to White House

19. ZMr. Gidney - annual report of Comptroller of Currency

20. Eileen Archbold, thanks for letter

21. Johnnie Marko re UN talk

August 20, 1958

22. George Strecker re UN talk

23. Earl Mountbatten re visit to this country

24. Senator Roman Hruska re Junior Chamber Internationl

25. Norris Cotton re Newington School District bill

26. Message for Mrs. Norman Chandler on reitrement as Chairman of Bd. of Hollywood Bowl Association

27. John Day Jackson, message to 192nd anniversary of New Haven Journal Courier

28. Floyd Akers re trip abroad

29. Photographs for Brian Vidor and Quentin Vidor, with best wishes (grandsons of Harry Warner

30. Dr. O. H. Wiseheart - constituent of Mrs. Cecil Harden

31. Gordon Abbott - photograph constitutent of Congressman Gubser

32. Ernest Franke, friend of Congressman Bob Corbett - Jack Anderson asked for all of these

32. For Evelyn Raper, former secretary to Fred Dearborn

32. For: Judge Edwin M. Stanley, with best wishes to a distinguished American, from D ight D. Eisenhower, request of Tom Stephens

33. Dr. F. deW. Bolman, cannot attend ceremonies at Franklin and Marshall

34. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Manning - cantaloupe

35. Mrs. Ann Witzel re trip to West Point

36. Doug Black re book

August 20, 1958

37. Reverend Herbert S. Mekeel re day of Prayer

38. George Craig re UN talk

39. Mrs. William Russell re UN talk

40. Charlie Halleck re birthday

41. Major General Lionel C. McGarr re UN talk

42. Stephen Kennedy re report of NY police department



SIGNATURES
August 19, 1958

1 Eddie Rickenbacker re S 3800 - and Pete Quesada

2. Richard O. Linke re records

3. Donald Kennedy re TVA Revenue Bond Bill

4. Mr. and Mrs. Al Ham re UN talk

5. Dr. Charles Lowry re UN talk

6. Victor Newman, Jackson Co. Oregon Handicapped Industries

7. Barry Leithead re economic experiment

8. David Marx re UN talk

9. Reverend Dahlberg re same

10. Nice letter Joseph Banoff

11. Daniel McLean - Un talk

12. Frederick J. Cuthbertson re Toby Jug Number One

13. Professor Velazquez re desk pen set

14. General Julius Klein re EURATOM

L%. Congressman Miller re peace pipe and key to Niagara Falls

16. Angier Biddle Duke re sponsor dinner for Sir Winston Churchill

17. Francis Stephenson re nervous breakdown

18. Kent McKinley re UN talk

19. Herbert Hoover re visit of King Baudouin

20. Charles Callison, National wildlife Federation

SIGNATURES -
August 18, 1958

1. Bernard M. Baruch - birthday anniversary

2. Message to American Federation of Government Employees

3. Harry Darby - re General Assembly speech

4. Ted Peterson re General Assembly speech

5. Congressman Van Zandt re effort on behalf of Euratom

6. Senator Beall re suggestion for National Outdoor, etc.

7. Mr. Alford re General Assembly speech

8. Mrs. Edwin Howard re General Assembly speech

9. C. D. Jackson re Germaine Tillion's book

10. Edgar Eisenhower - with regard to winning Packfic Northwest Senior tournament

11. Message to Bertha Adkins and Harold Brenton of Nat, Com. McCone

12. John Oliv/-- please use pool any time

13. Approximately 20 messages on General Assembly speech

14. John Olin - re Atlantic salmon

16. Bob Six re Quesada report

17. Senator Robertson re going to William and Mary

18 Harry Byrd - same thing

19. Dr. A. D. Chandler - same thing

20. Jay Gould re report on Colombia

21. Willard Cox re fishing in Wisconsin

22. Charlie Hook re appointment

23. Everett Cook re farm bill

24. Henry Kearns re work on reciprocal trade bill

25. Douglas Dillon re same thing

26. John Core, Yogi Stick Company - Congressman Neal

27. Congressman Neal re same thing

28 Warren Kimball re "Search for Scriptures"

29. Fred Schaefer re guide book to Bartle of Gettysburg

30. Fabian Zaccone re water color for Soldier of Democracy

31. Philip Young re letter

32. Walt W. Rostow re help to C. D. Jakcson

33. Murray Snyder re General Assembly speech

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SIGATURES
August 15, 1958

1. Large-Begley: For Jack Martin, with lasting appreciation of invaluable service in the White House Staff, and best wishes for the future of a distinguished American. From his friend. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

2. Sam Goldwyn re telegram about UN talk

3, /women's International League for Peace and Freedom

4. Colgate Hoyt

5. Lewis Strauss

6. Bill Robinson

7. Bill Rogers

8. General Lee

9. Slats Slater - same subject

10. Norman Palmer re possibility of Newport

11. Slats Slater

12. H. E. Humphreys, Jr. re golf balls

13. Gordon Gray re letter

14. Tom Campbell - UN talk

15. Bob Johnson - UN talk

16. Harlow Curtice

17. Mr. Arthur Carlson, UN talk

18. John W. Snyder, UN talk

19. John S. Cooper - UN talk

20. Msgr. Sheridan - UN talk

21. Tex McCrary - UN talk

Signatures
August 15, 1958

22. Joe Martin - in hospital - flowers

23. Steve Martini - UN speech

24, Frank Bow re his brother for National Outdoor etc

25. Thor Tollefson re icebreaking vessel

26. Sir Leslie Munro re hospitality at UN

27. Dag Hammarskjold re UN speech and hospitality

28. John V. Lindsay re winning primary

29. Bob Barry re winning primary

30. L. Judson Morhouse re new young vigorous candidates

31. Captain Beech re launching of Triton



SIGNATURES
August 14, 1958

1. Senator Kefauver re conference of labor and managemtn on wage-price spiral

2. Senator Payne re assistance to maritime academies

3. Arthur Watkins re land transfers in Utah

4. Louis Johnson re General Assembly speech and peaches

5. John McCone re nuclear reactors pictorial review

6. President of Panama re landscape

7. Chairman Chester Republican Town Committee re message of confidence

8. Barbara Gunderson re nomination to Civil Service Commission

9. Mrs. Earl Eisenhower re birthday

10. General Paul re fund raising drive for Gettysburg College, Civil War Round Table.

11. Manager of Waldorf re stay overnight

12. Commission of New York Police Department re visit

13. Leon Gavin re over-riding of Portsmouth Bill

14. Charles Hoeven re ditto

15. Charlie Halleck re ditto

16. Les Arends re same thing

17. Dr. Charles B. Hall - re peaches

18. Mrs. George B. Pegram re death of husband



SIGNATURES
August 14 - 2

19. Frank Barrett re nomination for National Outdoor, etc.

20. Alvin Bentley, re same thing

21. Walter Reuther re labor-management

22. Dr. Oswald C. J. Hoffman for recordings of prayers

23. Mrs. George Skouras being named Woman of the Year by UNICO

@$. Mrs. George B. Pegram re death of husbanc



SIGNATURES
August 11, 1958

1. Paul Fino re burial allowance for deceased disabled veterans

2. President of Brazil re Secretary of State's visit - and book Brasilia

3. John Bergen - Navy League - re opposition

4. General Wickersham re Grant's Tomb Memorial bill

5. Harry Bullis - re Congressional session

6. Photographs for two chauffeurs, Douglas W. Spicer and Joseph M. West

7. Foster Dulles re suggestion of Herbert Hoover that King Baudouin be invited to United States

8. Joel E. Carlson re Norman A. Erbe as candidate to Judgeship from Iowa

9. Charles M. White, re Dick Nixon being made Assistant President

10. Preston C. King re Attorney General's attempts to provide D.C. with better judiciary

11. Allan Tappan re repair of electronic oven

12. Bill Robinson re Gettysburg weekend

SIGNATURES
August 8, 1958

President accepted resignation of Noble J. Johnson, Chief Judge, Customs and Patent Court

2. L. J. Taber, National Grange

3. Fred McLeod, Chevy Chase - Columbia Country Club

4. General Lauris Norstad - SHAPE tie

5. Bob Hope - message for La Ribida Jackson Park Sanitarium dinner

6. Lauris Norstad re SHAPE tie

7. Mr. Thomas Shields - re illness

8. Robert Roth re death of wife

9. General Eaker re Pete Quesada

10. Charles B. Mills, President of Ohio Wesleyan

11. Maurie Luxford re Cherry Hills Hillsdilly

12. Jack Javitz re Otto Kinzel for Board of Visitors USNA

13. Senator Ives re ditto

14. His Excellency E. A. Garcia

SIGNATURES
August 6, 1958

1. Rosemary McCone for records and scoop ball

2. Message to Robert H. Johnson - Negro Elks

3. Arthur Summerfield re chestnut tree

4. Herbert Hoover, birthday note

5. Douglas Black

SIGNATURES
August 6, 1958

1. Chief Baughman re secret service work on trip to Central America

2. Vernon Stouffer re electronic oven repair

3. Congressman Reese re S1411 - will be acceptable

3. Congressman Hiestand re revolt in Iraq.

4. Mrs. H. V. Weems, re prayers of Methodist Women of Florida

6. John A. Volpe re picture taken at World's Fair of him and Tom Pappas

7. Dr. Austin Smith re 75th Anniversary issue Journal

8. Congressman Bernard W. Kearney

9. David Marx, re birthday

10. Louis Marx, re birthday



SIGNATURES

1. Letters to Weeks, Benson, Mitchell on Defense reorganization
2. Gordon Allott on views of constituents about fair
3. The Members of the Chamber of Commerce of Earth, Texas
4. Jock Whitney re Alsop column and letter to Bill Robinson
5. Letter to Charlie Wilson re alsop column

Signatures - 2.
August 4, 1958

1. William F. C. Ewing
2. Dempster McIntosh, for trip to Central America with Dr. Milton
3. Thomas Coughran, trip to Central America with Dr. Milton
4. Palmer Futcher, trip to Central America with Dr. Milton
5. Sam Waugh, trip to Central America with Dr. Milton
6. Bill Robinson re Alsop column about Gen. Gavin - C. E. Wilson
7. Dick Walters re trip to Central America
8. Miss Nancy Morris re wedding to Governor Adams' son
9. Betty Bosynak, re plate commemoration of Elyria's 125th anniversary
10. A. D. Baumhart, re same plate
11. Harry Butcher re his idea
12. Earl Endicott re plum butter and jelly



SIGNATURES
August 3, 1958

1. Message to The Washington Reporter, Washington, D. C.
2. Lyndon Johnson sending pen on signing of space act
3. George Aiken re George H. E. Smith
4. Styles Bridges - space act pen
5. Charles B. Hoeven qualifications of C. Packard Wolle for Civil Service Commission
6. Senator Javitz re qualifications of Mrs. Caroline B. Simon for Civil Service Commission
7. Cecil M. Harden re Gerald Landis for Civil Service Commission
8. Bill Knowledgland re George H. E. Smith Civil Service Commission
9. Fracis S. Frield, U. S. Committee on Large Dams
10. The Film Daily
11. John Nance Garner - 90th birthday
12. Arthur Summerfield re Defesne Reorganization bill
13. Philip Diamant re Camp Colt days
14. Reuben Robertson - Defense reorganization
15. Victor Æmanuel, ditto
16. Karl Bendetsen, ditto
17. Barry Leithead re Defense reor.
18. Bill Robinson - Defense reor.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SIGNATURES
August 2, 1958

1. WillisG. Kemper, Clerk of Session re protest to Moderator of certain staements in "In Unity -- For Mission" message

2. Defesne reorganization letters

3/ Mr. Schartzer - Georgia - peaches

4. Roy Rubottom, re Dr. Milton's trip

5. Dr. A. B. Bonds re Arthur Flemming

6. Joyce Hall re Defense reorganization

7. Charlie Hook re Defense reorganization

SIGNATURES
August 1, 1958

Margaret Chase Smith re Judge L. N. Nevels to district court Hawaii

2. Home Capehart re Gerald W. Landis - Civil Service Commission

3. Arthur Watkins re speech on Mid East

4. Prime Minister of Ghana re stamps andphotograph

5. Honorable Kimla A. Gbedemah, Minister of Finance re coins

6. Ed Martin re Roy James - Civil Service Commission

7. Styles Bridges re George Smith Civil Service Commission

8. Defense reorganization letters



Staff Notes (1)

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Index,	August 1958 - Staff Notes (6 pgs)	8/1-29/58	A
2. Memo of 76-50, #101	Conf, DDE, Symington, Goodpaster re intelligence information re Soviet missiles (3 pgs)	8/30/58 11/6/81, bc	A
3. Memo of 76-50, #102	Conf., DDE, Herter, Parsons, Allen Dulles, Cabell, Quarles, Twining, Burke, Irwin, Goodpaster re Formosa Straits (2 pgs)	8/29/58	A
4. Memo of 78-7, #10	Conf., DDE, McElroy, Quarles, Twining, Goodpaster, 8/28/58, re Defense reorganization Program 12/12/78-bc	8/30/58 4/8/82 RAS	A
5. Memo of 76-50, #103	Conf., DDE, Allen Dulles, Cabel, Bissel, Twining, Goodpaster, 8/28/58, re Formosa Straits and intelligence matters (1 pg) portions exempted, MR 76-50 #103	8/30/58	A
6. Memo of	Conf., DDE, McElroy, Quarles, Twining and others re SAC (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 80-196 #2 portions exempted, MR 82-171 #1	8/29/58	A
7. Memo of 76-50, #104	Conf., DDE, Herter, Quarles, Twining, Allen Dulles and others, 8/25/58, re Formosa Straits (3 pgs) Exempted, MR 76-50 #104	8/29/58 4/8/82 RAS	A
8. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Dr. Libby, Goodpaster re atomic information, 8/21/58 (1 pg)	8/23/58 3/14/80, bc	A
9. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Couve de Murville and others (3 pgs)	8/21/58	A
10. Memo of 76-17, #3	Conf., DDE, Herter, Dulles, Allen Dulles and others re nuclear matters, 8/20/58	8/25/58 ARK-6/17/77	A

FILE LOCATION

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11. Memo of Conf. 76-17, #4	Conf., DDE, Herter, Killian, Persons, Hagerty, Goodpaster, 8/20/58, re test suspension 1/11/78-bc	8/25/58	A
12. Legislative Leaders Meeting re Mutual Security Program (1 pg)	12/22/80, bc	8/19/58	A
13. Legislative Leadership Meeting Supplementary Notes	11/29/77-bm	8/19/58	A
14. Summary Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting	11/29/77-bm	8/19/58	A
15. Memo of Conf.	DDE, McCone, Gray, Goodpaster, 8/19/58, re nuclear matters (2 pgs) portion exempted, mR 80-193 #3	8/19/58	A
16. Memo of Conf. 77-16, #5	DDE, Herter, McCone, Quarles, Allen Dulles and others re nuclear test suspensions 1/11/78-bc	8/18/58	A
case 17. Letter 76-49, #105	Quarles to DDE 11/17/76-DJH	8/18/58	A-RD
case 18. Memorandum 76-50	Twining to McElroy (2 pgs) (portions exempted ERDA-12/3/76; DOD-3/9/77) portions exempted, mC 80-203 #1 (same deletion as 76-50)	8/15/58	A-RD

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~~SECRET~~

August 30, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 28, 1958 - following Cabinet Meeting

Others present: Secretary McElroy, Secretary Quarles, General Twining, General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy said the group had come in to take up with the President certain proposed steps in the Defense Reorganization program. These relate to eliminating the executive agent system. General Twining said that the establishment would be phasing over to the new system, and that it would be completely in effect by January first, with USEUCOM making the first transfer -- on 15 September. The J-Staff system has been initiated, and should also be completely in effect by that time. Necessary changes in the command plan are being made, to strengthen the command authority of the unified commanders, to fix their force structure, and to eliminate the designation of departments as executive agents. He then outlined the main features of the change.

The President heartily welcomed this report. He hoped the Joint Staff would be made a true staff, getting away from the team system. He said he would be interested to see whether the Joint Staffs recognize the need for streamlining service staffs, and having plans originate with the central organization. He thought there should be savings in our best staff officers. General Twining said that the Joint Staff is taking in some of the best officers from each service. The President added that he hoped the G-2 and G-3 activities in each service would be minimized. He again said he was delighted with what was being done.

Mr. McElroy next referred to a request the President had made for thorough investigation of three instances reflecting faulty discipline. All three have been investigated. Regarding the violation of international boundaries by a B-47 over the Caspian Sea, it is clear that the commander of the plane was not at fault. Any fault that

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 78-7 #19
By TW Date 12-13-78

~~SECRET~~

existed was that of his superiors, and this is mitigated by the fact that the location of the border is not certain or agreed. The President said he understood there was an agreement between Russia and Iran, and I confirmed that this was correct. Regarding the disclosure of location of storage sites for atomic weapons, Mr. McElroy said this occurred through a request for funds for military construction at AFSWP sites. There was a degree of carelessness, and Defense is undertaking to correct this. With regard to the balloons, decisions were taken by at least one officer and one civilian which were in error and in excess of authority;appropriate action will be taken. The President said that there is an evident usurpation of authority, and it is this he wishes to have corrected. Mr. McElroy asked if the President wished to know the specific action taken, and the President said he did not -- he regarded that as Mr. McElroy's responsibility so long as the tendency he spoke of was corrected. He thought that we have too long been taking errors for granted. Mr. McElroy said this action has already had a tightening effect throughout the establishment. The President then said, with regard to the balloons, that much of the mistake had been made through people going ahead and developing and procuring the balloons, then telling him on short notice that the money would be wasted if some use could not be made of them.

Finally, Mr. McElroy raised the question of whether he should appoint an assistant secretary for legislative liaison, or retain the Assistant Secretary for Medical Affairs at least until Dr. Berry finishes his tour. The President said that the assistant secretaryship for legislative liaison had been strongly proposed by the man who has more experience probably than any other in this whole field -- General Persons. The President said he thought he saw the value of it, but would leave the matter to Mr. McElroy and asked him to talk to General Persons about it.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~
TOP SECRET

August 30, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 29, 1958

Others present: Senator Symington
General Goodpaster

Senator Symington said he had met with Allen Dulles recently to bring to his attention certain intelligence information on Soviet missile programs which he had received from independent sources. An earlier meeting had disclosed that these estimates were in disagreement with those of Mr. Dulles, and Senator Symington said the subsequent meeting did not resolve the difference. Senator Symington said he took with him Colonel Lanphier, an officer in the Air Force Reserve who is a top executive for Convair, and had formerly been his assistant in the Air Force and in the NSRB. Because he had not resolved with Mr. Dulles the disagreement over the estimates, he had prepared a paper to hand to the President.

The President said he had knowledge of this matter. He had asked for information as to what the source of the difference might be. He understood Colonel Lanphier's estimate was reportedly based on disclosures made to him by working level officers in the intelligence field. The President said he had been through this matter, with intelligence chiefs of all services present, just a day or two before. He thought our information is quite good as to current Soviet strengths and activities; when it is projected ahead, of course differing interpretations can be reached. He cited the great error that had been made two years ago in estimating Soviet Bear and Bison programs which resulted in mistakes being made in our own programs, inasmuch as the Soviets actually carried out only a small fraction of what certain people estimated at that time. With regard to the ballistic missiles, it is clear that the Soviets started their program as early as 1945. Ours only started in earnest after the President had had two scientific studies made following a

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basic breakthrough in warhead weight and power resulting from the achievement of the thermonuclear weapon.

The President said he thought it would be out of character for him to be indifferent to valid assessments of Soviet strength. He said he had read Senator Symington's report. He also commented that Colonel Lanphier cannot possibly get information that reflects the full process of the evaluation system. The President said he had no doubt as to the dedication and skill of our intelligence community working as a whole. He asked Senator Symington whether he had discussed this matter with Mr. McElroy, and Senator Symington indicated he had not. The Senator went on to say he was surprised at the things Allen Dulles did not seem to know, which had been reported to him. The President commented that intelligence activity functions very much on a line rather than a staff basis; as a result, individuals at lower levels in the structure do not have an evaluated assessment of bits and pieces of reports, many of dubious reliability, of which they have heard.

The President added a further point relating to decisions as to size and timing of procurement programs for items in development. Sometimes we have a project that looks good in development. If it is put into procurement too soon, there can be a great diversion of development effort to correct mistakes which a little more time on development would have avoided. He cited the M-47 tank as an example. Once we have confidence that our ICBMs will be militarily significant, they will be of great help, for example in reducing our reliance upon bases; he mentioned the extreme difficulty we are having regarding our Moroccan bases at the present time.

Senator Symington reported that an Atlas had been fired the previous night with very successful results. The President said he understood it was making good progress. He also understood the Titan is expected to be a very good weapons system. It will come a year or two later, but this is the cost of our having delayed until 1954 or 1955 in doing what the Soviets started in 1945.

Senator Symington expressed willingness to come in again if he could be of further help in this matter. The President said he did not think it should be kept away from Mr. McElroy. In fact, he thought Mr. McElroy should meet with Senator Symington with the top intelligence people present so that the matter could be very authoritatively dealt with. Senator Symington said that the intelligence estimate of Soviet test firings is much lower than it should be, to be consistent with the estimated growth of their ICBM operational capability. The President thought this too is a matter that could well be discussed with Mr. McElroy.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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TOP SECRET

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August 30, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 28, 1958, 11:30 AM

Others present: Mr. Allen Dulles, General Cabell, Mr. Bissell, General Twining, General Goodpaster

Mr. Allen Dulles said the Chinese Communists had just started broadcasts calling for the surrender of Quemoy and saying they would liberate Taiwan. After discussion, the President asked him to coordinate with State on the matter, suggesting that the State Department might want to issue a statement giving the text of the Communist broadcasts.

[redacted]

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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MR 76-50 #103
By DJH Date 10/31/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a) - (d)
CIA 7/19/77, State 8/10/78, NSC 10/9/81
NLE Date 10/30/81

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August 29, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 29, 1958, 9:00 AM

Others present: Secretary Herter, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Allen Dulles, General Cabell, Secretary Quarles, General Twining, Admiral Burke, Mr. Irwin, General Goodpaster

Secretary Herter handed the President a draft of proposed instructions to be sent to our Ambassador in Taipei, which would serve as a response to Chiang regarding many of the items mentioned by him in his letter to the President. The President indicated he found the draft generally satisfactory.

With regard to the military situation, Mr. Quarles said Defense would consider it wise to define three distinct phases of possible Chicom action:

a. Harassment and attempt at interdiction of the offshore islands;

b. A massive effort to seize one or more of the principal offshore islands.

c. An attack extending to operations against Taiwan.

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With regard to phase a, Mr. Quarles suggested that our action broadly should be to support the Chinese Nationalists but try to stay out of the battle ourselves. In case phase b develops, we should authorize our commander to join the battle, but not to use atomic weapons nor to extend the area of combat beyond the immediate tactical area, including air fields. In case phase c develops, we would expect our commander to seek further instructions for more extended action. The President said he retains some question as to whether we should not authorize tactical atomic weapons in case of phase b. However, we cannot be sure this would be necessary, and since we do not want to outrage world opinion, perhaps we had better reserve this. He commented that it will be up to Admiral Smoot to decide as to the extent of the Chicom action. Mr. Quarles said we would propose to agree that the Chinats might undertake hot pursuit in phase a. The President confirmed that, in the first phase, we should contemplate that the small islets, as distinguished from the main offshore islands, might be attacked.

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NR 80-345 #2
ODH Date 3/19/82

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Admiral Burke then reviewed for the President a proposed instruction to our Pacific Commander. There was ready agreement on all points except the first, relating to support and protection of Chinat supply convoys. General Twining wondered whether, if we give such protection and lose a destroyer with loss of American lives, the President's authority would be questioned. The President said he had no doubt regarding his authority in this matter. Mr. Quarles suggested that the support and protective operations might be confined to international waters. The President discussed the possibility of rendering assistance through general control of the strait, without a commitment for escort -- thus allowing us, so long as a phase a situation holds, to keep clear of the Chicoms. Admiral Burke said that Chinat naval forces are so limited that escort and protection could only come from us; the difference from what we are doing now is simply that we would accompany the supply ships more closely (in his view, the Chinats should use large numbers of small supply ships, such as LCMs).

Admiral Burke said he could not understand why the Chinats are conducting so little counter-battery fire. The President said he did not see why Chiang, in his letter, said he is so weak in relation to the threat against the offshore islands. Mr. Quarles suggested that Chiang may be using this line to gain leverage on us. After further discussion, it was agreed that escort and protection operations could be authorized to the extent deemed militarily necessary and beyond Chinat capabilities, but confined to international waters.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

August 29, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 27th, 1958

Others present: Secretaries McElroy and Quarles, General Twining, Chairman McCone, General White, General Loper, Colonel Harbour, Colonel Foster, Mr. Gordon Gray, General Goodpaster

The President referred to Dr. Fisk's comment which seemed to question the advisability of holding another large shot at Eniwetok.

The group then turned to its main subject which was a proposal for the conduct of SAC exercises involving aircraft carrying the "sealed pit" weapons. A "briefing" was given by Colonel Harbour and Colonel Foster, the charts of which are attached.

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During the discussion the President alluded to his proposal to put parallel runways on SAC bases, so as to increase the number of planes that could be gotten off on short notice. General Twining said a study is going forward, and Mr. McElroy said he is setting up a project on this.

The President indicated a generally favorable view of the SAC exercise proposal. Mr. McCone asked whether, during the ground alert phase, aircraft would be taking off carrying these weapons all over the country, and General White said they would. Mr. McCone then said the AEC is concerned about this, since even if the weapons are safe against nuclear detonation the accidental HE explosion would scatter plutonium; he would recommend that they take off only ..... Colonel Harbour indicated that some detonation might occur; decontamination would not, however, be difficult. He pointed out that there is much less HE in these new weapons than in the old ones. The President asked if the test could be made using aircraft without weapons loaded, and was informed that tests of this kind are constantly being conducted.

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MR 82-171 #1
By DJH Date 8/27/82

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DOE letter 8/2/82
NLE Date 8/27/82

The President then asked for a memorandum to which he might give his consideration. Mr. Quarles gave him one, requesting approval, but the President asked me to have the matter checked with the State Department. Subject to such a check he was generally agreeable to the proposal.

General White, General Loper and Colonels Harbour and Foster then left and the President discussed further the proposed test of a large weapon at Entiwetok. Mr. Quarles said that Defense is asking for this, since it is a more powerful weapon than we now have for our ballistic missiles. Defense would not press the matter, however, since it is an improvement not too high in priority or importance. Mr. McElroy also indicated Defense could give way on this. The President asked Mr. McCone to have work go forward constructing the weapon, and placing it in stockpile without making it the critical item in the stockpile. He did not think it was a good moment to conduct a large test in the Pacific. Mr. McElroy suggested building a modest number of weapons of this type.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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August 29, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
In the Shelter - August 25, 1958

Others present: Secretary Herter, Secretary Quarles, General Twining, Admiral Burke, Mr. Allen Dulles, Mr. Parsons, Captain Aurand, General Goodpaster

Mr. Allen Dulles gave the President an oral report of the artillery attack made during the preceding two days against Quemoy and surrounding islands. The physical damage was not great, although injuries and casualties were substantial. The Chicoms may be trying to interdict the movement of transports for resupply purposes. Overflight of Quemoy by Chicom MIGS has been reported for the first time. The Watch Committee estimates that the Chicoms have developed the capability of conducting heavy bombardment and shelling, as well as local interdiction. They have not brought their forces and amphibious lift to a level that would permit them to take the islands. Accordingly, it is estimated that they do not intend to assault the islands.

Governor Herter said we must define the islands under concern, since the Chinese Nationalists are on a number of islands in the Quemoy and Matsu groups. He thought our concern was with Quemoy and Little Quemoy, and with the five principal islands of the Matsu group.

The President recalled that the 1954 concern was with Taiwan and the Pescadores; now he felt we were concemed also with the larger offshore islands -- because Chiang has tied the whole morale on Taiwan to the fate of these islands. He would not be disposed to object to Chiang striking back at the Chicoms as long as his operations do not go so far as to drag us into attacking Peiping and the whole of China. He thought the Chicoms have no ground for objection if the Chinats attack their amphibious lift and PT boats. It

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would probably be better for the Chinats not to attack airfields, although they might attack Chicom aircraft that attack them. Mr. Herter said that Defense and State representatives had been considering steps that might be taken, and General Twining handed the President a proposed message to Far East commanders setting out possible steps. After discussion, and revision to exclude informing the Chinats of provisions regarding escort of resupply ships, the paper was approved.

The group next discussed the planned movement of one carrier from the Mediterranean to the Far East. Mr. Herter thought it desirable to make a statement that the carrier is not going into the Persian Gulf area. The President thought it would be better simply to have our Ambassador inform Nasser of the movement, and accepted Admiral Burke's suggestion that the Ambassador make a public statement only if he has to. Admiral Burke mentioned that two additional carriers are planned to go to the Mediterranean in September, and the President suggested that an announcement to this effect be made. The President thought it desirable to make some show of force, with a few calculated leaks regarding our actions to strengthen our forces.

At this point the President interjected a strong statement in criticism of the statements, reported to him, by Senator Symington and Colonel Lanphier to Mr. Allen Dulles pertaining to Soviet and U.S. missile strength.

Secretary Quarles pointed out that a show of force would have an effect on the Chicoms, but might also have the effect of Chiang being more provocative. The President commented that Chiang has been restrained so far. Mr. Quarles said he thought we should be sure to keep enough control of his actions so that we will not be in a position of supporting an aggressor. Governor Herter said the Chinese have asked for a more explicit statement than given by Secretary Dulles. The President said he did not wish to put ourselves on the line with a full commitment. The Orientals can be very devious; they would then call the tune. Mr. Herter agreed that we should avoid a further statement. The President thought we should stand on the Formosa doctrine and what Secretary Dulles had said. We should try to gain effect through a firm demeanor, but avoid making

statements from which we might later back off. Admiral Burke suggested not listing the islands that will be defended, since those omitted would in effect be written off. The President reiterated that we are coming to consider Quemoy and Matsu worth defending, but not for their inherent military importance. In 1954 we regarded them as outposts, but now a large part of the Chinese force is there, and morale is also dependent upon them.

Mr. Quarles thought that the best tactic for the Chicoms would be blockade. This paper would commit us to help run the blockade, and this might tend to lead us on into deeper commitment. General Twining commented that action is intended to be in two phases; now we are simply preparing for operations, not ordering them. Governor Herter said we should not inform Chiang of preparation to escort resupply ships.

Mr. Allen Dulles commented that the Chinats may ask our agreement to their retaliation against air bases on the mainland. The President drew a distinction between hot pursuit of aircraft and deliberate attack against air bases we select as targets. Also he thought the Chinats could attack anybody off-shore. General Twining thought it would be a help to send the message the group had considered, and the President agreed that it could be sent.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. ANN WHITMAN

With reference to Senator Arthur V. Watkins' personal call on the President Saturday morning, August 23 ...

The subject was minerals legislation. After reviewing with regret Congressional failure to approve the Administration's program, Senator Watkins suggested the possibility of amending the Independent Offices Bill to include perhaps $100 million dollars to be available through the proper Agency to compensate foreign governments whose mineral production might be hurt by a stronger minerals tariff policy on the part of the United States Government. Senator Watkins said he thought this was the best we could hope to do with the little time that was left, but that he didn't want to try it without the President's knowledge. The President thanked him and urged that whatever he did in this connection should avoid inhibiting the mutual security legislation in any way.

At the close of the official discussion, Senator Watkins said his little granddaughter was in the outer lobby with her mother .. and would the President be willing to shake hands with the little girl. The answer was in the affirmative ... the President greeted the granddaughter and her mother who was Senator Watkins' Daughter-in-law.

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HOWARD PYLE

Staff notes 8/25

Integration

Virginia

The Virginia law gives the Governor authority to close a public school when a Negro is accepted by school authorities for enrollment in a white school, or when a court finally and specifically orders the admission of Negroes to a white school. In other words, he can act when integration appears imminent, before it actually takes place. The Governor then is required to try to arrange for the opening of public schools on a segregated basis. Failing that, the State and community may provide tuition grants for sending children to private schools. Or the Governor may, at his discretion, return control to local authorities and permit them to operate their schools. State law automatically withholds all State funds from any school district which has any integration. Virginia also has a law providing for the placement of students by a State Board. The original placement law was declared unconstitutional, and the State has enacted revisions which have not been ruled upon yet by the courts.

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Norfolk

Federal Judge Hoffman ordered desegregation to begin in September 1957. His order was suspended pending appeal, was confirmed, and now applies to the school opening scheduled this September 8.

Now, 151 Negro pupils are seeking admission to white schools. On Monday, the Norfolk School Board rejected the applications of all 151 Negroes, including 63 who did not submit to the Board's testing and interviewing program. Judge Hoffman has pending a case challenging the constitutionality of the testing requirements.

The Board cited various reasons for rejecting the applications of the 88 Negro children who submitted to the tests. The Board cited racial unrest in the Norview section as grounds for rejecting 24 students. Judge Hoffman told the Board orally yesterday that this basis appears invalid in view of the Court of Appeals decision in the Little Rock case.

Judge Hoffman is holding, beginning today, individual hearings on the cases of each of the Negroes who appeal to him from the local School Board's action rejecting their applications. A total of 53 have so far asked him for "further relief." Judge Hoffman has asserted he will decide all the cases before school opening, even if night hearings are required.

He said that, if he found some Negroes were qualified, he would order the School Board to make the proper assignments. He said failure to obey the

order would place the local School Board in jeopardy of contempt, regardless of any action by the State Placement Board.

Arlington

Arlington County Police began a training program yesterday (August 20) aimed at maintaining peace when the schools open September 4. All leave for policemen has been cancelled in September. Arlington is under Federal Court order to admit seven Negro children to four of its white schools and 27 others also have applied for admission through transfer to white schools. Arlington school officials maintain that it is up to the State Placement Board to decide on assignments in the county, despite a Federal Court order last year which directed the admission of seven Negroes to white schools. The State Board is now holding hearings on the 27 Negro applications, with local school officials sitting in.

Charlottesville

Federal Judge Paul originally ordered desegregation to begin in September 1956. His decision was appealed, confirmed, and applies to the opening of schools this year on September 2. Judge Paul has indicated he will grant no further delay.

Now, 34 Negroes have applied for admission to white schools. The local School Board has adopted its own placement procedure, apparently with State blessings. The Negroes at first refused to submit to the tests and interviews, but Judge Paul ruled that they should take them and the interviews were begun this week. Judge Paul said the local plan was not unconstitutional on its face, but would have to be administered without racial discrimination. He has said he himself would make pupil assignments if the School Board's decisions are discriminatory.

The local plan includes a redistricting which places all the 34 Negro children in a single school district. The Board yesterday asked Judge Paul to rule on the validity of this districting. The Judge commented that the district "appears to be gerrymandered" but set a hearing for next Tuesday on the School Board request.

Maryland

St. Mary's

Federal Judge Thomsen yesterday ordered the St. Mary's County Board of Education to admit a Negro girl to the Great Mills High School which only whites have attended in the past.

The county board eliminated segregation in its elementary schools last year and will do the same in junior high schools next month.

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August 23, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 21, 1958 - 10:50 AM

Others present: Dr. Libby
General Goodpaster

Just following NSC, the President met briefly with Dr. Libby, at Mr. McCone's request, to express to Dr. Libby his philosophy regarding exchange of atomic information with the British. The essence of his view is that such exchange should be full and generous; any attempt to do otherwise with true allys is bound to alienate them. The President cited the British assistance to us in World War II through making their intelligence available to us (when we had no intelligence of our own, not having maintained intelligence sections between the wars); he further cited their assistance to us in getting work started on atomic weapons, in providing us information about radar, and information on the design and development of jet engines.

Dr. Libby said that the Atomic Energy Commission has favored a "measured" approach, but he felt Congress is ready to go all the way, in measured fashion, in providing this information to the British. He indicated he thought he understood the President's point of view, and that he was in agreement with it and would seek to carry it out. He recalled to the President that we have pressed the British, on their side, to make available information regarding certain lines of development having commercial significance which they have emphasized.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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August 25, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 20, 1958 - 5:20 PM

Others present: Secretary Dulles
Under Secretary Herter
Mr. Wadsworth
Allen Dulles
Secretary Quarles
Mr. McCone
Dr. Killian
General Persons
General Goodpaster

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By the time of this meeting messages had come in from the British requesting assurance that information on two technical points relating to nuclear weapons would be made available to them in the event of a test suspension. The President asked if we are making that information available to the British in the exchange planned for next week. Mr. Quarles said that we plan for an initial exchange next week not going as far as to provide what the British request. The President stated most strongly that we cannot conduct our operations on such a basis. We have got to be prepared to provide them such information needed for their further weapons development as will be precluded by carrying out such a suspension. Mr. McCone said that the AEC has told the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that we are going quite far toward providing the information the British are seeking. A copy of the President's assurance to Macmillan that we would be generous in furnishing everything permitted by the law had been checked with the other AEC members, and all supported that undertaking. Mr. Quarles said that we could give Macmillan what he asked within the scope of the law; it is just a question of conducting discussions and finding out what they really need. The President then recalled that he had indicated to Macmillan that there were two areas we would not be ready to talk about immediately.

Mr. Quarles suggested that the President approve the initial list of information to be exchanged and instruct our negotiators to move ahead as the British needs are developed. The President said he wanted to turn this around, and give Macmillan the assurance he seeks. Mr. Quarles then suggested that the President advise

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NLE 77-16, #3
By D Wilson Date 4/17/77

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Macmillan that we intend to give the information; that we are ready for an initial exchange; and that we are ready to go beyond this as discussions may indicate. The President said this seemed good to him, if we make clear that in successive steps we will tell the British what we know regarding their two questions.

The President asked Mr. McCone to check with Dr. Libby and General Starbird as to the testimony they were giving to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy at the same time of the meeting in order to make sure that there is no difference between their testimony and the position as developed during the discussion.

At this point, all except the State Department representatives left the meeting.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

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August 25, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 20, 1958 -- 11:15

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Others present: Secretary Herter
Dr. Killian
General Persons
Mr. Hagerty
General Goodpaster

The meeting was held to discuss the timing of the statement of test suspension, and the timing of notification to the Congress concerning the statement. Secretary Herter said that the timing problems are very difficult, and that much remains to be brought together before the statement is issued. It would be possible, he indicated, to take a calculated gamble that the effect would not be lost by waiting another week until the report of the Geneva negotiations is filed and made public. The special significance of August 21st is the signing of the agreement in Geneva. If we should wait, however, we run the risk that the Soviets would launch some sort of propaganda campaign which would deprive us of the effect we are seeking through our action.

The President asked if we had received any reply from the British as to their agreement with our proposed action, and Secretary Herter said we had not. The President said he understood that the item that is causing a great deal of difficulty in our own government is the ruling out of peaceful detonations during the period while an agreement is being negotiated. He thought a reasonable solution would be to permit these to continue. Secretary Herter said he understood there were some scientific objections to this, in that it would open the way for possible cheating by the Soviets. He said that the period of unilateral suspension could be cut down to nine months and we could negotiate with the Soviets during that period concerning peaceful explosions. The disadvantage to the nine months period is that we would seem to be planning to discontinue simply until we were ready to start another test series the middle of next year.

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NR 77-16 #4
By D. Wilson Date 1/11/78

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There was then discussion as to the best means of notifying the Congress, and the President said he thought the best course was to ask Mr. Rayburn and Senator Johnson to get the appropriate leaders together, one group in the House and one group in the Senate.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

Meeting on Mutual Security Legislation at the Mansion, Tuesday, August 19, 1958 -- 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. (Off the Record)

Present: The President, Secretary Anderson, Secretary Dillon and Jack Anderson

Senators Knowland, Johnson, Saltonstall and Hayden

Congressmen Martin, Rayburn, Taber and Cannon



All arrived by 6:10 except Congressman Taber who came in at 6:30. Sam Rayburn started the meeting off on a pleasant note by congratulating the President for his speech and appearance before the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization. He said that it was definitely the President's finest effort since taking office.

The President made a good pitch for the entire amount of $440 million restored to the Mutual Security Appropriation Bill by the Senate Committee. He indicated strongly that he felt he needed "every nickel" in the interest of establishing a more stable world peace.

He mentioned the proposals that he had made to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization and spoke of the possibility of land and water development in the Middle East. He stated that there was an absolute need for adequate funds to implement his proposals.

Secretary Dillon then emphasized the need for the full amount for the President's Contingency Fund, defense support, and the Development Loan Fund.

Secretary Anderson brought out the need for adequate funds in order to not only take care of the Middle East situation, but compelling obligations in South America.

Senators Knowland and Johnson agreed that the Senate would vote to retain the full amount of $440 million recommended by the Committee. Lyndon indicated that he had 27 Democrat Senators for the amount, 11 who would vote to raise it, and the balance would vote to reduce.

Knowland indicated that he had between 25 and 30 Republicans for the full amount.

Congressman Cannon then indicated that he was the "key" vote as far as the House conferees are concerned, but he further stated that he didn't like to "coerce" his subcommittee chairman! (baloney)

Cannon and Rayburn said that the House will support whatever amount is reported by the Appropriations Committee.

Joe Martin then stated emphatically that two-thirds of the Republican House Members will support the full $440 million if it is reported by the Committee. In response to the President's inquiry Cannon indicated that the conference report and/or the statement by the managers will indicate that if the President has to spend money in excess of the amount finally appropriated, he can come back to the Congress for supplemental funds in January. Rayburn concurred.

I then indicated to Cannon that we had no desire to have him "coerce" Passman, but would appreciate his "persuasion." Rayburn and Martin then said that Cannon's persuasive powers were great indeed.

Only one sour note was struck during the conference. That occurred when the President suggested that the number of House conferees be increased. Rayburn immediately said that he always appointed the conferees requested by Committee chairmen. The President dropped the subject at once.

There was no commitment of any nature on what figure would be agreed to, but Johnson and Knowland stated that the Senate conferees would hold out for the full $440 million if this amount is voted by the Senate.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

Conference -- August 19, 1958 - 10:04 to 10:10 a.m.

General Persons and I discussed with the President the advisability of inviting the key Congressional leaders to an "Off the Record" meeting at the Mansion tonight.

The President indicated he would be willing to have such a meeting provided Speaker Rayburn did not "drag his feet" in accepting. The President emphasized the fact that he did not wish a meeting which would not be productive.

It was finally decided that I should see Speaker Rayburn and immediately communicate his reaction to General Persons.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

P. S. Speaker Rayburn's acceptance could not have been more cordial. Hence the meeting has been arranged for 6 o'clock at the Mansion tonight.

J.

JZA

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No letters were sent to the customary addressees regarding this meeting. The attached constitutes the entire record.



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By DCL NLE, Date 11/29/77

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

August 19, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES



Summary of Actions Agreed

EURATOM - The President requested the Leadership to give Chairman McCone some help with the Euratom legislation which seemed to be in trouble.

Farmers Union - International Exchanges - It was noted that the Farmers Union was the only farm organization that had showed any interest in sponsoring visits of European farmers to the U.S., hence the ICA contract with it. Mr. Dillon believed that the 1959 program, already under contract, might be the last.

Supplemental Appropriation - It was agreed that the necessary remaining Supplemental request would be sent to the Speaker of the House and the Vice President, notwithstanding the expressions by both Appropriations Committees that they wanted no more money bills.

Mutual Security - USIA - The President stressed the importance of adding the $15 million for the Voice of America to erect transmitters necessary to compete with Russian propaganda efforts. Should the Conference Committee insist on doing either this or the measure to guarantee exchange rates for publishers of books for sale abroad, but not both, the VOA should have preference.

Labor Legislation - It was agreed that the Kearns bill is much preferable to the Kennedy-Ives bill since the latter would virtually eliminate the free speech provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, and fails to deal with blackmail picketing, and secondary boycotts.

Housing - It was agreed that the Hiestand bill was generally in accord with Administration recommendations and would be a suitable measure to fill the gap left by defeat of the Senate bill last week.

Adm. Rickover - The President will discuss with Sec. McElroy the possibility of extending Adm. Rickover's tour of duty.

Judgeships - The President again stressed the desirability of authorizing the additional judgeships.

Memorials - The President suggested that consideration be given to one comprehensive memorial in the Nation's Capital for all military units rather than having a great number of individual memorials for various units.

(Based on notes taken by Mr. McPhee.)

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
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SUMMARY NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

August 19, 1958

8:30 a.m. -- 9:53 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Sen. Knowland
Sen. Saltonstall

Rep. Martin
Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends

Mr. C. Douglas Dillon
Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Morgan
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Martin
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Chesney
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Dr. Hauge
Mr. McPhee
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Merriam
Mrs. Wheaton

Euratom - The President requested the Leadership to give Chairman McCone some help with the Euratom legislation which seemed to be in trouble.

Farmers Union - International Exchanges - It was noted that the Farmers Union was the only farm organization that had showed any interest in sponsoring visits of European farmers to the U.S., hence the ICA contract with it. Mr. Dillon believed that the 1959 program, already under contract, might be the last.

Supplemental Appropriation - It was agreed that the necessary remaining Supplemental request would be sent to the Speaker of the House and the Vice President, notwithstanding the expressions by both Appropriations Committees that they wanted no more money bills.

Mutual Security - USIA - The President stressed the importance of adding the $15 million for the Voice of America to erect transmitters necessary to compete with Russian propaganda efforts. Should the Conference Committee insist on doing either this or the measure to guarantee exchange rates for publishers of books for sale abroad, but not both, the VOA should have preference.

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Memorials - The President suggested that consideration be given to one comprehensive memorial in the Nation's Capital for all military units rather than having a great number of individual memorials for various units.

Sam

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
~~Mrs.~~ Whitman
Mr. Minnich

(Based on notes taken by Mr. McPhee)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
UNDER SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Aug. 20, 1958

Mr. Jack Anderson

Here is the
memo you
requested last
night.

Doug. Dillon.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING AT THE WHITE HOUSE
ON THE MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM
Tuesday, August 19, 1958



The President opened the meeting by emphasizing the importance of the Mutual Security Program. He stressed the effect of recent events in the Middle East on the program and the possibilities of improvement in the area through a vigorous economic program. Mr. Dillon then described in somewhat more detail the need for defense support, contingency funds and Development Loan funds. There followed an extensive period of general conversation in which all the legislative leaders took part. The following comments were worthy of note.

Senator Lyndon Johnson and Senator Knowland were in agreement that there would be no difficulty in passing the Mutual Security appropriation through the Senate in the form approved by the Committee. However, they were both very clear that nothing more than the amount approved by the Committee could be obtained. The President expressed his disappointment at this but emphasized to the House leaders the importance of obtaining agreement on the Senate figure as the final figure. The House leaders stated it would be necessary to send the bill to conference, but that the House would accept any bill reported by the conferees, even up to the total amount voted by the Senate. Therefore, the question was entirely what would occur in conference.

Mr. Cannon stated that he was the deciding vote in the House conference, and indicated that while he was personally favorable to substantial increases in the program he was seriously embarrassed by the prospect of not supporting his sub-committee in the persons of Mr. Passman and Mr. Gary. After considerable conversation Mr. Cannon indicated at one time that he thought they would "do all right in the conference provided Mr. Rayburn could carry through with some action he apparently had indicated to Mr. Cannon that he was prepared to take with Mr. Passman." Mr. Rayburn stated several times that he would do everything he could to get the maximum amount of funds possible. There was no definite commitment by the House on the amount of funds, but there seemed to be general willingness on the part of Speaker Rayburn and Mr. Cannon to go more than half way in the Senate. Speaker Martin said that he could produce two-thirds of the Republican votes in favor of a conference report accepting the full Senate figure. In response to a suggestion from the President, Mr. Cannon said that he would arrange to have a statement included in the report of the House managers saying in effect that if the President found it necessary to spend funds at a rate which would require a supplemental request in January, the Appropriations Committee would be prepared to entertain such a request.

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August 19, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 19, 1958

Others present: Chairman McCone
Mr. Gordon Gray
General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone said the question of custody of large weapons had been raised with him. The AEC retains custody of these, even if they are deployed to outlying locations. Defense now recommends shifting the custody to themselves, and the AEC has no objection if the President should prefer this. Senator Hickenlooper and others, however, bring out that there is a matter of civilian cognizance which may have considerable importance.

[redacted]

Mr. McCone next talked briefly about the proposal to cease the testing of atomic weapons. He said he is sympathetic with the President's desire to find a way to move forward with disarmament after five and one-half years of effort. His Commission has strong feelings on this, but will accept the President's decision. Mr. McCone said he would like to ask reconsideration on one point -- that of including, as an exception, fully contained underground tests for peaceful purposes. He cited the possible use of atomic explosions to extract oil from the Athabaska sands, and to achieve useful heat power by using the salt domes of the southwest. These uses could be made

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MR 80-193 #3
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NUC Letter 7/17/81
NLE Date 9/2/81

subject to U N agreement and inspection. The President said he had been searching his mind for some way to allow this exception. Mr. Wadsworth however had thought we would lose the political gains we are seeking if we try to make this exception. The President added that he had agreed with Secretary Dulles that if the Geneva meetings resulted in agreement -- no matter what our military might say -- then we would make a public statement on this matter. The President said he would be sympathetic, if we would not therefore lose the entire effect of our action, to including the exception to having fully contained underground explosions conducted for peaceful purposes under U N observation. He asked Mr. McCone to take this matter up with Secretary Herter. The President added that Mr. Herter had told him that the protocol is expected to be signed at Geneva on Thursday, and that we hope we can make our announcement immediately thereafter. The British have, however, been showing some opposition to the project. Mr. McCone said he would get in touch with Secretary Herter at once.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

August 18, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 18, 1958

Others present: Secretary Herter, Mr. McCone, Secretary Quarles, Mr. Allen Dulles, Mr. Gordon Gray, Mr. Wadsworth, Dr. Killian, Mr. Farley, Lt. Gen. Clovis Byars, Mr. Keeney.

Secretary Herter showed the President a proposed policy statement regarding possible suspension of atomic testing by the United States if a technical agreement is reached at Geneva. The President stressed that we must make clear that if we do not get agreement on test controls we will resume testing on some certain date. He also asked if high altitude tests are subject to detection. Mr. Keeney said that they are, in that the technical means are known, but Mr. Quarles added that means now existing would not be able to detect a high altitude shot.

Mr. Gray brought out that the paper shown to the President did not carry the agreement of Defense, including the JCS, nor of AEC. Mr. Quarles said the Joint Chiefs consider that the net effect of the proposed test suspension will be disadvantageous militarily. They feel that we should maintain our previous position unless the political advantages of the proposal outweigh the military disadvantage. If such a determination is made then they feel that the memorandum as presented is generally acceptable. The President recalled that Dr. Rabi had come in and said that the United States is technically ahead of the Soviets, who lack one important discovery, and that the United States would gain technically by stopping the tests. I commented that the situation with regard to the balance of advantage in technical terms through cessation is not clear, and that differing views seem to have been presented. Dr. Killian commented that his group felt that technically the U. S. would gain relatively through cessation of tests. Mr. Quarles and Mr. McCone said that their advisors did not agree with this assessment in technical terms, and Mr. Quarles added that militarily the disadvantage to the United States was even greater. The President stated that disagreement as to the balance

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of advantage is an element in the whole argument.

The President then indicated he saw some reason to make an exception to the general statement so as to permit tests for peaceful purposes. Mr. Wadsworth said he thought that half of the impact would be lost if exceptions were included. The President recalled that Secretary Dulles had said that the accepting of underground tests would be a tacit admission that above-ground tests are harmful. He thought the Russians would not accept our proposal. After further discussion he indicated agreement to omitting the exception.

Secretary Herter asked as to consultation with the Congress. The President thought that the top four Congressional leaders, plus perhaps a very few others, might be informed of this action shortly in advance of its being taken. Secretary Quarles suggested omitting certain references to the U K, and Mr. Herter said that there are real problems concerning the U K. Mr. Gray said that the question of our relationship with Communist China is implicitly raised, since no inspection system could be effective without stations in Communist China. The President stressed that he did not accept any implication of recognizing Communist China.

Mr. McCone said that the Commission unanimously opposes the cessation of tests. The President said he recognized that fact, but that the Commission is not concerned with the question of world political position. He felt that our world situation requires that we achieve the political benefits of this action. In a discussion as to whether the atomic laboratories will lose their key personnel the President said he questioned whether they would leave.

In concluding, the President said that, with changes as he had indicated on his draft, he found the statement acceptable. Mr. Herter stated that we are still waiting for word from Geneva of final agreement. Mr. Quarles left with the President a memo by the JCS.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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RESTRICTED DATA
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT 1

SECRET

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

AUG 18 1958

Dear Mr. President:

In the inclosed memorandum the Joint Chiefs of Staff request that I convey to you their views regarding certain military aspects of a suspension of nuclear weapons testing. They re-emphasize and reaffirm their previously expressed views that a nuclear weapons test suspension or cessation, unless it is a part of a larger disarmament agreement to include the termination of the production of nuclear weapons and weapons material and the prior installation of an effective inspection and monitoring system, will be to the distinct disadvantage of the United States.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have indicated the military considerations which influence their conclusion. They have stated that the results of HARDTACK demonstrate the absolute necessity of continued weapons testing, both from the standpoint of further development and of proof-testing prior to stockpiling. The Joint Chiefs of Staff believe that a strong adherence to the present United States position on the subject of nuclear testing is plainly indicated.

I consider that, on the balance, the military factors continue to weigh heavily against a United States decision to suspend nuclear weapons testing, and especially against any decision to suspend testing unrelated to any of the positive disarmament measures set forth in the present U.S. position. I am in full agreement with the views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with respect to the difficulties the United States would face in attempting to resume nuclear weapons testing after an initial suspension. I believe the compulsion of opinion, at home and abroad, in all likelihood would prevent us from resuming such testing even though the escape clause in the test suspension agreement be clearly stated and even though the United States Government was convinced that the Soviet Union was not abiding by the agreement.

I appreciate that international pressures for a nuclear weapons test suspension may be very compelling at this time. The fact that a Presidential statement has been proposed for release, coincident with the report of the Geneva conference on the technical aspects of monitoring tests, acknowledges these international pressures which force consideration of altering the present United States Position on First Phase Disarmament. The proposed draft departs from this U.S. Position in two important respects. First, the proposed statement would separate an agreement on suspension of nuclear weapons testing from other provisions of any first phase disarmament agreement. Second, there would be no prior commitment on the part of the USSR to cooperate in the installation of an effective inspection system to monitor nuclear weapons tests.

If the international political considerations prove to be controlling, and if it is not considered feasible to retain all the provisions in the

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John K. Hartsock 10/8/75
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ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

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By DJH NLE DATE 4/12/76

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present United States Position on First Phase Disarmament, then I am prepared to support the proposed draft Presidential statement. If it is deemed necessary to modify our present position along these lines, I believe that the draft statement will limit, within acceptable bounds, the risks to the United States.

With great respect, I am

Faithfully yours,

1 Inclosure
Memo from
Chairman, JCS
15 August 1958

Signed
DONALD A. QUARLES
Deputy

The President

The White House

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ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

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THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
Washington 25, D. C.

15 August 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Subject: Nuclear Testing (U)

1. Reference is made to your memorandum of 15 August 1958, which enclosed a copy of the Department of State's draft proposal on the revision of the U.S. Position on the First Phase of Disarmament, and an alternate proposal prepared by the Department of Defense.

2. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have examined the two proposals, in the light of their memoranda to you of 13 March 1958 and 30 April 1958. They wish to re-emphasize and reaffirm their views expressed in their previous memoranda to you on this subject, that a nuclear test suspension or cessation should not be agreed to apart from a larger disarmament proposal which would include the termination of the production of nuclear weapons and weapons material. They consider that an essential prerequisite to any agreement to test suspension or cessation is an operational inspection and monitoring system in being. In addition, the Joint Chiefs of Staff desire to point out that, in the foreseeable international political situation, any agreement to suspend nuclear testing would be tantamount to a permanent cessation, and that any escape clause that would seem to permit the resumption of testing would probably be ineffective in the light of world opinions, even if the United States was satisfied that the Soviet Union was not abiding by the agreement.

3. The Joint Chiefs of Staff believe that the present military position of the United States, in the light of recent world developments, fully justifies a continuing requirement for nuclear testing. The results at HARDTACK demonstrate the absolute necessity of testing weapons both from the standpoint of furthering development and also from the standpoint of proof-testing prior to stockpiling. The at shot gave no nuclear yield; accordingly, tests of modified designs are being conducted. The weaponized version of the has application in two important systems-- This is but one example of the need for testing in the development of warheads for new applications. In the area of weapon effects, additional data concerning the optimum kill mechanism for AICBM's are required. Also, experiments concerning new and important high altitude phenomena were conducted for the first time at HARDTACK and are only in the exploratory stage. It is increasingly clear that in the national interest nuclear testing must continue. Without testing, the inevitable result must be stagnation in

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the effectiveness of our present weapons systems. In addition, cessation of testing would preclude the introduction of essential new weapon systems requiring new warheads and lead to the stockpiling of unproven weapons.

4. Nothing that has taken place in the recent past has, in the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, been cause for a basic change in the military factors which influenced the views expressed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in earlier memoranda. Rather, a strong adherence to the present United States position on the subject of Nuclear Testing seems plainly indicated. Accordingly, the Joint Chiefs of Staff request that you convey the views expressed in this memorandum to the President.

For the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

N. F. TWINING,
Chairman,
Joint Chiefs of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

Conference -- August 15, 1958 - 11:24 to 11:58 a.m.

The Vice President, General Persons, Secretary Dillon, Bryce Harlow and I conferred with the President on the current status of the Mutual Security program.

Bryce detailed the recent conversations he had with Clarence Cannon, John Taber and others. He emphasized the fact that Cannon is the key vote as far as the House conferees are concerned, and although Taber has promised to confer with him, he has not yet had the opportunity and consequently we have no report.

The President as usual emphasized the need for adequate funds, not only for MSA, but to carry out his recent commitments in his speech to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, indicating that the two are tied closely together. The President stated that he hoped Lyndon Johnson might rise to the height of real statesmanship and suggest to the Senate that they provide not only the $440 million reported by the Appropriations Committee, but provide all of the funds contained in the authorization bill. Bryce and Dick Nixon will check this out with Johnson.

There was also some discussion about the advisability of having the President invite the four key Senators and key Congressmen to an "Off the Record" meeting at the Mansion. This was left in abeyance pending further discussions.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

ANALYSIS OF REDUCTIONS IN MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS

(In Millions of Dollars)

Staff Note Aug 15

Category	Request	Authorization	HOUSE Appropriation	SENATE $440 Million Restoration	Resulting Amount	$350 Million Restoration	Resulting Amount
Military Assistance	1,800	1,605	1,515	---	1,515	---	1,515
Defense Support	835	810	700	90	790	80	780
Special Assistance	212	202.5	185	15	200	15	200
Contingencies	200	155	100	55	155	55	155
DLF	625	625	300	280	580	200	500
Items Not In Dispute	278	278	278	---	278	---	278
TOTAL	3,950	3,675.5	3,078	440	3,518	350	3,42

ANALYSIS OF REDUCTIONS IN MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS

(in millions of dollars)

Category	Request	Authorization	House Appropriation	$220 million Restoration	Resulting Amount
Military Assistance	1,800	1,605	1,515	--	1,515
Defense Support	835	810	700	50	750
Special Assistance	212	202.5	185	15	200
Contingencies	200	155	100	25	125
DLF	625	625	300	130	430
Items not in Dispute	278	278	278	--	278
TOTAL	3,950	3,675.5	3,078	220	3,298

NOTE: Breakdown of $220 million restoration is based on Representative Passman's present thinking. We would prefer to reduce Development Loan Fund to $400 million and increase Contingency Fund to the full $155 million.

SUMMARY

1. New Developments. Since the House action on the Mutual Security Appropriations Act, the revolt in Iraq has created the possibility that country will withdraw from the Baghdad Pact. This would weaken the military position of Iran and Turkey, and therefore of the entire free world. To compensate for this will require additional expenditures in this area from military assistance and additional defense support for Iran. The new stabilization program in Turkey, vital for the position of the free world, will require additional economic assistance to that country. Economic dislocations in the area will require double the previously planned assistance for Lebanon and Jordan, and may require more support for countries like Greece, Pakistan, Israel, Ethiopia, the Sudan and Afghanistan. The total of the new requirements now foreseen amounts to about $350 million.



2. Funds Available. Such new requirements cannot be met through the $8,278 million "available for expenditure". Of these funds $5,142 million are already obligated or reserved for previously determined needs. Based on the action of the House, the only funds available to carry the Mutual Security Program forward are $3,135, consisting of $3,078 in new appropriations and $57 million in the carry over of old funds. While the entire $8,278 remains to be spent, it is not all available for use. The $5,142 which has been obligated or reserved is to pay for orders of items of assistance which are still needed. The use of these funds would leave a gap in some previously determined need and would not assist in carrying forward the program.

3. Transfer Authority. The new situations described under (1) above cannot be met through the use of the ten percent transfer authority. As pointed out in (2), this authority would only have meaning with respect to the $3,135 in funds available for carrying the program forward. The transfer authority can also only be used if some category of aid contains sufficient resources that part of these resources can be withdrawn without serious damage to the program. In view of the cuts already made, and the new requirements for additional assistance which now exist, such a situation does not prevail.

4. Levels of Aid. The Executive Branch considers that the appropriation of the full $3,518 in the Senate bill is essential if we are adequately to maintain the security position of the free world and support the foreign policy objectives of the United States. This figure will require serious reductions in planned

levels

levels of aid; any lesser figure would represent a far more costly gamble with our security and might in the long run amount to greater expenses for the American taxpayer. A compromise between the Senate and House, which might put $100 million into the Development Loan Fund, $75 million into Defense Support, and $45 million into the Contingency Fund would have the following consequences:

a. Development Loan Fund. During the first six months of actual operation, the DLF used funds in the amount of $283 million. Maintenance of this rate would require the $580 million recommended by the Senate Committee. A $400 million figure would mean less development assistance than was given in FY 57 and a 31 percent reduction in the rate of the DLF this past half-year. Alternately, if the DLF for reasons ofnational security continued at the present rate, all funds would be exhausted by about March and it would be necessary to seek a supplemental appropriation.

b. Defense Support. A compromise figure of $775 million would represent a reduction of $60 million in the President's request. New requirements already identified mean that in effect a reduction of about $85 million would have to be absorbed in the programs of South Asia and the Far East. With the Communist Chinese moving MIG 17's to the mainland coast opposite Taiwan, it would seem foolhardy to reduce our support for those countries which border on Communist China: Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam. Yet these programs will have to be reduced under the $790 figure of the Senate. Any further reductions would be reckless folly on our part.

c. Contingency Fund. Requirements have already arisen in this fiscal year which will use $65 million in the Contingency Fund. Under the House figure, this would leave the President only $35 million -- obviously inadequate even to last until January. The Senate figure would leave $90 million. Resources of this magnitude would seem to be the minimum margin to last until Congress reconvenes, at which time further action could be taken if the situation indicated that such action was necessary.

d. Special Assistance. The compromise figure suggested in (4) above would provide no increase in the figure of $185 appropriated by the House. This figure represented a cut of $27 million from the amount requested by the President in aid which was planned for such countries as Jordan, Ethiopia, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya in the Middle Eastern region; a program in Bolivia which is important to our whole Latin American policy; and the world-wide program of malaria eradication. None of these countries appears able to absorb a proportionate cut of $27 million without serious damage to its economy.

[redacted] - Staff Notes (2)

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19. Minutes	of Cabinet Meeting (1 pg) (portions exempted per NSC Itr.)	8/15/58	A
20. Memo of 76-50	Conf., DDE, Nixon, Anderson, McElroy, Twining, Allen Dulles and others re Taiwan situation (3 pgs) portions exempted, NR 85-594 #1	8/14/58	A
~~21. Memo of 76-50~~	~~Conf., DDE, Dulles, C. D. Jackson, Goodpaster, 8/12/58, re UN and Taiwan~~ 4/22/77-DJH	~~8/14/58~~	~~A~~
~~22. Memo of 76-49~~	~~Conf., DDE, Hammarskjold, Dulles, Wadsworth, Jackson, Goodpaster re UN speech on Middle East~~ 12/20/77-bw	~~8/14/58~~	~~A~~
23. Memo of 77-16, #6	Conf., DDE, McCone and others re nuclear matters (1 pg) (portions exempted - 5/10/77) portions exempted, NR 80-198 #3	8/14/58	A
~~24. Legislative Leadership Meeting~~	~~Supplementary Notes~~ 11/29/77-bw	~~8/12/58~~	~~A~~
25. Memo of 76-49	Conf., DDE, Dulles, Anderson, Dillon, Jackson, Rountree, Goodpaster re UN speech on Middle East (2 pgs) (portions exempted, NSC-4/25/77)	8/11/58	A
26. Memcon.	(State), DDE, UAR Ambassador Moustafa Kamel UAR-(United Arab Republic) (2 pgs)	8/11/58	A 6/11/82 NLE
~~27. Memo of 76-49, #111~~	~~Conf., DDE, Twining, Goodpaster re Formosa Straits~~ 11/17/76-DJH	~~8/11/58~~	~~A~~
~~28. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 11/29/77-bw	~~8/8/58~~	~~A~~

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~~30. Memcon.~~	~~(State), DDE, Dr, Louis Mars (Foreign Minister of Haiti) (2 pgs)~~ 7/28/64	~~8/7/58~~	~~A~~

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August 14, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

It is my understanding that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has not been providing you with staff advice and assistance in the field of integration. I also find that the resources of the Department have not been organized in such a manner as to provide the Secretary with such advice and assistance.

I am proposing, if you concur, to quietly develop an intelligence system that could serve both you and me as a central source of factual information relative to developments in this area. It seems to me that if this is done in the right way, we could be alerted to major potential problems so that advance thought could be given to them.

The threatened closing of schools or withdrawal of State funds from schools in Arlington, Norfolk, and Charlottesville, for example, may raise specific questions about impacted area funds and other federal programs, and may bring about appeals and pressures for some federal action toward helping to preserve educational opportunities.

If you concur in this approach, I will work it out carefully with your staff representative in this area, Mr. Siciliano, and the Attorney General.

Arthur S. Flemming
Secretary

For the confidential
info of the Attorney
AF

August 14, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In your last State of the Union Message, you underlined the contribution that Governments could make to the cause of peace by effective, intensified cooperation in the health field.

In your address before the United Nations Assembly this week, you stated that we are prepared to join with other Governments and the World Health Organization in an over-all joint attack on preventable disease in the Near East.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, no government-wide action program has been developed as a follow-up of the proposal incorporated in your State of the Union Message.

In addition, we are faced with the necessity of developing a follow-up program to carry out the proposal incorporated in your United Nations address.

I would be very happy, working under the general direction of the Secretary of State, to move immediately to develop for his and your consideration follow-up programs which would enable the United States to retain the initiative in connection with both your over-all proposal and the Middle East proposal.

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Arthur S. Flemming
Secretary

Arthur Flemming is to confer with
confer the Sec
State

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

August 15, 1958
9:00 A. M. -- 10:50 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Executive Session

Vice President Nixon
Sec. McElroy
Atty Gen Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming
Director Stans
(for Executive session only)
Gov. Hoegh
Gov. Adams

Regular Session

Under Sec. Herter, State
Under Sec. Scribner, Treasury
Under Sec. Morse, Agriculture
Deputy Sec. Quarles, Defense
Mr. Allen Dulles and Gen. McClelland, CIA
Chrm. Doerfer, FCC
Mr. McCone, AEC
Mr. George Allen, USIA
Mr. Merriam, Budget
Dr. Saulnier, CEA

Gen. Quesada
Dr. Killian
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Robert Gray
Gen. Goodpaster
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Martin
Mr. Jack Andersen
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

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National Telecommunications Policy - Dr. Killian pointed up the heavy pressures on the telecommunications frequency spectrum that result from many new uses of the present age, such as railroad radio communications, taxicabs, ship-shore, etc. The President asked about the possibility of more precise usage so as to increase the number of usable frequencies. Dr. Killian thought it to be considerable. Mr. Gray saw this as the key point, especially since there is not presently an equally

good means for determining spectrum utilization on the Government side and on the private side of this activity. He pointed out there would be serious dislocations and economic implications if any radical change were attempted overnight.

Chairman Doerfer added that commercial broadcasts were only a small fraction of the total but that even so, there would be a $4 billion impact on the economy if 48 million television receivers were made obsolete. He said the spectrum is divided about evenly between Government and private use, that much equipment is marked by inflexibility, and that better use should be made of the now little used ultra high frequency spectrum. He confirmed his belief in the need for a long-range policy so as to end profligacy with this resource.

Mr. McElroy prefaced his remarks by explaining that Government use of frequencies is coordinated through OCDM and private use through the FCC. He pointed out that the Department of Defense relies mainly on commercial facilities within the United States, whereas it operates its own net overseas with some supplementation from commercial facilities. He stated DoD's concurrence in the desirability of appointing a commission to examine this field and make policy recommendations.

The President inquired as to whether telecommunications was a Defense integrated matter or a separate function with each of the Services. Mr. Quarles replied that the three services each had operations but that they were well coordinated with a continuing effort to improve coordination. The President thought that the pressure on frequencies might require completely integrated terminal facilities. Gordon Gray noted that DoD was not in itself represented on the Inter-agency Committee but that the three Services were.

Mr. Allen Dulles reported on the Soviet situation and achievements in this field, noting particularly their extensive radio facilities, sophisticated air defense networks, and massive jamming potential which might make the United States completely dependent on cable facilities in an emergency. 5(2)(2)

Mr. Quesada stressed the importance of this matter to our national airways, particularly the volume of radar usage.

Gov. Hoegh cited the inadequacy of the OCDM telecommunications staff, which is concentrated on "clerical work" rather than on management policy. He recalled a request made to the Congress to authorize a thorough study, and he noted that it apparently would not be approved by the Congress. Mr. Gray added that S.J.Res. 106 had originally included the commercial side of the problem and that the Senate turned the matter aside when the Administration pressed for a study of all uses.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (2)
NSC LTR 4/25/77
NLE Date 5/20/77

Mr. Gray then recommended that the Administration itself appoint a small committee to make a six months study, possibly under Gov. Hoegh, at the direction of the President. He forewarned that this could involve some terribly controversial decisions. He emphasised that the study should cover the entire field rather than just the Government aspects of it, including (1) how to achieve maximum utilisation; (2) planning techniques; (3) reallocations; (4) potential future demands, and (5) necessary organisational changes. The President directed Gordon Gray, Gov. Hoegh, Mr. Stans and Gov. Adams to confer later with him as to the details of this. He expected the money for the study could be had by contributions from interested agencies who might also detail staff and support. While the President preferred a Congressional base for this study since it would provide subpoena power, he believed the Administration should move ahead prior to January 1, 1959. Mr. Gray believed this committee should not include any Government officials. He related an inquiry as to possible funding from the President's Emergency Fund. The President repeated his belief that it was important to figure out how to get this study going and to get to work on it.

Lunar Probe - The Vice President asked whether adequate public preparation had been made against the possible failure of the impending moon shot. Mr. McElroy emphasised what had been done about making known the small possibility of success but admitted that the press preferred to handle in terms of great expectations.

The President got from Mr. Quarles a brief explanation of the trajectory and duration of the lunar probe should it prove successful. He emphasised that the average speed would be much less than the velocity needed to escape from the atmosphere, hence would require two and a half days to reach the vicinity of the moon.

(The President, the Vice President, Mr. Hagerty, and a few others left the meeting at this point.)

* * *

Outer Space Briefing - Mr. Gordon Gray reported that approval had been given during the NSC meeting yesterday to a preliminary outer space policy. He noted that some of the introductory paragraphs of the paper incurred Budget's objections because they seemed to exaggerate the importance of outer space to the people of the United States. Subsequently, he re-emphasised this point as one worthy of much attention, particularly since the Russian Sputnik did capture the imagination of the world and completely transformed attitudes about the status of Soviet scientific achievement.

Mr. Gray noted that the paper did not attempt to cover US policies regarding ballistic missiles or the anti-missile missile. He noted some definitions as to what constituted space and how the United States had refrained from settling on any specific mileage to delimit sovereign air

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space. He then listed briefly some of the potential projects for exploration of outer space.

Mr. Gray stated that international cooperation was cited in the paper as highly desirable, to be accomplished through the UN, multilateral agreements, bilateral agreements, etc. Regarding military implications of this, there might be some cooperation with our allies but further consideration was necessary regarding security aspects.

Mr. Gray reported conclusive evidence that the Soviets are conducting a high priority outer space program. Dr. Killian commented that the Russian achievement in great rocket thrust would seem to make it impossible for us to catch up for at least a year or two.

There was a brief discussion as to the interests and activity of any of our allies in the light of reports that the Chinese Communists would engage in a space project. Dr. Killian reported that none of our allies were active.

Mr. Gray gave a status report on the new Space Agency and Space Council. He expected the latter to be similar to the NSC, though it would not meet so frequently. Dr. Killian added that the Space Agency would back up the military in certain aspects of research and development but that its primary purpose would be peaceful development.



L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Minnich

TOP SECRET

August 14, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 14, 1958 - following NSC

Others present: The Vice President, Secretary Anderson, Secretary McElroy, Deputy Secretary Quarles, General Twining, Mr. Allen Dulles, Under Secretary Herter, Mr. Gerard Smith, Governor Hoegh, Mr. Gordon Gray, Mr. James Lay, General Goodpaster

Mr. Gray put forward three questions for consideration in connection with the Taiwan situation. The first is what to do if the Chinese Communists attempt to blockade the offshore islands, and starve them out. The second is as to our response in case the Chinese Communists conduct an attack on the offshore islands; he recalled that the Formosa Resolution left to the President the determination as to whether such an attack would constitute an attack on Taiwan. He also commented that [redacted] The third question is whether we should let it be known, either publicly or through diplomatic channels, what our action would be in case of these eventualities.

General Twining reported the views of the JCS. He said they felt that if the Chinese Nationalists can handle a blockade we should go to their help. Also, if the Chinese Communists attack the offshore islands, we should help the Chinese Nationalists, [redacted] On the final point, he said the Chiefs considered that we should "keep them guessing," not clarifying what action we would take.

The President said there is no military reason for the Chinese Nationalists to hold the offshore islands, just as there is no military advantage that the Chinese Communists would gain from them from an attack on Taiwan. However, we have to take our decision not on the basis of our military evaluation, but on an evaluation of the

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BY DJH DATE 4/21/86

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NSC Letter 2/13/86
4/8/86

moralefactor. He understood that Secretary Dulles was inclined to think that we should make a statement as to what we would do. Mr. Herter said information reaching him is clear that Chiang will put everything he has into saving the islands.

The Vice President asked whether, to attack the offshore islands, the Chinese Communists would also have to attack the air bases on Formosa. General Twining said the Chiefs consider that they would do so, although the President took the view that such attacks would probably not be necessary. Mr. Herter then raised the question as to what action on the part of U. S. forces would be required were we to intervene; he said he understood the JCS believed that we would have to attack the bases on the mainland. The President said we should not be drawn into spreading out the area of conflict, and thereby probably bringing the USSR in to render support to its principal ally, thus leading to general war. We must try to define fixed limits to the action. Mr. Herter then said that George Yeh has sent a proposed statement which is very general in tone, and has much to commend it, simply indicating that such an attack by the Chinese Communists would be a major threat to the peace in the area.

In response to a question, General Twining said [redacted]

Mr. Quarles said that General Bowen, Chief of the MAAG in Taiwan, had stressed the danger of blockade of the offshore islands. To prevent such a blockade would require that additional amounts and types of equipment be given to the Chinese Nationalists. The President said he thought we are seeing what is at least in part a war of nerves; if we do not react to the steps they are taking, they will probably continue to go further. The Vice President thought that George Yeh's proposal has a good deal of merit. He thought that a statement along these lines by the President, in answer to a query at a press conference, would be effective. The President also suggested for consideration making a great play of this matter in the United Nations, since the U N still recognizes the Chinese Nationalists as the lawful government in the area.

In response to a further question, General Twining said [redacted]

[redacted] Mr. Allen Dulles said that the next development will probably be attack by the Chinese Communists against the "provisioning ships" which support the offshore island garrisons from Taiwan.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

August 14, 1958.

The President saw the Secretary of Defense this morning on the subject of continuing surveillance over Defense contracts.

The President talked to the Secretary about the importance of keeping a close eye on all military contracts. Our procurement bills run into billions and now, for the first time, with the passage of the Defense reorganization bill, we have a single authority that is empowered to inspect and keep track of all this contracting. Since many of the contracts are of the negotiated type, it is particularly important to make certain that contracting procedures, auditing and inventory work be exact.

Secretary McElroy is taking this as his responsibility.



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August 14, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 12, 1958

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Others present: Secretary Dulles
Mr. C. D. Jackson
General Goodpaster

Mr. Dulles said he was about to leave for the U N General Assembly session in New York. He was hoping it would be possible to time the President's appearance for 10:30 or thereabouts on Wednesday. Many details remained to be worked out, including the invitation from Hammarskjold and avoiding delay through arguments about the seating of certain countries such as Hungary and Communist China. The President thought initially of making the trip to New York on Wednesday morning and returning immediately afterward; after discussion, he decided to go up on Tuesday night, in order to have more time to spend on his speech.

The President and the Secretary next discussed the situation around Taiwan. The Secretary reported that things are "heating up" in the area. While he was not asking for a decision, he pointed out that during the last five years the offshore islands have been closely integrated by the Chinese Nationalists into the defense of Formosa. He suggested that perhaps we should consider that an attack on them constitutes an attack on Formosa. The President felt that Quemoy and Matsu of themselves mean little to a further Chinese Communist attack on Formosa. Such an attack requires shipping above all. Mr. Dulles pointed out that if Quemoy and Matsu were lost, the Chinese Nationalists do not consider that they could hold Formosa. Morale would crumble and Chiang's control would be lost. The President agreed that the key point is an evaluation of morale, since physically the islands would not help the Chinese Communists against Formosa. He added that he had been thinking very hard about the problem.

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MR 76-50, DOCUMENT NO 108
By MSA/OJH Date 4/22/77

Secretary Dulles said he thought maybe the Chinese Communists and the Soviets are together probing us, to see whether Soviet possession of ballistic missiles is softening our resolve anywhere. The loss of Formosa would in his opinion be a mortal blow to our position in the Far East. The President commented that if we were to get into a fight on any scale at all he would have to call the Congress back at once. He suggested that Mr. Dulles consider stating in a press conference that the islands have now been so tightly integrated with Formosa that there is no possibility that an all-out attack could be conducted against them without bringing in the United States.

Mr. Dulles next reported that the negotiations at Geneva on detection of testing are about to wind up. A working group has been busy on the question of possible test cessation, with representation from State, Defense and AEC. All recognized the need for some change in policy but there is likely to be a split between State and Defense. He mentioned that one proposal may be for an agreement to the conduct of tests of small weapons and for peaceful uses. The President said that he had already given consideration to the problem and was hoping to meet with the top officials concerned prior to the NSC meeting. Mr. Dulles asked if this meeting could be timed for his return from New York, and the President agreed to do so.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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August 14, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 12, 1958 - Waldorf Astoria, New York, 7:45 PM

Others present: Secretary General Hammarskjold
Secretary Dulles
Ambassador Wadsworth
Mr. C. D. Jackson
General Goodpaster

The President said that the main part of his speech was going to be the proposal of a constructive program. However, he is going to stress very strongly that the United States will not allow itself to be bluffed out of helping small countries. One of the major objectives of his speech is to create increased understanding on the part of the American public of the conditions and the challenges in the Middle East. At the same time he hoped for improved worldwide understanding.

Mr. Hammarskjold stressed that it is very important for the Arabs to have a large measure of initiative in whatever is proposed and to have a sense of doing things themselves. The President commented that he had added a paragraph to the speech on just this point. He said that Ambassador Kamel, the new man from the UAR, who had impressed him as a very thoughtful and apparently quite serious individual, had also emphasized the very same point.

There was additional friendly discussion between the President and Mr. Hammarskjold, in which both emphasized their hopes that out of the present crisis in the Middle East constructive lines of action might be developed.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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NR 76-49 #109
By D Wilson Date 12/21/77

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August 14, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 12, 1958

Others present: Chairman McCone
Admiral Foster
Dr. Teller
Dr. Bradbury
Mr. Gordon Gray
General Goodpaster

Admiral Foster introduced Drs. Teller and Bradbury, who were to give a report to the President on the results of the atomic tests of the Hardtack series. They showed sketches of each of the weapons that had been tested, and summarized the results achieved.

In further comment on the significance of a very small weapon which had been fired, Dr. Teller indicated that there seems to be tremendous potentiality in these very small devices -- even though they consume a proportionately rather larger amount of plutonium than do the larger weapons. He also made the point that, overall, weapons as tested in the Hardtack series showed an improvement by a .....

The President said that he hoped that if we find ourselves circumscribed on testing we still will be able to continue underground shots not involving the release of fissionable products. He recognized that the new thermonuclear weapons are tremendously powerful; however, they are not, in many ways, as powerful as is world opinion today in obliging the United States to follow certain lines of policy.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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MR 80-198 #3
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NLE Date 8/8/80

August 12, 1958

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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Dear Mr. Stans:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be useful to you:

Nuclear Attack Studies - The Leadership will be promptly advised concerning alleged aspects of these studies so that effective response can be made to Senator Symington's speech.

Social Security Legislation - Every effort will be made in Senate Committee to eliminate the old-age assistance section of this bill since it increases rather than decreases the Federal share in these payments, and hence endangers the successful passage of the old-age insurance section which would strengthen this insurance program actuarially.

It was noted that some States have not yet taken full advantage of the old-age assistance program as presently authorized.

Area Redevelopment Legislation - It was agreed that the Douglas-Payne bill is unacceptable in its present form, hence that efforts should be concentrated on substituting the Administration bill should this subject be taken under consideration in the House yet this session.

USIA Broadcast Facilities - It was indicated that an appropriation of $15 million, of which $10 million would be earmarked for the proposed East Coast facility, would furnish a necessary minimum for this activity provided that flexibility in the use of the $5 million is authorized.

The Director of USIA will inform the Leadership as to the amount of carry-over funds available from preceding appropriations for this purpose.

Civil Defense Program - The Leadership will be further advised as to appropriation requirements for programs undertaken cooperatively with State and local governments.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire Naval Shipyard - The Administration will press to completion the corrective action proposed by the President in his veto message on this legislation, and appropriate consultation with interested Members of Congress will be arranged.

It was agreed that Congressional action to override the President's veto would be additionally undesirable because of the precedent it would establish for Congressional regulation of wage differentials.

Labor Legislation - It was agreed that efforts should be continued to accomplish further improvement of this legislation should the matter be taken up in the House yet this session.

Sincerely,



L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

The Honorable Maurice H. Stans
Director
Bureau of the Budget
Washington, D. C.

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By dcc NLE, Date 11/29/77

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

August 12, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

"Surrender" Studies - Sen. Bridges called sharp attention to Senator Symington's speech regarding the studies supposedly being conducted on what sort of a situation or under what conditions the U.S. might have to negotiate a surrender following nuclear attack. A newspaper article, on which Mr. Symington based his speech, alleged that the Pentagon had some teams of experts doing this study at one or several universities. Sen. Bridges wanted prompt refutation.

The President commented forcefully on this, recalling all the work done by the Administration to prepare against any massive attack so that surrender would not even be in question.

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The President asserted that he might be the last person alive, but there wouldn't be any surrender in the next 2-1/2 years, at least. Then in a lighter vein he remarked that it was the same with the Vice President, and it should be noticed that he and the Vice President never rode on the same plane, so nothing could happen to them both at the same time. The President laughed and added that they occasionally ride the same golf cart, but that's about the most dangerous thing they do together.

The President said that allegations like this were about the same as saying "there is no sun!" He told Gen. Goodpaster to get immediately from Defense a statement about this, for he had never heard anything of it in NSC or anyplace else. He added that if there were even an implication of any truth in anything like that, then there would be the greatest shaking up in the Pentagon that ever happened.

The President wondered why Sen. Symington would put anything like that into the Record when the Senator knew that he could come right to the President to clear it up.

Area Redevelopment - After Mr. Mueller outlined the status of the Democratic and the Administration bills on this subject, Sen. Capehart said he hoped the Democratic bill could be killed on the Senate Floor. Then he added that even the Administration bill wasn't too good. Mr. Mueller said the Fenton (Administration) bill deserved support, and Sen. Capehart said that was a mistake -- the Administration shouldn't be supporting any bill. Senators Knowland and Bridges chimed in to support Sen. Capehart, and Sen. Knowland went on to say that Republicans can propose but cannot dispose, that it wasn't realistic to say that the Administration would take only what conformed to its draft, that "we are confronted with a condition, not a theory." If Republicans had a majority of fifteen in the Senate and fifty or a hundred in the House,

he said, then it would be different; but under existing conditions, to press for something is merely to invite changes by the opposition majority.

The President intervened to remind Sen. Knowland that there were big meetings with the Leaders every December to shape up the program for the next year, and that even as a minority, Republicans agreed on things that had to be submitted. If Congressional action went too far, then there was always the veto power. The President was willing to admit that this was a tough business but he suffered with it as much as Sen. Knowland did. Nevertheless, he repeated, we have the December meetings, and if we face defeat along the way, we reconsider to see what is acceptable.

The President said this was the first time he had heard anyone be completely opposed to help for the depressed areas, and he recalled the atmosphere of last December and January when it was agreed the Administration should put in a bill. If that had been a mistake, he believed, then we just had to do the best we can with our commitment.

In subsequent discussion of the matter, the President recalled his visit to Lawrence and Lowell in 1952, and how frightening it was to see something like that in good times. He said that in these chronic situations, we do need to help with all the guidance we can give; we must provide the leadership to help these unfortunate people to help themselves -- and there is a big difference between doing that and merely making handouts.

Information Program - In urging support for the Supplemental, Mr. George Allen stressed the need for counteracting the very heavy propaganda activities in the Mid-East being conducted both by Nasser and by the Communists. He noted that Dr. Milton Eisenhower, on his recent trip to Latin America, had heard Radio Moscow in Guatemala on eleven different wavelengths -- and not a single U.S. broadcast was to be heard.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MC 76-49 #110
By D. Wales Date 12/21/77

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (D) (3)
DSC letter 4/25/77
NLE Date 12/21/77

August 11, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 11, 1958

Others present: Secretary Dulles
Secretary Anderson
Mr. Douglas Dillon
Mr. C. D. Jackson
Mr. Rountree
General Goodpaster

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The group met with the President to consider the text of a statement the President might give at the United Nations General Assembly on the Middle East problem. The President said he had just had a most interesting visit from Ambassador Moustafa Kamel, the new UAR Ambassador.

Mr. C. D. Jackson then read the text of the proposed statement, and the group suggested editorial changes running through the document. Secretary Anderson raised for discussion the commitment to the policy of regional financial institutions. He pointed out that this would be a new departure in our policy. The President commented that substantial problems are raised regarding this matter, depending on how far we wish to go. We can support the institution, but when we specify that we will make financial contributions to it we may run afoul of Congressional sentiment, which insists on dealing with particular countries which can be held responsible. These passages were edited to allow increased flexibility, depending on how the negotiations proceed.

Secretary Dulles raised the question as to whether we should seek to bring to the meeting someone who would make a dramatic appearance -- [redacted] There was discussion of this point, but no conclusion, and the Secretary will give further thought to a recommendation.

The President said he felt there was lacking from the document some statement that would bring out that our proposals are not a new idea. We have been sending goods of all kind -- from wheat to gold -- to help the cause of peace in many countries.

Mr. C. D. Jackson asked if the President intended to go to the meeting at the United Nations. The President said he had come to the view that it would be worthwhile for him to attend. Mr. Dulles commented that he is going up to New York tomorrow and that he must work with Hammarskjold in order to have a suitable invitation for an appearance by the President under dignified conditions.

The President dictated an additional paragraph stressing the importance of proceeding in such a way that the Arabs will have a sense of achievement, dignity, and initiative through themselves carrying out the creative function involved in our proposals.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: August 11, 1958

SUBJECT: Presentation of Credentials to President Eisenhower by the Ambassador of the United Arab Republic

PARTICIPANTS: The President
The Ambassador of the United Arab Republic, Moustafa Kamel
The Acting Chief of Protocol, Robert F. Corrigan

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On the occasion of presenting his credentials, the United Arab Republic Ambassador told the President his nation had three principal concerns: (1) freedom, internal and external; (2) foreign interference; and (3) Israel.

The Ambassador said he would not dwell on the latter. The President remarked it would be foolhardy to pretend the problem of Israel did not exist. However, while neither the Ambassador nor he himself was responsible for the present condition, it was incumbent on them and on the statesmen of both countries to work together cooperatively and intelligently to find an equitable solution of the problem of Israel.

The Ambassador said the people of his country and of his area wanted only freedom and justice, after generations of injustice and oppression. President Nasser genuinely wanted the friendship and cooperation of the United States; Nasser's and the Arab people's aspirations were, after all, modeled on the principles of freedom which underly American democracy.

The Ambassador declared that in the UAR President Eisenhower was looked on not merely as President of the United States, "but of the entire free world, of which we are a part." He said they believed in God and that Communism was alien to them, as it was to Christians. He pointed out that Communism was outlawed in Egypt and also pushed aside in Syria after its federation with Egypt.

The President

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By JKS NLE Date 5/18/82

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The President observed that we espoused the principles of freedom and self-determination and hence could approve everything the Ambassador had said. However, self-determination had to be asserted in an orderly and voluntary way. He could not see that anything constructive was to be accomplished by radio broadcasts beamed at such countries as Libya, Tunisia and the Sudan inciting people to revolt and excoriating the United States as imperialist. The President pointed out that the United States had not attempted to add a single square mile of territory to its domain in this century; on the contrary, it had, for example, granted independence to the Philippines notwithstanding the corresponding heavy expense burden.

The Ambassador said he appreciated the United States position but lamented that in the United States today exaggerations and untruths were extensively disseminated about his country. Apparently alluding to widespread dissatisfaction on the part of Arab populations with the status quo in some countries, the Ambassador told the President that the latter, "as a soldier", would appreciate that even if guns were placed in the hands of people, they would not fight without a will or a reason. He said he had lived in Iraq for about 10 years, having left there 9 years ago, and that he "knew the country inside and out." He asserted the regime there was oppressive and not responsive to the will of the people and that it could be foreseen it would be overthrown. Just before leaving Cairo for the United States, the Ambassador had made this observation to the American Ambassador. To the latter's inquiry as to when revolution in Iraq might come about, he responded: "Perhaps in a few days, perhaps in a year, but certain it is that it will come." He was therefore not at all surprised to learn of the Baghdad revolt three days later while aboard ship en route to New York.

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The Ambassador pleaded for an understanding on the part of Americans of the true sentiments of the Arabs. They wanted, above all, independence to work out their problems and destiny, preferably with Western cooperation. Referring to the President's advocacy of peace and order and, concomitantly, of joint efforts to develop the region's economy and raise health and living standards, the Ambassador explained that a satisfactory political arrangement, in his opinion, would have to come first. The people had lived in conditions of near misery for centuries; another decade or so of sub-standard living was relatively insignificant. What counted was political freedom and unity; from it, economic development and improved standards of living would naturally flow.

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August 8, 1958

Main Provisions of the Douglas-Payne Bill (S. 3683)* and the Administration Bill (H.R.5468)**

	Douglas-Payne Bill (S. 3633)	Administration Bill (H.R. 5468)
Title:	Area Redevelopment Act.	Area Assistance Act of 1957.
Purpose:	To establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas.	To assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise, and for other purposes.
Organization:	Establishes an Area Redevelopment Administration within the Housing and Home Finance Agency.	President appoints an Area Assistance Administrator who reports to the Secretary of Commerce.
Criteria for Area Eligibility:	a. Industrial areas with unemployment of 12% for 12 months; or 9% for 15 out of 18 months; or 6% for 18 out of 24 months; or 15% for 6 months if causes are not temporary b. Rural areas with the largest number and percentage of low-income families and having a condition of substantial and persistent unemployment or underemployment.	Labor market areas where the unemployment rate is as least 6% seasonally adjusted and has been at least 5% for the major portion of each of the preceding two years.
Loans:	a. Provides $100 million for industrial redevelopment areas b. Provides $100 million for rural redevelopment areas.	Provides $50 million for eligible labor market areas.

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* As reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee on July 1, 1958, and the House Rules Committee on August 7, 1958.

Similar to S. 1433, H.R. 5459, H.R. 5500, and H.R. 5506.

Loan Terms:	a. Up to 65% of project cost for 40 years, with interest at Treasury cost plus 1/4%; minimum of 10% State and local and 5% private funds. No private funds required in rural areas.	a. Up to 35% of project cost for 25 years at rate of interest to be determined: at least 15% funds from State or local sources.
	b. Loans for land, construction & machinery.	b. Loans for land and buildings only.
	c. Loans must be approved by the official State or local development agency.	c Loans must be approved by State development agency.
	d. Project must be consistent with an overall economic development program.	d. Project must be consistent with an overall economic development program.
Grants:	a. Provide $75 million annually for community facilities grants.	a. No grants for community facilities. However, amends Title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955 to give first priority for public facilities in labor surplus areas.
	b. Provides $4.5 million annually for economic studies.	b. Provides $1.5 million annually for technical assistance grants.
Technical Assistance:	Information, advice, and technical assistance limited to redevelopment areas.	Technical assistance on economic development available to all areas.
Housing Amendment:	Amends Housing Act of 1949 to permit industrial development of urban renewal areas and the Housing Act of 1954 to extend urban planning grants to industrial redevelopment areas.	Amends Housing Act of 1949 to permit industrial development of urban renewal areas and the Housing Act of 1954 to extend urban planning grants to industrial redevelopment areas.
Vocational Training:	Provides for vocational training through the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.	Provides for vocational training through the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.
Retraining Payments:	Provides for retraining subsistence payments for up to 13 weeks.	None provided.
Total Cost:	$279.5 million in loans and grants (other costs not specified).	$51.5 million in loans and technical assistance grants (other costs not specified)

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Summary Costs of the Douglas-Payne Bill (S.3683) and the Administration Bill (H. R. 5468)

	S. 3683 (Douglas-Payne Bill)	H. R. 5468 (Administration Bill)
Loans:		
Urban	$100,000,000	$50,000,000
Rural	100,000,000	---
	$200,000,000	$50,000,000
Grants:		
Public Facilities	$ 75,000,000	---
Technical Assistance	4,500,000	$ 1,500,000
	$ 79,500,000	$ 1,500,000
Total Loans & Grants	$279,500,000	$51,500,000
Administration:	Not specified	Not specified
Retraining Payments to States:	Not specified	None
Vocational Training:	Not specified	Not specified

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SPECIAL AND LIMITED

August 8, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 8, 1958, following Cabinet.

Others present: Secretary Mitchell, Secretary Weeks, Mr. Summerfield, Dr. Saulnier, Mr. Wm. Rogers (joined after meeting had begun), Governor Adams, General Goodpaster

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The President said he had asked for the meeting of this group, whom he wished to undertake a study of the economic problems of the wage-price spiral and resulting inflation. He wanted to outline the project orally, rather than in a written directive. He thought that those present would wish to have working representatives actually conducting the study, with the group itself meeting once or twice a week to see how the work is proceeding. Secretary Mitchell, to whom he had already sent a memo, would head up the project.

Mr. Mitchell thought that the members of the group should each designate an alternate or deputy to meet regularly. There would then be in addition a full-time staff of six to ten people, expert in the field, provided by the Departments involved. Labor would be prepared to head up this working staff. Work would proceed with a target date of October.

The President said he hoped the group could produce something to be ready in October, since it would aid in the presentation of the Administration position publicly at that time -- even though the specifics of the proposed action might not be disclosed. Full results ought to be ready in time for the Economic Report in January. The President asked Dr. Saulnier to keep Treasury and Budget in close touch with the project throughout. The President said he would call Mr. McElroy and bring him into the operation.

Secretary Mitchell outlined briefly some of the specific items the study might cover, including the history of the wage-price spiral, the effect of escalator clauses, the significance of the

productivity factor, etc. (At this point the Attorney General joined the meeting.) The President suggested that Mr. Rogers might put someone on the working staff from the Anti-Trust section of Justice. He asked each of those present to provide appropriate experts from their departments for this working staff.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Following up on certain suggestions made at the Cabinet meeting on August 1, 1958, I propose to establish, on a completely confidential basis, an ad hoc Cabinet Committee. Its purpose would be to consider what steps the Federal government might take to restrain the pressure of wage increases on production costs and prices. At the same time it should consider what actions might be suggested to discourage business from making unnecessary increases in prices.

I believe that the membership of the committee should include the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of Commerce, and Dr. Saulnier. I am designating the Secretary of Labor as chairman, and you may expect to hear from him shortly with regard to a date for the organizational meeting.

I realize, of course, that most of the work would have to be done by representatives designated by each member, but I would hope that the principals themselves could keep in close touch with the work, especially its findings and recommendations.

While I should like to have a preliminary report by October first, I am aware that this is the kind of study that might have to continue on into the next session of the Congress.

August 4, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Jim:

Following up on certain suggestions made at the Cabinet meeting on August 1, 1958, I am writing to ask your comments on the following proposition.

I propose to establish, on a completely confidential basis, an ad hoc Cabinet Committee under your chairmanship. Its purpose would be to consider what steps the Federal government might take to restrain the pressure of wage increases on production costs and prices. At the same time it should consider what actions might be suggested to discourage business from making unnecessary increases in prices.

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I believe that aside from yourself, the membership of the committee should include the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, Dr. Saulnier, and such others as you may desire to designate.

I realize, of course, that most of the work would have to be done by representatives designated by each member, but I would hope that the principals themselves could keep in close touch with the work, especially its findings and recommendations.

While I should like to have a preliminary report by October first, I am aware that this is the kind of study that might have to continue on into the next session of the Congress.

May I have your comments at your earliest convenience? If you agree with the proposal, I shall then promptly send to those concerned an appropriate letter of instructions.

As ever,

The Honorable James P. Mitchell,
Secretary of Labor.

PERSONAL

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1958

Dear Mr. President:

I am ready to proceed with the assignment outlined in your note of August 4. Your selection of me as chairman I regard as a signal honor.

In addition to those you named on the proposed ad hoc committee, I would like to suggest the Postmaster General whose experience and interest in this field would be helpful.

It seems to me that the less said in official letters the better. I would suggest, therefore, that an appropriate letter of instruction to the other members be drafted along the lines of the attached which, as you can see, follows your letter to me.

Respectfully yours,

Jim

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The President
The White House

~~SECRET~~

August 11, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 11, 1958

Others present: General Twining
General Goodpaster



General Twining said that the Chiefs had been considering the situation in China, in the Formosa Straits area. They have started the preparation of contingency plans, and have alerted commanders in the area, but have directed no specific action. He understood the matter would come up for consideration in the NSC this week, and commented that the situation is unclear, perhaps intentionally so, with respect to the objective of defending the offshore islands. The President said he had spoken to Gordon Gray a few minutes earlier on this same subject, and had suggested it might be best to have just the statutory NSC members meet with him to discuss the question. He confirmed that the picture is cloudy regarding the offshore islands. There are good reasons for taking the view that they should be abandoned. However, a great part of the Chinese Nationalist forces are now deployed on the islands, and their removal or loss would be a signal to all of Asia that there is no hope that can be held out against the Communists in China. General Twining commented that the military authorities are concentrating on getting the F-86s on the islands into operational status quickly.

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NR 76-49 Document #111
By [illegible] Date 11-17-76

General Twining next reported briefly on SAC dispersal. He said he understood the President had expressed recent question about this. In general, our plans do not call for going beyond squadron dispersal and he did not think they should. He showed the President a graphic summary indicating that a substantial fraction are kept constantly ready and bombed up; others could be gotten in the air quickly, although not bombed up, unless there had been an alert warning (as in the case of the Lebanese crisis). The President raised for consideration the idea of putting parallel runways on existing bases, since the runway presently limits the number of planes that could be gotten off. He then said he questioned the validity of planning which contemplated putting on one field more planes than could be reasonably gotten away. Additional runways

~~SECRET~~

on the base would cost much less than additional aircraft which probably can't get off anyhow. He thought we should make all possible arrangements to "bomb up" rapidly and get the planes into the air. General Twining undertook to have this matter studied.

General Twining said that the Chiefs are making plans for troop withdrawal from Lebanon, so that when the time comes we will be in position to do it in a proper way. He thought any out-movement of troops should be done quietly and with dignity, without making a fanfare. The President indicated general agreement, commenting that he would have to look at any specific proposal.

As a final item, General Twining said that Defense is moving forward on the question of reorganization. A phased series of steps will be taken oyer the next three or four months. The President stressed the importance of watching the allocation of research and development projects very carefully -- to see that once a project is assigned, other services do not duplicate the activity.

The President asked me to make sure Gordon Gray understood that General Twining should attend any meeting of the statutory members of the NSC, and I did so.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

Friday, August 8, 1958
9:00 A. M. -- 11:10 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Executive Session

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Anderson
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
(left immediately after Executive Session)
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Mitchell
Director Stans
Gov. Hoegh

Gov. Adams

(Note: Sec. Dulles came in after Executive Session was over)

Regular Session

Under Sec. of State Herter
Deputy Sec. of Defense Quarles
(for Mr. McElroy)
Under Sec. of Agr. Morse
(for Mr. Benson)
Asst. PMG Lyons
(for Mr. Summerfield)
Asst. Sec. of Interior Aandahl
Mr. Pat O'Meara, Interior
Mr. Ellsworth, CSC
Dr. Saulnier

Gen. Persons
Dr. Killian
Gen. Bragdon
Mr. Randall
Mr. Larson
Mr. Gordon Gray
Adm. Strauss
Gen. Goodpaster
Col. Meek
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Martin
Mr. Jack Anderson
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

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Long Range Drought Area Program - (CP 58-62/2) - Gen. Bragdon made a detailed presentation on the many planning groups concerned with water resources and recommended that a Drought Survey Board be established to develop a basic integrated water plan for the Nation as a whole.

Sec. Anderson suggested that the survey be done by one or another existing agency since some new group without a feeling for Federal responsibilities

would merely create pressures for vast new expenditures of Federal money. The President felt that no one agency could do this, that such plan would be extremely useful in keeping agencies like the Corps of Engineers in line. He made clear that the Survey Board would merely lay out the proper objectives without ever becoming an operating body.

Secretaries Morse and Seaton tended to concur in Sec. Anderson's concern, whereupon the President indicated that decision would not be made at this meeting and that Gen. Bragdon should consult further with Cabinet members interested to see what modifications of the paper, if any, would be needed to forestall public relations problems.

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The Vice President spoke enthusiastically on the merits of such a study. Gen. Bragdon recounted the consolidations already accomplished with various States, in which it was apparent that the States would give this proposal a cordial reception. Gen. Bragdon stressed that action should be expedited so that the State Legislatures which meet in January could take steps to provide funds for their part of the survey. He assured the President that the same amount of necessary Federal funds could be had from existing appropriations without any new request to the Congress.

In the discussion the President made clear his feeling that the survey would not lead to vast new Federal expenditures but would provide a more rational basis for utilizing about the same amounts as are presently devoted to water resources development. He concluded by praising Gen. Bragdon's report and expressing his hope that it could lead to effective accomplishment.

Conversion of Saline Water - In his presentation of recent developments in this field, Sec. Seaton emphasized that the cost of conversion is rapidly being reduced and now stands at about $1.75 per thousand gallons, eventually to be reduced to about 50 or 60 cents per thousand. He pointed out that Congress has not been providing as much money as the Administration has been requesting or for as useful purposes as the Administration recommendations. In response to the President's query, he asserted that the tremendous quantities of brackish waters in the Midwest would suffice to fulfill anticipated needs without any requirement for piping water from the ocean to the area.

The President and Sec. Dulles were interested in the possibility of making use of this program in connection with the UN. They ascertained from Sec. Seaton that Russia may be as far advanced in this activity as is the United States but that there is no reason for believing Russia is ahead of the United States. As in so many other things, said Mr. Seaton, Russia just is not letting the rest of the world know what she is doing.

Personnel Security - (CP 58-84) - The Attorney General noted that the Advisory Committee named to review the Wright Commission report had found many of the Commission's proposals to be impractical, especially

the idea of establishing a separate security agency. Mr. Rogers saw no purpose in trying to send any last minute proposals to Congress this session. He stated that the Advisory Committee would continue to function and he hoped that members of the Cabinet would submit to it any ideas they have for legislative requests next session. Sec. Weeks commented on the extensive disagreement between the Wright Commission and the Advisory Committee, both well qualified groups, and the Attorney General noted that the Wright Commission had included a great variety of views that are all reflected in the report.

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Sec. Quarles stated Defense's particular interest in maintaining security rather than loyalty as the basis for the program and also the need for legislation specifying that all positions within the Department are sensitive, thus solving the problem created by the Supreme Court when it ruled against presumption of sensitivity.

Mr. Lyons noted some of the Post Office Department's problems as a result of court rulings and expressed favor for the Rees Bill. Mr. Rogers characterized the bill as a very complicated one and suggested that the Postmaster General, the Secretary of Defense, and any others interested could get together later on to discuss this.

Report on South America - Sec. Dulles gave a few highlights of his visit to the new capital of Brazil now under construction and the importance of the dynamic force that President Kubitschek represents. In this, he believed, lies the source of much hope to the people of South America for change and improvement in the years to come. He noted that Kubitschek at first had been cool toward the idea of a Latin American loan organization, then reversed himself when he saw the possibility that such a new organization might limit its activities to major development projects such as those Brazil is emphasizing. The Secretary also noted that Mr. Kubitschek for the first time had made a direct reference to Communism in the communiques.

Sec. Dulles and the Vice President noted the significance of the recent Argentine action in granting an oil concession to a foreign concern.

Regarding the possibility of a "summit" conference between Presidents Eisenhower and Kubitschek and perhaps other leaders, Sec. Dulles said that Kubitschek had scarcely mentioned it but would probably like it in about a year if his project then shows much success. The Vice President felt that something positive on the economic side would have to be at hand if any such meeting were to have a good effect.

Sincerely,

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

MEMORANDUM

Re: Responsibility of the President to sign bills passed by the House and the Senate

A question has arisen as to whether it is necessary for the President to sign his full name, "Dwight D. Eisenhower" in accordance with the prevailing practice, in signifying his approval of bills passed by the Congress or whether, as has been suggested, his approval might be signified by use of the initials "DDE".

This memorandum concludes that the suggestion for use of the initials "DDE" appears to be legally unobjectionable.

* * * *

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The Constitution provides, inter alia, in Article 1, section 7, clause 2, that "every bill * * * shall, before

20/8/57

I conclude it would be preferable to continue signing full name DE

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: August 7, 1958

SUBJECT: Call of Haitian Foreign Minister on the President

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Dr. Louis Mars, Foreign Minister of Haiti
Under Secretary Herter
William A. Wieland, Director, Office of Middle American Affairs

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COPIES TO:

S/S (2)
G
C
W
INR
ARA (3)
SCA
American Embassy, Port-au-Prince

During a call at 4 p.m., August 7, on the President, Haitian Foreign Minister Mars delivered a letter from President Duvalier saying that the Haitian Government hopes for United States military support. He recalled the efforts to overthrow President Duvalier during the last days of July and said the Government expects further revolutionary attempts.

The President asked the Foreign Minister to convey his sincere regrets to President Duvalier that United States citizens had been involved in the plot and that the United States Government had not known this in time to stop it.

In reply to a question from the President, the Foreign Minister said that the revolutionary plotting against the Duvalier Government has assumed serious proportions. He cited two clandestine radio stations broadcasting threats that the Presidential Palace will be bombed and 2,000 rebels will march on the capital. He said that President Duvalier has "knowledge" that President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic is financing the revolutionary attempts with a $500,000 fund established for the purpose. The Foreign Minister said that President Trujillo aspires "to be President of the entire island" and "does not like" that the Duvalier Government is attempting to build a sound economy in Haiti.

President Eisenhower

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By bc NLE Date 6/30/82

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President Eisenhower said that President Duvalier's appeal would be studied by the State Department and other appropriate agencies. The President said that he understood the Department of Justice is now investigating the facts of the recent plotting in the United States against the Haitian Government. Under Secretary Herter corroborated this.

The President said he was meanwhile preparing a greeting to President Duvalier in response to his letter to him.

On leaving, the Foreign Minister left a previously prepared summary of his intended remarks with the President, in addition to a letter from President Duvalier.

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Staff Notes (3)

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31. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Wilcox, Jackson and others 76-49 12/20/77-bc		8/6/58	A
32. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting 11/29/77-bm		8/1/58	A
33. Memorandum, Sheldon to Allen Dulles (2 pgs) 78-224, #1 5/14/79-bc		undated	A

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 6, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

7:58 a.m. - 8:00 a. m., Wednesday, August 6, 1958

Tom Stephens and I discussed with the President a request from General Thomas Campbell of Hardin, Montana. General Campbell would like to have the Russian technicians who are currently touring the midwest visit his wheat farm where he is now in the process of harvesting approximately 40,000 bushels of wheat per day.

The President indicated that this was an interesting operation and if it could be arranged he would like to have the Russian group visit the Campbell farm. His request has been transmitted to Secretary Benson and Fisher Howe in the State Department.

J. Z. A.

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Jack Z. Anderson

cc: General Goodpaster

Staff notes

Pre-press notes, August 6, 1958

Before the group assembled, Jim Hagerty and C. D. Jackson had gone over with the President matters concerning Mid East, UN, Khrushchev's latest note, etc.

Dr. Milton's trip to Latin America. His three points were bank loans, not grants, stable relationship, clearer understanding in those countries of American policies. The President referred to a story related to him by Dr. Milton illustrating the remarkable communications in Panama to Moscow, and our own lack of communications. A statement by some students -- pro-Communist -- was picked up in Moscow and immediately put on radio channels that are beamed back to Panama.

Summit meeting. The President said we go back to "old refrain" of properly prepared agenda, etc., though he will try to put it in a more positive approach. The meeting now going on between scientists, and the contemplated meeting for surprise attacks was mentioned. In connection with the discussions of banning or cessation of tests, the President said that if the group now in Geneva did achieve agreement, the difficulty would be in our own country where scientists and advisers are in complete disagreement as to course that should be pursued. He said that he and the Secretary of State have long ago come to conclusion what should be done (and I think, but am not sure, that their decision is for cessation of testing).

C.D. Jackson pointed out that the climax of Mr. K's last letter was in final three paragraphs where he suggests again summit meeting -- he urged the President not to dismiss the question with anything that was "old hat." The President agreed he would say that with proper preparation, we are not opposed to a summit meeting. He said his faith that anything would come out of such a meeting was close to zero. But if the Soviets want to go through adequate steps of preparation so that the discussions might have possibility of being fruitful, he is not opposed.

General Goodpaster suggested that the President might say he had been guided by a few principles all along, even before business in Iraq came up: (a) that peace and security must be put on a stable basis, small nations must be reassured that they will not be menaced by indirect aggression -- this was motivation of action we took; second principle is that the UN is the proper forum to consider these questions because small nations there are given equality; third - suggested that the President

might strike a note in the broadest terms for development in the area. The President said he had to be careful, only this morning in a cable from Dulles, the Secretary had reported that South America felt that it had a priority on funds for development. He said you had to say that our real program is to develop confidence of nations to stand on their own feet economically and to bring about a rise in living standards. We have no objection to nationalism per se. We welcome achievement of constructive forms of nationalism.

If questions of what plans we have for Mid East, Herter suggests we say we have proposals and they are being worked on right now.

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President's health -- British papers have been saying he could not engage in "rough and tumble " with Khrushchev.

Nuclear blasts -- President was reminded. Also reminded of announcement by State Department of cancellation of clean bomb tests (scientists would be able to get information from laboratory).

Economy . The President plans to take a minute off to show how inflation robbs the small income fellow -- it robs the laborer whose whole reward is his pension.

Steel prices -- letter to Kefauver. The Senator has been calling for a conference to discuss this matter; the President is constitutionally opposed to a conference. He reminded audience that Truman called such a conference on that subject which was a free for all, and ended in Truman seizing the steel mills. We are working constantly on the prolbem; hopeful of getting objective study (such as Arden House would make). The President conceded a conference might dramatize the whole thing, but that was all he could see as a benefit. We welcome any specific constructive suggestions.

Integration -- the President was reminded that Congressman Broyhill has been pushing for meeting between Governor of Virginia and the President on Virginia's fall problem. The President said that he gets very angry about the refusal of the North to see how deeply the people of the South feel on the subject. James Roosevelt wrote the President (apparently some time ago) asking if he had any program for averting or acting if clashes occurred this fall. The President reminded the group that it was his responsibility not to keep order anywhere, but only to see that the orders of a Federal judge are carried out. In Arlington County there is a Federal court order to integrate; the State law says that if integrated

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the schools will close.

The discussion went back to the price rise in steel. The President said he still questioned why it was a conspiracy to fix prices of products; then why is it not a conspiracy for labor to fix price of wages.

Code of Ethics. The President was reminded of the various bills that have been submitted.

Status of pending legislation was reviewed: recriprocal trade; mutual aid; farm bill (details about cotton) ; community facilities (against). Question might come as to how the President viewed the work of Congress this session; try to duck, hope they will in final days pass what is needed, etc. Question of big money bills -- the President said unquestionably Congress is having some second thoughts about passing money bills for unnecessary expenditures in the name of the recession.

Right to work law -- under Taft-Hartley states can make own decision; President sticks by that.

Ives-Kennedy bill -- President will stick by the program he sent up on labor.

Freedom of information (Morse). The President commented that if the Agriculture Department, for instance, should give out forecast as to wheat crop, a fortune could be made by speculators -- said Ed Pawley got caught.

The President was reminded of the Gavin criticisms -- not that he needed to be.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NR 76-49 #112
By L. Wilcox Date 12/21/77

~~SECRET~~

August 6, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 5, 1958

Others present: Acting Secretary Herter
Assistant Secretary Wilcox
Mr. C. D. Jackson
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Mr. Hagerty
General Goodpaster

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Mr. Herter referred to Premier Khrushchev's request for a General Assembly meeting, in lieu of a "Summit" meeting as he had previously proposed. Mr. Herter recalled that the United States has on the calendar but in abeyance at the United Nations a resolution for such a meeting. This had been suspended to allow consideration of the Soviet proposal for a Summit meeting.

The President thought it would be a good move to go forward with our own resolution, and ourselves request a General Assembly meeting.

Governor Herter said he had talked with the British Embassy on this matter by phone and that they had talked with Selwyn Lloyd. As a result they had asked us not to take a position on the matter inasmuch as they are fearful of being embarrassed in relation to Jordan at a General Assembly session. But the Soviet action seems to have taken us past this point, and Mr. Herter felt that all we can do is express regret that the opportunity for a Heads of Government meeting is now apparently to be lost but that we welcome the General Assembly meeting.

The President thought we should get in touch with the British again, and point out that the General Assembly session seems certain to take place, if only on the Soviet request. Because of the resolution we filed two weeks ago, we can get in ahead of the Soviets and influence the situation to our advantage.

The President further commented that the U K had a full right under its treaties to go back into Jordan, so he did not think they should be



too embarrassed. Mr. Hagerty pointed out that statements were already appearing from Secretary Dulles in Rio and Ambassador Lodge in New York giving views and positions in relation to Khrushchev's note to the President. He felt it was essential for the President to get out a statement at once. The President agreed. A statement was drafted which was released to the press at about 7:30, following consultation by Mr. Herter on the telephone with Selwyn Lloyd in London and Ambassador Alphand at the French Embassy here.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

SECRET

August 5, 1958

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Stans:

The following notes on this morning's Legislative Conference may be useful to you:

Science Education Legislation - The President emphasized the desirability of establishing a basic criterion of need in connection with scholarship awards and of limiting scholarships to not more than ten thousand annually, should the proposed loan fund be authorized.

Euratom Program - Every effort will be made to secure Congressional approval this session of the basic agreement between the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community, and also to secure amendment of the Atomic Energy Budget as requested to enable the AEC to proceed with certain technical programs in this connection. It was agreed that it is not essential now for the Congress to waive the customary thirty-day review procedure for the specified detailed Agreement For Cooperation, since this can be given attention next session.

Omnibus Judgeship Legislation - It was agreed that efforts should be pressed to secure approval of this legislation to relieve congestion of court dockets and eliminate the ensuing delays in getting justice accomplished.

Confirmation of Wilson White - Further effort will be made to secure action by the Senate Judiciary Committee regarding this nomination, particularly in view of the fact that Mr. White was confirmed as an Assistant Attorney General as recently as 1957.

Debt Ceiling - It was noted that the Administration has requested a permanent increase of the debt ceiling to $285 billion -- with a further temporary increase to $288 billion -- since there is no prospect of reducing the debt below $285 billion in the next few years.

Tax Legislation - Efforts will be made to secure Senate approval of the Mills bill and the Forand bill, provided assurance can be had of sufficient support to prevent attachment of undesirable amendments.

It was noted that the Administration is opposed, at this time, to the Jenkins-Keogh bill to authorize tax deductions by self-employed persons for funds set aside for retirement purposes.

In connection with the Small Business tax changes which the Administration has recommended, it was noted that proposals for tax deduction or deferment for inventory increases would not be desirable.

Union Welfare Legislation - Under Secretary of Labor O'Connell will keep in touch with the Leadership on this matter.

Farm Legislation - It was agreed that the tactics to be pursued in the House in connection with the pending agricultural bill can best be decided by the Leadership.

It was noted that the Senate bill corresponds more nearly to Administration policy recommendations than does the House Committee bill.

Senate Report - It was indicated that the Senate would proceed with consideration of the District Home rule bill; also, that mark-up of the mutual security appropriation would occur later in the day, with a likelihood that the Committee would restore about $440 million of the funds requested. Efforts will be continued to obtain in Conference as large an appropriation as possible.

Sincerely,



L. A. Minnich, Jr.
Assistant Staff Secretary

The Honorable Maurice H. Stans
Director
Bureau of the Budget

CDPIES TO: Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Gen. Persons
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Martin
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Dr. Hauge
Gov. Pyle
Mr. Robert Gray

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DJH 9/15/75

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

August 5, 1958

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Omnibus Judgeship Bill - After discussion of the great need for this, and Democratic reluctance to go along because of fear that only Republicans would be appointed to the posts, Sen. Dirksen quipped: "I'd rather have the judges than the issue."

The President noted that the Federal judiciary was still 60% Democratic and only 40% Republican, despite the years of effort to get to a 50-50 basis.

The bill called for 45 additional judgeships in 28 States to relieve congestion of dockets. Mr. Rogers pointed out that the average time for getting a case heard was fifteen to sixteen months, and in congested areas was two to four years.

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L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Staff notes

5 August 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

According to your instructions this morning I have conferred with the Chief Usher regarding the operation of the White House Garage and have developed what I feel is the crux of the difficulty.

a. There appears to be no single office or officer in authority or responsible for the overall policy and operation of the White House Garage. Instructions are received at the Garage from various sources, and on occasion are conflicting. In previous administrations this authority and responsibility rested in the Office of the Chief Usher, who coordinated and supplied the requirements of the Presidential staff.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

b. Because the garage functions primarily as a civilian facility and personnel is provided by a military service, there is occasion for conflict with respect to personnel assignments, rotation, and promotional procedures, which are naturally governed by a different set of policies, rules, and regulations.

Recommendations.

a. That a single authority with respect to poli cy and operation be established for the White House Garage. Considering the continuity of the Office of the Chief Usher I recommend such authority be invested in him.

b. That the Department of the Army be requested to review the policies, rules, and regulations in order to provide the flexibility necessary to satisfy the White House requirement.

Respectfully,

Approved _____

Disapproved _____

Other _____

occ: J. B. West, Chief Usher, White House

PERIOD JULY 28 O Aug. 4, 1958 (inclusive)

Joe Martin gave to President Staff Notes 8/5/58

HOUSE ACTION

D. C. Taxicab Insurance

House passed by voice vote H. R. 13531, Increasing amount of Insurance required for D. C. Taxicabs.

Acquire Senate Property

House passed by voice vote S. 495, to acquire additional property for Senate Office Building.

SUSPENSIONS

House passed by voice vote and under suspension of the rules the following:

H. R. 10 - Voluntary Pension Plans, Self-Employed Persons.
H. R. 13455 - Atomic Energy, Indemnification and Liabilities.
S. 4165 (in lieu of H. R. 13456) - Atomic Energy, Indemnity and Liability.
H. R. 12967 - Labor, Review of wage rates, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.
S. 3817 - Mining, Develop Mineral Resources.
S. 2933 (in lieu of H. R. 9856) - Extend the Life of Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission.
S. 3051 - Indians, Klamath Forest Lands.
H. R. 12569 - Amend Section 31, Organic Act of Guam.
S. 3186 - Extend Purchase Program, Asbestos and Fluospar.
H. R. 12894 - Contracts, Facilitate for National Defense.
S. 3557 - International Claims Settlement Act.
H. R. 9822 - White House Conference on Aging.
H. R. 9833 - Amend Section 27, Merchant Marine Act of 1920.
H. R. 7757 - Amend Section 382, Communications Act of 1934.
H. R. 12217 - Reorganization of R.R's. under Bankruptcy Act.
S. 25 - Salary increase for Wage Board Employees.
H. R. 13482 - Amend Atomic Energy Act.
H. R. 12727 - Longshoremens Compensation.
H. R. 13021 - Longshoremens Safety.
H. R. 13451 - Amend Immigration and Nationality Act.

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Presidential Retirement

House adopted by roll call vote 254 yeas to 126 nays, H. Res. 649, Open Rule(2hrs. debate) for consideration of S. 607 to Provide Retirement Benefits to Former Presidents.
House passed by division vote of 165 yeas to 45 nays S. 607 (amended). Prior to passage House adopted amendment deleting all provisions of S. 607 except $25,000 annuity for Presidents and $10,000 annuity for Presidents' widows.

Steamship Conference (Dual Rates)

House passed by voice vote H. R. 12751 (amended), extending use of dual rates by Steamship Conferences. (S. 3916 (amended) was passed in lieu.)

Social Security Bill

House passed by roll call fote of 375 yeas to 2 nays H. R. 13549, Increasing Social Security benefits.

Contempt Citations

House passed by roll call vote of 363 yeas to no nays, H. Res. 659, citing Robert Lehrer for Contempt of Congress.
House passed by voice vote Hs. Resolutions citing the following for contempt of Congress:

H. Res. 658 - Edward Yellin
H. Res. 660 - Alfred James Samter
H. Res. 661 - Victor Malis
H. Res. 662 - Sidney Turoff
H. Res. 663 - Sidney Herbert Ingerman
H. Res. 664 - Paul Rosenkrants

Community Facilities

House defeated by roll call vote of 173 yeas to 187 nays, H. Res. 650, the Rule for consideration of S. 3497, the Community Facilities Bill, precluding further House consideration of S. 3497.

MONDAY - AUGUST 4th

Suspensions

S. 4071 - Agriculture Marketing Programs - House suspended further action on S. 4071 until Wednesday, Aug. 6th, after demand for yeas and nays upon final passage. As previously agreed, roll calls today would go over until August th.

S. 4208 - Authorization, Appropriation Aeronatucs and Space Administration.
S. 3880 - Create Federal Aviation Agency.
H. R. 13371 - Vessels, Payments to Revolving Fund.
H. R. 8382 - Vessels, Freight Forwarders, Foreign Licensing.
H. R. 474 - Repeal Section 217, Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.
S. 2255 - Merchant Marine Act, Autorize Investment of Funds.
H.R. 8129 - Providing Greater Construction Private Financing of Vessels
S. 1728 - Maritime Academy Act of 1957.
H.R. 7866 - Amend Title 28, United States Code, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.
H.R.13552 - Provides for the Design of the Flag of the United States.
No vote H.R. 11056 - Agriculture, Quality Regulation of Imports.— Vote on passage Wed.
~~S.J.Res. 106 - Investigate Radio and Television Frequencies.~~
Passed ~~S. 375 - Interstate Commerce Act, Filing of Documents Motor Vehicles~~ Passed (should not be marked out.
~~H.R.10676 - Extend Title VII, Public Health Act.~~

The following programmed for consideration under Suspensions were passed on the Consent Calendar:

S. 166 - Veterans, Education and Training Benefits.
S. 1698 - Veterans, Filing Claims Veterans' Readjustment. Assistance Act, Mustering-Out Payments.
H. R.13559 - Veterans, War Orphans, Special Training.
S. 1798 - Alaksa, Vessels, Inspection Requirements.
H. R.13153 - Vessels, Ship Mortgage Insurance (Floating Drydocks).

PROGRAM AHEAD

H. R. 13580 - Increase the Public Debt Limit.
H. R. 10045 - Reconvey Lands Acquired for Burke Airport.
H. R. 13507 - Welfare and Pensions Plans Disclosure Act.
H. R. 13257 - National Defense Education Act of 1958.
S. 4035 - Renewal of Housing and Urban Communities.
S. 3683 - Distressed Areas Redevelopment.



8/4/58

Agricultural Legislation

The bill reported by the House Committee on Agriculture has two major undesirable provisions as follows:

A. Cotton - It provides a minimum price support, beginning in 1961, of 30 cents per pound, average grade. (This is above 75 percent of parity. It is the equivalent of 33 cents per pound middling inch or 3 cents more per pound than the Senate version. This does not permit the wider range of price supports needed to market the increased production provided by the same legislation.

This means (1) a continuing loss of markets and unemployment in the domestic cotton textile industry; (2) higher government costs of about $75 million per year; (3) reduced ginning, processing of oilseeds and transporting of cotton, cottonseed and their products; and (4) losses by farmers because synthetic fiber manufacturers can proceed with plans for expansion with a certainty that the minimum price for cotton is high enough so that they can operate at a good profit.

B. Corn - It provides for a referendum between --

(1) a continuation of the present allotment program with price supports at 75 percent of parity and (2) elimination of acreage allotments beginning in 1959 with price supports at not less than $1.18 per bushel.

We prefer the Senate version because the minimum price support is $1.10 per bushel and no referendum is required.

The House version is undesirable for the following reasons:

(1) The $1.18 minimum support will encourage production of corn of which there is already a record surplus and increase CCC losses.

(2) It is close to 70 percent of parity. This is unfair to producers of other basic commodities who must take very substantial acreage cuts to qualify for 75 percent of parity price supports.

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~~SECRET~~

August 4, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 4, 1958

Others present: Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster



Dr. Killian first reported that the Geneva negotiations on inspection systems for atomic tests have gone quite well -- better than expected. The real crux comes this week when an attempt is made to put a full system together and reach agreement on it as to its adequacy. Whether these discussions will end with or without agreement, Dr. Killian suggested we must be prepared to react quickly. The President commented that our position must await NSC consideration of the documents brought back. We should not try to anticipate this, but could be following the matter sufficiently closely that little additional time would be required. Dr. Killian said the question before us will be whether to support a cessation of tests. The President thought that if full technical agreement is reached, the weight of argument for doing so would be very great.

The President asked me to speak to Acting Secretary Herter about this, with a view to getting together representatives from Defense, AEC, Dr. Killian's office, and other interested parties. They should then draw up a plan of action which might include a brief but definite statement that the United States, having received the results of the negotiations, is considering as a matter of urgency what can be done through diplomatic processes in relation to this question of test cessation to promote peace and stability. (I later called Governor Herter and found that action is proceeding generally along the lines the President had in mind, and that Governor Herter would take the matter up at the OCB meeting on Wednesday, if not before, to develop a recommended position.)

Dr. Killian next referred to the Johnson Island test shot last week. It was highly successful, having achieved a very large explosion at

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Authority DOD ltr 6/12/75; ERDA ltr 6/4/75
Date STATE ltr 6/5/75
By DTH, NARS Date 6/24/75

a height of fifty miles. The effect on radar seems to have been less than anticipated. The effect on radio was greater than anticipated -- and blacked out Pacific communications for about two hours. The glare was greater than expected. This test was correlated with a test planned in late August, which should include an explosion at about 375 miles height.

Dr. Killian next spoke of the shot of the Atlas missile -- the first one involving all three stages, plus separation. It was highly encouraging with regard to the missile program generally, both the Thor and Jupiter missiles are making good progress, with the Thor somewhat ahead in terms of ground handling equipment, according to Dr. Killian. He said he remains of the view that we should cancel one of these, preferably Jupiter. We then have the question what to do with the ABMA people. He thought their skill was closely related to the task of NASA, and they might be placed in some organizational relationship to NASA. The President suggested NASA or ARPA. Dr. Killian said that study has indicated that shifting Titan to storable propellants would be a very large task. We would not be able to meet the present operational dates, and a cost of an additional $350-400 million would have to be anticipated. After discussion he and the President seemed to be agreed that the matter required further study in light of intended total size of the Titan program. As to Minuteman, Dr. Killian recalled that this group had initially been skeptical of over-optimistic design assumptions as to weight of the guidance system and expected thrust. A redesign has been carried out which looks promising for development as far as the state of the art will allow (but not for production of hardware).

The President next referred to the growing press comment regarding a moon shot. Dr. Killian said this apparently first leaked on the West Coast, either by one of the contractors or in the Air Force offices. The President said he thought that psychologically much of the "bloom" is off the moon shot, and he would not be too concerned about a delay. Dr. Killian said that it may be delayed a month, in any event, on technical grounds. I told the President I had discussed earlier today with Governor Herter the coincidence of the timing of this moon shot with a Summit Meeting; as an initial reaction Governor Herter did not feel much concern about it --

irrespective of whether it succeeded or failed. Mr. Snyder will try to get the publicity under the same arrangements as for other shots at Canaveral.

Finally, Dr. Killian reported that the group is going ahead with its studies on surprise attack and on anti-submarine warfare. He said that the appointment of the Director of Research and Engineering under the defense reorganization plan is very important. The real test will come in the follow up -- as to how the whole set-up is reorganized. The President commented that we must watch this situation to see that the effect of Mr. McElroy's decisions is not lost to the pressure of specialists with vested interests. Dr. Killian recalled that his group had submitted a report giving views on this matter.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

AUGUST 4, 1958

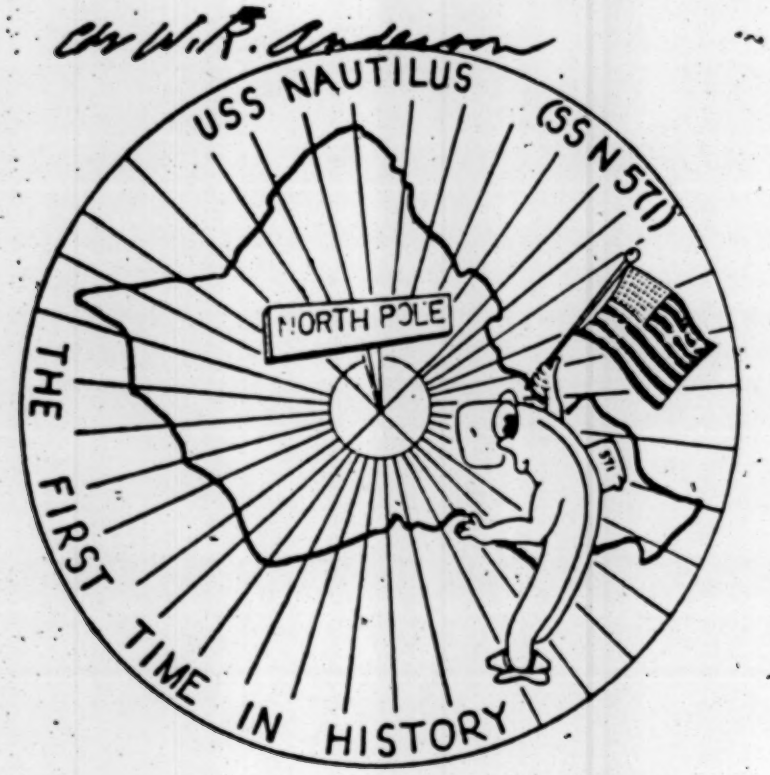
Telephone calls
Staff notes

The President's first appointment was with Congressman Merrow and Congressman Hale about a bill regarding the pay of workers at the Portsmouth Ship Yards. There is undoubtedly some differential in living, but the differential is probably not as high as 16-17%. The President thought the people in the area had a legitimate kick, but did not see why the matter could not be resolved by administrative decision on the part of the Navy rather than by law.

The President called Secretary Mitchell, who said the bill was the result of the "stiff necked attitude on the part of the Navy Department." He and the President agreed that the Navy could have rectified the differemtial by Administrative decision. Mitchell suggested he would get together with the Secretary of the Navy (Gates) and see what could be done. The President urged him to do so, and that he would talk to McElroy. If Administrative decision is taken, the President is relieved from responsibility on the bill. If the Navy does not take action, the President said he would issue a "pre-emptive order."

The President then called Secretary McElroy, repeating the story. McElroy said he agreed and would get in touch with Gates. The President, in passing, said he knew McElroy did not like to be bothered by Administrative details, but ... he himself had to be.

Cdr W.R. Anderson





President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D.C.



U.S.S. NAUTILUS (SSN-571)
Fleet Post Office
New York, New York

Tuesday 5 August 1958

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington



Dear Mr. President:

It is an honor and a privilege to report to you that the U.S.S. NAUTILUS will, in a few minutes, reach the North Pole while making the world's first transpolar voyage.

We submerged under the Arctic ice pack off Point Barrow, Alaska on 1 August and expect to emerge in the Greenland Sea on 5 August.

I hope, Sir, that you will accept this letter as a moment

U.S.S. NAUTILUS (SSN-571)
Fleet Post Office
New York, New York

of a voyage of importance to the United States. It would not have been possible had it not been for your personal interest, approval and support.

All of the men of the NAUTILUS join me in wishing you godspeed in your continuing fight for world peace.

Very respectfully,

W R Anderson
Commander, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer

Signed at the North Pole at 2315 EDST

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

7 Cmdr staff notes

3 August 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Brig. General A. J. Goodpaster
Staff Secretary
The White House

Last month George Kennan visited Poland and sent me a memorandum of his impressions, a copy of which is attached. While I do not share the views of the writer on many subjects, he is a keen observer and his report on Poland is the best summary I have seen on the evolving situation there.

It is possible that the President would be interested in glancing it over.



ALLEN W. DULLES
Director

Att.

MEMORANDUM

Impressions of Poland, July, 1958

I.

The visitor to Poland today (and especially the visitor who has some acquaintance with conditions in the Soviet Union) is struck with four things:

(1) How much the Poles are getting away with, in terms of departure from accepted Soviet patterns of "socialism";

(2) What possibilities for success, economically, this Polish version of Socialism has, if the present agricultural revival continues and if the semi-demoralization of Polish labor, and of the youth, can be overcome;

(3) How widely emancipated is the Polish intelligentsia from Marxist-Leninist ideological principles and from illusions about the nature of Soviet power, how firmly oriented towards the West it is, and how uninhibited in the oral expression of its thoughts and feelings; and finally

(4) How little any of this means that Poland is, or will be in any near future, in a position to shake off communist political control or to dispense with the official military-political orientation on the Soviet Union.

LIBRARY

II.

By way of amplification, let me say the following:

(1) In agriculture, in particular, the present Polish situation bears no resemblance to any Soviet example. The complete freedom of speech that prevails today in Poland has nothing to do with the Soviet concept of a communist dictatorship. Even the Polish Communist Party differs strikingly from its Soviet counterpart, and particularly in those very features of internal discipline and conspiratorial exclusiveness which have at all times constituted the most distinctive attribute of the Bolshevik Party and which caused its original separation from the other Russian Social-Democrats. What exists in Poland today is actually in many respects the most acute sort of revisionism, masked only by a brave show of anti-revisionist fervor on the part of the party leaders.

(2) As to Poland's economic situation and prospects, only the experts could, of course, give a well-founded opinion. But I was much impressed with the obvious evidences of an upsurge of sturdy, rigorous individualism in the countryside, following the abandonment of collectivization; and one would think that some of this spirit of free enterprise must make itself felt in related branches of Polish economic life. Recalling the speed with which the Soviet economy suddenly became firm and successful in the mid-fifties after decades of experimentation and semi-failure, one wonders whether

Poland, with agriculture clearly on the road to recovery, may not be on the eve of a similar change. It is true that as of today the Polish economy shows a number of imbalances, and has its pathetic aspects; and certainly labor discipline, as well as the distributive process generally, will have to show great improvement before this change can occur. But I can see no reason why the Polish brand of socialism, operating for the first time on a firm agricultural base, should not eventually produce results which would approximate, if not equal, those of some of the western welfare states.

(3) The extraordinary freedom of expression and discussion which characterizes present-day Poland is too well-known to require much description. Almost no effort is made to conceal from the foreigner the distaste felt for Russian cultural and social influences; and no occasion is missed to emphasize Polish preference, within the limits of an obsessive nationalism, for western ways and concepts. Terror seems really to be a thing of the past - momentarily, at least - for the great mass of educated Poles; and they discuss with startling frankness, before strangers and before each other, the problems presented by their relationship with the Soviet Union and the demands which this relationship still placed on them. It would be a very difficult thing today, after all that has transpired, to press these people into that blend of frightened silence and ritualistic incantation which was the refuge of the Soviet intelligentsia in the Stalin era.

(4) Despite all of this, there could be no more ill-founded assumption than that Poland is on the road to self-emancipation from the Soviet orientation and of escape from those narrow but important restraints on which Moscow still insists.

It must be remembered, first of all, that this sophistication, these pro-western inclinations, and this general disillusionment with Marxism-Leninsm, which mark the state of mind of the intellectuals, are in no way shared by Gomulka and a number of those around him. Despite the lenience shown in certain respects, Poland continues to be run by convinced communists, who have no intention of taking the country out of the "camp of Socialism". And while the attitude of the people towards these leaders is ambivalent, with many variations and contradictions, there is nothing today to suggest that they are faced with any serious, organized movement of revolt.

Beyond this, there are two objective factors which bind Poland tightly to the Soviet orientation. There is, first, the fact of the Warsaw Pact and of the presence of Soviet garrisons within the country by agreement with the Polish Government. The example of Hungary has demonstrated the implications of these arrangements. And secondly there is the question of the western borders.

Having abandoned hope for the recovery of the eastern regions lost to Russia, the Poles view their own retention of the areas taken from the Germans as a matter of life and death. Were these areas to be forfeited there would, they feel, be too little left to Poland to permit it to be a viable state, and the result would be equivalent to another partition. They are extremely nervous about this question, because they are well aware (though they rarely admit it) that this new frontier settlement in the West is an unnatural and extreme one, into which the Russians lured them precisely for the purpose of rendering them more dependent on Russia. They have to recognize today that they have not been capable of bringing

these areas back to anything like their former populousness and prosperity, and that the depressed state of this region is a serious argument against the perpetuation of the present arrangement. Finally, they are acutely aware that no major West-German party has yet publicly committed itself to an acceptance of the new frontiers and that none, in the circumstances, could afford to do so. They appreciate that nothing short of the most formal and unequivocal acceptance of the new arrangement by all important elements of German political life could prevent the growth in Germany of a massive demand for frontier revision in future years. All this being the case, their hopes for the future are constantly haunted by their memories of the past; and it is only in the Russian orientation that they see, for the time being, any protection against the dangers that loom on their horizon. Those people were right who saw in the new frontier settlement, in 1945, the creation of an anomaly which would mortgage Polish independence to the Russians for many years to come.

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III.

While the purpose of this memo is not to make recommendations for policy, I cannot refrain from pointing out the following implications of the situation I have described.

In the absence of a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Poland, of a general security treaty which could supercede the Warsaw Pact, and of an unequivocal German acceptance of the new frontiers, the best the West can hope for with respect to Poland is that the relative liberties and immunities which the Poles now enjoy should continue for so long a time that they come to be considered as rights and that any withdrawal of them would appear as a preposterous injury. This will not in itself bring liberation from Russian hegemony in matters of foreign policy; but it should permit a new generation of Poles to grow up in an atmosphere of relative intellectual freedom, and it should create a situation which could scarcely fail to work in western interests if and when the present pattern of European alliances comes again into motion. Talk of "liberation" and, in general, tactics designed to embarrass the precarious relationship now prevailing as between the Polish people, the Gomulka government, and the Soviet government, can, to the extent they are successful, have only one effect: which is to cause a tightening of the reins of the communist dictatorship and a crushing-between-the-upper-and-nether-millstones of those moderate and essentially pro-western elements whose courage and ingenuity had so much to do with winning the privileges Poland now enjoys.

These moderate Poles are inclined, for the moment, to see their own best hopes for salvation in a general reduction of international tensions. From this they hope for a greater latitude of action for themselves and a less jealous and nervous supervision from the Russian side. For the continued absence of a relaxation of tensions they blame us in considerable degree, and particularly our China policy, which they feel has had much to do with turning China into the anxious protagonist of Stalinist principles which she now appears to be.

The suggestions that international tensions ought to be reduced for their sake reflects the egocentricity to which Poles always tend; and the hopes which they place in such a development are no doubt exaggerated. But it is clear that increased general tension will always tend to jeopardize the privileges they have already received and to narrow their latitude for independent action.

In these circumstances, the best chances for American policy towards Poland would seem to lie, for the moment:

(1) In the cordial, but not over-eager, cultivation of cultural contacts and exchanges of all sorts;

(2) In the avoidance of anything that suggests that our policy towards Poland is designed to increase difficulties between the Polish and Soviet governments;

(3) In the avoidance, so long as the present leniency is shown with respect to domestic conditions in Poland, of statements and propaganda designed to make trouble between the population and the Gomulka government; and

(4) In anything that can be done on the wider international plane to break the rigid patterns of bipolarity, to reduce tensions, and to permit the Poles to play something more resembling an independent role in international affairs.

George F. Kennan

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/1/58

ANN --

Inasmuch as there is so much chat these days about vetoes, methought DDE might find of casual interest a compilation of his predecessors' experiences with vetoes. Wayne Hawks was kind enough to conjure up the enclosure.

Bryce

Staff file
8/1/58

PRESIDENTIAL VETOES

DATE	PRESIDENT	REGULAR VETOES	POCKET VETOES	TOTAL	VETOES OVERRIDDEN
1789-1797	Washington	2	-	2	-
1797-1801	Adams	-	-	-	-
1801-1809	Jefferson	-	-	-	-
1809-1817	Madison	5	1	6	-
1817-1825	Monroe	1	-	1	-
1825-1829	J. Q. Adams	-	-	-	-
1829-1837	Jackson	5	7	12	-
1837-1841	Van Buren	-	-	-	-
1841-	W. H. Harrison	-	-	-	-
1841-1845	Tyler	6	3	9	1
1845-1849	Polk	2	1	3	-
1849-1850	Taylor	-	-	-	-
1850-1853	Fillmore	-	-	-	-
1853-1857	Pierce	9	-	9	5
1857-1861	Buchanan	4	3	7	-
1861-1865	Lincoln	2	1	3	-
1865-1869	Johnson	21	-	21	15
1869-1877	Grant	44	-	44	4
1877-1881	Hayes	12	-	12	1
1881-	Garfield	-	-	-	-
1881-1885	Arthur	4	-	4	1
1885-1889	Cleveland(1st Term	304	10	314	2
1889-1893	Harrison	19	25	44	1
1893-1897	Cleveland(2nd Term	42	128	170	5
1897-1901	McKinley	6	36	42	-
1901-1909	T. Roosevelt	42	40	82	1
1909-1913	Taft	30	9	39	1
1913-1921	Wilson	33	11	44	6
1921-1923	Harding	5	1	6	-
1923-1929	Coolidge	20	30	50	4
1929-1933	Hoover	21	16	37	3
1933-1945	F. D. Roosevelt	372	263	635	9
1945-1953	Truman	180	70	250	12
1953-to date 7/31/58	Eisenhower	43	62	105	-
GRAND TOTAL as of 7/31/58		1234	717	1951	78

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DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DRC NLE, Date 11/29/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

Friday, August 1, 1958
9:00 A. M. -- 10:45 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Dulles
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Weeks
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Dr. Flemming

Director of Budget Stans
Deputy Director John Patterson
(for Gov. Hoegh)
Amb. Lodge
Dr. Saulnier

Mr. McCone, AEC
Mr. Merriam, Budget

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Robert Gray
Gen. Bragdon
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mrs. Wheaton
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Mr. Minnich

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Executive Sessions - **The President suggested that it might be useful for the Cabinet regularly to meet in Executive Session for ten minutes prior to taking up the agenda.**

Growth of the National Economy - **Dr. Saulnier presented charts depicting the growth of the national economy generally since the 1930s and for specific periods. For the entire period the growth has been close to a steady 3%, and for 1952-56 it was exactly 3.2%, precisely what the Joint Economic Committee recommended as a desirable rate.**

Looking to the future, Dr. Saulnier projected possible growth rates of 1.5%, or 3.2%, or 5%. He commented on the implications to the economy of the several rates, noting that growth tends to be more rapid in the period immediately following a recession. He stated that, even at the lowest rate of 1.5%, upward pressures on prices are evident. He concluded that the Government can do some things to promote growth with

as much price stability as possible, that the rate of growth will depend on the incentives available to private citizens -- primarily the tax system -- and that the Government ought now give its attention to programs that would help immediately in the problem of recovery and lead toward whatever long-term goal might be set. He cautioned about the major obstacle to economic growth being the constant pushing of wage costs on production costs and thus eventually on prices, hence the Government ought to determine how this tendency can be fought.

Dr. Saulnier asked that the departments submit their annual legislative programs and budgetary figures earlier this year (preferably in September) so that time will be available for the greater study and discussion needed this year prior to making the annual economic report.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

In the ensuing extensive discussion the following points were most significant: (1) A 1.5% rate of growth would represent the growth of the population, assuming no increase in productivity -- with a productivity increase, full employment would not be maintained at 1.5%; (2) the President pointed to Germany's concern with inflation rather than recession, and Dr. Saulnier noted that Germany's inflation resulted from monetary inadequacies rather than pressure of wages on costs; (3) Sec. Mitchell doubted that voluntary action would serve to restrain inflation, that direct controls would be unsatisfactory in peacetime, but that the Government should make an intensive study and reach a conclusion as to whether it could or could not do anything effectively in this regard; (4) Dr. Saulnier agreed with the Postmaster General that a growth rate of 5% or even more would be essential for the next year or year and a half, and that over the long term a 1.5% rate would not be sufficient; (5) the Postmaster General urged that the last two years of this Administration be devoted to inspiring a growth program.

In respect to (5) above, the President stated that Dr. Saulnier was now charged with this responsibility and that a group already in being under his direction could usefully pursue this subject.

* * * *

Mr. Stans then correlated current budget problems with Dr. Saulnier's presentation, emphasizing the anticipated $12 billion deficit for FY 1959 and possibly $80 billion of expenditures.

Mr. Stans outlined various means of dealing with the problem, including (1) Presidential vetoes of expensive legislation; (2) an act of Congress, possibly requested by the President, requiring a 5% cut in all programs, but this would be inappropriate to certain critical programs and might not produce even $1 billion in savings; or, (3) a Congressional directive, again possibly requested by the President, that the Executive cut up to $1 billion from civil programs. Mr. Stans pointed to various bills, approved and pending, which could be subjected to such a cut.

The President focussed his remarks on how the mutual security appropriation was being used as a hostage by the Congress and might be further reduced should the President veto any pet proposals from the Congress. He noted similarly the AEC appropriation, containing an unwanted $193 million, where a veto would cause failure of Congress to pass the Euratom bill. Hence, the President was inclined against asking Congress to direct a budgetary reduction move, though he would accept willingly any directive the Congress itself initiated. He felt he could use existing authority to reserve certain funds and thus not give the appearance of weakening his position by asking Congress for a directive.

In discussion of the $12 billion deficit, Sec. Anderson emphasized that $7 billion was caused by revenue losses at a time when a tax reduction program was greatly in need. He felt that something might be done in terms of changing the depreciation provisions since that would not in the long run cost the Federal Government any money. He concluded his remarks by emphasizing the public feeling that great inflation is in the offing, as witness the present status of the stock market.

Sec. Weeks agreed that the market reflected inflationary fears, then revived his traditional suggestion that our tax system needs to be based less heavily on income. He hoped that time would come when something could be done to institute a manufacturers' excise tax.



L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

DZ

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : USSR and Soviet Bloc Purchases of Fish From Iceland 1957

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Of Iceland's total exports during 1957, valued at approximately $60.5 million, fish and fish products accounted for 92.4 percent, or almost $56 million. During 1957 the Soviet Bloc took 33.5 percent of Iceland's total exports, compared to 29.9 percent in 1956. Purchases by the USSR itself amounted to $13.0 or 21.6 percent of Iceland's total exports. The United Kingdom was Iceland's second largest market, with purchases reaching a total value of $5.7 million, and the United States third at $5.6 million.

The largest single export item was frozen fish: 57,088 metric tons with an F.O.B. value of $20,000,000. The USSR took 31,415 metric tons valued at $10.2 million, the United States 10,985 metric tons valued at almost $4.3 million, and East Germany and Czechoslovakia together took 11,100 metric tons valued at $4.2 million. Salt herring was the second largest export item to the Bloc. The Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany took 15,829 metric tons out of a total of 26,049 metric tons exported. It had a value of $3.1 million. The

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

USSR itself took 14,073 metric tons valued at $2.8 million. Finland (non-bloc) purchased 7,453 tons, worth $2.2 million.

Disappointed over the failure of the April Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea, the Icelandic government announced on 2 June that the fisheries conservation limit would be extended from the present four nautical miles beyond the present base lines to 12 nautical miles and that the new regulations would become effective 1 September. According to the regulations issued on 30 June, only Icelandic trawlers are to be allowed to fish within the outer belt of eight miles, subject to restrictions yet to be announced; and within the original four mile limit all trawler fishing will be prohibited. The unilateral announcement of a 12 mile limit has drawn official protests from Great Britain, West Germany, France, Belgium and Sweden.

HUNTINGTON D. SHELDON
Assistant Director
Current Intelligence

cc: DD/CI

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1958

DD&
dlw

September 29, 1958.

Dear Dick:

As you know, I have had a number of inquiries from California with regard to the use of my name on billboards as an opponent of right to work legislation in California. I understand that your name was also used in this way.

In view of the fact that you are going to be in California on Tuesday, it occurred to me that it might be an appropriate time again to set the record straight as to the position I have consistently taken on the right to work proposals which are on the ballot in various states.

I have repeatedly stated that in my judgment the right to work was an issue to be determined by the several states and not by Federal statute. I have never expressed any opinion as to how this issue should be settled, believing, as I do, that that should be decided by the citizens of each state. Any statement indicating or implying that I have done so misrepresents the facts.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Vice President,
Washington, D.C.

September 29, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Two or three different individuals have suggested to me the potential value of a bipartisan conference in unifying public opinion in the Formosa problem. One man advises me that both John McCormack and Styles Bridges, for example, have felt that such a meeting would be useful.

In the instances where I have so far replied, I have been fairly discouraging, but I should like your opinion on the matter.

D.D.E.

September 29, 1958.

Dear Arthur:

I agree with every word I read in your letter of the twenty-sixth.

Because of your statistical as well as philosophical understanding of the matter, I wonder whether you could quickly prepare for me three or four applicable paragraphs that could be used in every important statement or speech that I may be called upon to make both during this campaign and afterward.

Personally I have tried to make the matter of governmental expenditures the main issue of this campaign. To my dismay not too many Republicans have wholeheartedly agreed with me. Seemingly the disease of Congressional spending is not taken very seriously by candidates for the Congress.

I enclose a copy of a memorandum just sent me by Ezra Benson -- incidentally written the same day as yours. He and I had just had a long talk about the matter, and he merely wanted to put the gist of the conversation on the written record.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Arthur F. Burns,
2 Tudor City Place,
New York 17, New York.

September 27, 1958.

Dear Mrs. Mellon:

It was a privilege to have a few minutes in your home yesterday and to meet a group of such interesting people. I regret that Mrs. Eisenhower could not have been with me.

All the arrangements at the Fort Ligonier celebration were, I thought, remarkably well done. The entire day was a pleasant one, which I shall not soon forget.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Richard Mellon,
Huntland Downs,
Ligonier,
Pennsylvania.

September 27, 1958.

Dear Dick:

You must have had your fill of automobiling yesterday, particularly since you were consistently retracing the same route.

I did not have the time personally to congratulate all of the individuals who did so much to make the ceremonies a real success. I should like, if you have a chance, for you to convey to each an expression of my admiration for their efforts. Moreover, I should have enjoyed an opportunity with you to browse around the restored Fort and to acquire thereby some of its atmosphere. However, I doubt that such a chance will ever arise until after I leave this post and get rid of the entourage that must of necessity follow a President into any public place.

The day was a most enjoyable one. I know that you were rather worried that we might have bad weather, but the slight drizzle actually imposed very little inconvenience on the numbers of people that gathered there.

It was a real privilege to visit your home and to meet there some of your friends.

Finally, I thank you for interesting yourself in the political matter that Hugh Scott believes could be so helpful.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

General Richard K. Mellon
Huntland Downs,
Ligonier,
Pennsylvania.

TO

SHERMAN ADAMS

The Assistant to the President

1953-1958

For

Tireless Service to the public

Brilliant performance of every duty

and

Unsurpassed dedication to his country

From his devoted friend

Dwight E. Eisenhower (signature)

Inscription on lovely silver bowl purchased from Steef and Co.
given to Governor Adams, September 30, 1958

O.F.
138-A-9

September 26, 1952.

Dear Ben

While it was a real pleasure to see you for one brief moment at the Ligonier ceremony, I was disappointed that there was no opportunity for us to have a little talk.

XHFHF-113

There seems to be a curious -- even inexplicable -- apathy in the rank and file of Republicans. The Chairman of the National Committee is working to an extent that I already am hoping that he avoids a nervous breakdown. Yet he is handicapped not only by the existence of this widespread lack of enthusiasm, reported from every corner of the country, and even more so by lack of means through which we could get people on their toes and working.

XOF138-C

The situation is by no means hopeless. If we can get all the politicians, business and professional leaders who believe in moderate government and -- above all -- in a sound fiscal system to recognize the importance of the moment, I am sure this inaction would quickly disappear.

I spoke to Dick Mellon and to Ed Martin. Dick promptly promised to help out in some specific instances and from what Ed said I believe the situation in Pennsylvania itself seems to be looking up.

X HF 398
XOF 138 Pa,

I hope you will do whatever you can to stir up everybody who thinks he can influence another voter in these brief weeks left to us.

XHF138-A

With my warm greetings to Hazel and all the best to yourself,

As ever,

DE

X HF 1423

Mr. Benjamin F. Fairless

Congressional Congress

September 25, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MALCOLM MOOS

Attached is a new draft of the Ligonier speech. As you can see I have eliminated one or two thoughts from your suggested talk, and have tried by certain deletions to emphasize only the idea of Fort Ligonier as a symbol of pioneer courage and, also, a symbol of the global struggle for peace and freedom today.

If you have any additional comments, please send them back to Mrs. Whitman early this afternoon.

D.D.E.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 19, 1958.

Dear Gabe:

I hear that tonight Clarence Randall and Fred Seaton are giving a dinner in your honor. By no means shall I consider it a "farewell" dinner; it is inconceivable that, despite your removal from the Washington scene, you will not still be -- and be so considered by all of us -- a member of the original Administration family.

What precisely we shall do without your gentle prodding, without your stern -- at times -- conscience, and without the lift of your daily epigrams I do not quite know. We shall miss your contribution to the difficult problems of the day, and I assure you I do not mean merely clothes pins and briar pipes.

One of the rewards of my job is the friendship and inspiration I receive from younger, dedicated people such as you. Your presence on the White House Staff has been a real gratification; your friendship I shall always cherish.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Gabriel Hauge,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 17, 1958.

Dear Walter:

Today I am releasing a rather formal letter accepting your resignation. But I cannot see you leave government without attempting some warmer expression of my feelings.

I think that my first meeting with you was in New York City during the period that you were Chairman of the Council for Economic Development. From that moment on I have classed myself as one of your admiring friends, and you as a man of character and ability. Naturally I was complimented by the volunteer work you undertook back in 1952 to help bring about my nomination and election to the Presidency.

Mamie and I have always felt for you a warm friendship that has grown with the years so, although I realize that our official connection is now to suffer interruption, I devoutly hope that in other ways our relationship to you and your bride may be as strong as ever.

With my warm greetings to Mrs. Williams and all the best to yourself,

As ever,

The Honorable Walter Williams,
Under Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 16, 1958.

Dear Ben:

I am of course complimented that you and Hazel have asked for "several" of my so-called "paintings" for exhibition in the first Pennsylvania Artists Exhibit, sponsored by the Arts League of Ligonier Valley.

First I might tell you that over the years I have received numerous requests for the loan of some of my daubings in such amateur shows. The only exceptions that have been made to my habitual refusal to comply have been where one or two of my pictures already given to friends, have been exhibited by those friends. Another partial exception has been at times when I have given, to this kind of exhibit, reproductions or color photographs of some of the paintings.



But because of my friendship for you and because I am now a citizen of Pennsylvania, I am anxious to comply with your request so far as I possibly can. So I am sending to you the following: (1) a color photograph of three heads I once painted of Secretary Dulles, Secretary Humphrey and Secretary Wilson; (2) a painting of the 16th Hole at Augusta -- this is the property of Bob Jones and I have his permission for you to show the picture (I would appreciate it if it was identified as Bob's property); a painting of David contemplating a golf shot -- this is the property of the Augusta National Golf Club and should be so marked.

You may keep the reproduction if you so desire, but I should like the painting of David returned to me when

the exhibit closes. Bob would like the one of the 16th Hole sent to Cliff Roberts' apartment in New York, 535 Park Avenue. If there is any desire on Bob's part to have the painting at Cliff's by the 14th of October, as he mentioned in passing to me, he will get in touch with you; I told him I assumed it could be arranged.

Incidentally, there is one other reproduction I can send to you if you should want it -- of a snow scene in the Rockies. Just ask Mr. Parsons to get in touch with Mrs. Whitman if you want that, too. But I am afraid that the show is going to be far too heavily weighted with "Eisenhowers" as matters stand now!

I assume that these paintings will be entered in a special class; they are sent to you for exhibition only - no competition.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Benjamin F. Fairless,
525 William Penn Place,
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

September 6, 1958.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

I have just signed S-4085, only because it was supported in the Congress by Administration recommendations (made without my knowledge). It appropriates 17 million dollars plus for some kind of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis.

It is difficult for me to see the virtue of appropriating Federal funds for this purpose, particularly when the ratio of Federal contribution is to be three to one of private donations.

For two or three years I supported very earnestly the efforts of a private group to memorialize the history of this nation on a suitable site just beyond the Potomac River. That project would have required no Federal expenditures whatsoever. The only Federal participation would have been first the authorization of the project and, secondly, the donation of a piece of ground already owned but unused by the Federal government. In spite of my personal support, I know of no particular part of the government that made any sustained effort to get it enacted into law.

I request that hereafter no bill for memorializing anything in the United States be placed before the Congress with a view to obtaining appropriations for such a project until it has been first cleared with me.

DDE

CC Governor Adams
Director of the Bureau of the Budget

Newport,
September 4, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Cliff:

Thank you very much for your longhand letter. I agree of course that it is better to use financial resources where there is a chance to win rather than to pour money down a political drain that cannot be filled up.

Another thought is that California seems to be a fairly wealthy state and it should be possible to raise the needed money, if the spirit is there. I am encouraged by Charlie Jones' fighting attitude.

The thing that disturbs me most about your report is that a spirit of "hopelessness" seems to you to be a Republican attitude discernible throughout the country. This defeats me. The six-year record of the Administration has been remarkable in view of the political complexion of the Congress. One man (Adams) admittedly made a mistake, but no one has ever accused him of crookedness. Yet this circumstance, almost alone, seems to account for the alleged "hopelessness."

When Ed Pauley was in the Cabinet under Truman he was accused of using confidential governmental information to make a lot of money out of speculating in wheat. For other offenses, officials of lesser rank were later indicted and convicted. In view of these circumstances, why is it that the Democrats are not plagued by a spirit of hopelessness?

No one could feel worse than I about the entire Adams affair. Indeed, in view of the fact that I know better than

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

anyone else the extraordinary dedication the man has exhibited through six years, the constant pressure under which he has worked, the round-the-clock days that he has devoted to the service of the government and the country, all now seemingly forgotten by the public with a consequent readiness to make him a greater villian than almost anyone in current history, you can understand that I get not only puzzled but sometimes resentful as well.

But that is the way it goes, and I am forced to agree that the situation is not greatly different from your portrayal of it.

In any event, I am one that cannot afford to be hopeless. I am forced to give constant attention -- even now when I am supposed to be on a vacation -- to problems that defy solution and keep the most prominent members of the Administration in a state of watchfulness, if not tension.

If circumstances do not compel the shortening of my planned vacation, perhaps you can come over for an afternoon and evening and we can have a talk. Bill is coming over with Jock today. I hope that you and Pete can come over early next week. I don't mean to say that I want a long, exhausting discussion of Republican prospects. I do think, however, that it would be helpful to chat informally with two people who have been not only among my closest friends but also my staunchest political supporters.

With warm regard and again thanks for your frank analysis of the situation as it appears to you,

As ever,

Mr. Clifford Roberts.

BENJAMIN F. FAIRLESS
300 WILLIAM PENN PLACE
PITTSBURGH 30, PENNSYLVANIA

September 3, 1958

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I made myself a promise when you took office that I would not add to your many problems by personal requests. Here I go breaking my own rule!

The first Pennsylvania Artists Exhibit, sponsored by the Arts League of Ligonier Valley, will be held in Ligonier, Pennsylvania, September 21 through October 12, 1958, and will be a feature of the bicentennial celebration of Fort Ligonier. The Arts League of Ligonier Valley is an organization designed primarily to promote the work of art in our little community and is an excellent organization. Haze is very much interested in this work and already two of our four grandchildren are enrolled as students. The League caters to amateurs rather than professionals although the exhibit will cover the activities in both fields. A gold medal will be presented to the artist winning top place, and a silver medal will be given to the best entry from Western Pennsylvania.

The committee in charge of the exhibit would like very much to present several of your paintings. As a matter of fact, I am proud and privileged to have your George Washington and Abraham Lincoln paintings and, with your consent, they will appear in the exhibit. In addition, we would like to have two more of your masterpieces. Haze and I fell in love with your "David, the Golfer" and if it were available, together with another of your own selection, it would add tremendously to the show. I assure you that the paintings would be well cared for and would be returned immediately following the close of the exhibit on October 12th.

In order to make the chore as easy as possible, I am taking the liberty of requesting Lew Parsons of our Washington office to contact Ann Whitman, your Personal Secretary, to carry out your wishes in this respect.

With grateful thanks and warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

September 3, 1958.

PERSONAL

Dear Ralph:

Your letter of the twenty-first did not reach the White House until just before we left for Newport, and this is the first opportunity I have had to acknowledge it. Previously, however, Charlie Yates sent me the column entitled "The President as Professor." Far from being off the mark, it demonstrated once again your understanding of my convictions.

The entire situation distresses me profoundly, as I know it does you and all other leaders of American thought. There doesn't seem to be any solution in sight -- for the simple reason that not even the principles of political and economic equality will be accepted in some of our states. Any start, any degree of progress toward practicing this kind of equality, even though many years might be required to reach fruition, would, in my opinion, reverse this situation. Lacking such a start, I rather agree with you that there will be a decline in the influence that the deep South has traditionally exercised.

All of us, collectively, seem to lack the wisdom we should have to deal adequately with the entire problem.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Ralph McGill

PERSONAL

[illegible] calls - Sept. 1958

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2.	Phone call, DDE to Meade Alcorn (1 pg) (remains closed per RR 78-29; 11/21/78-DSH)	9/16/58	C

FILE LOCATION Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 36 Folder: Telephone calls - Sept. 1958

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

Sept. 30	C. D. Jackson--campaign speech
Sept. 29	Sec. State " "
Sept. 26	Sec. Dulles -- Dulles' speech and concerning editorials
Sept. 26	Vice Pres. -- Adams matter
Sept. 17	Adams matter with Cliff Roberts
Sept. 16	Chairman Alcorn -- Adams matter
Sept. 4	Attorney General -- re suit by government on Negroes in Dawson County, Ga.
Sept 2	Gov. Adams -- re Dawson County situation

Lee D. Pierce Library

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 30, 1958

10:27 The President tried to get General Nevins, who was in Virginia. Later acw talked to him about buying cow from University of Pennsylvania

11:42 The President called acw.

11:46 The President called C.D. Jackson in New York -- said no foreign policy speech in campaign. C.D. is, however, going to work up several paragraphs to be used in speeches.

They did not mention Colombo Nations talk.

The President talked to CD about the three suggestions CD sent to Foster Dulles recently

11:59 The President called Secretary Dulles about those suggestions

11:51 The President called . acw

7:06 The President called ~~d~~ acw to ask what had happened during afternoon.

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
September 29

12:08 The President called the Secretary of State inquiring about desirability of making a foreign policy speech during campaign. The Secretary thinks unwise.

2:06 The President called the Secretary from the House

2:07 The Secretary called the President back

4:41 The President talked to the Attorney General about decision handed down by Supreme Court that "schemes" to prevent integration were illegal.

5:45 The President called acw.

7:10 The President called acw to ask her to find out when George Allen was coming back.



TELEPHONE CALLS
September 27, 1958

8:11 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

8:24 The President talked to Vice President about forthcoming political trip

2:53 The President tried to get Jim Hagerty - could not

2:53 The President tried to get ACW - did

4:32 The President unsuccessfully tried to get acw

4:46 ACW called the President

5:52 The President called Colonel Schulz

6:14 The President unsuccessfully tried to get General Goodpaster

6:16 The President called Jim Hagerty

6:21 The President called Jim Hagerty

7:16 The President called the Usher

7:34 The President called acw

September 28, 1958



8:45 The President callec
acw

10:18 The President called acw

7:00 The President called Pete Jones

7:07 The President called acw

7:30 The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 26, 1958

9:41 The President tried to get Secretary Herter, cancelled

10:03 The President called Secretary Dulles, NY

11:29 The President called acw

11:34 The President called acw

7:28 The President called Barbara Eisenhower



TELEPHONE CALLS
September 26, 1958

The President talked to Secretary Dulles, who was in New York. He complained about the New York Times editorial on the Secretary's speech of last night, saying "maybe one of those editorial writers would like to tell us what to do" (on the Formosa Straits situation). He said people instinctively believe what the President and the Secretary have agreed for five years."

The Secretary had talked last night to Jack McCloy about the Quemoy-Matsu situation, and was going to put up to Mr. McCloy idea that he go along with Secretary McElroy on his trip to Formosa and try to talk Chiang into giving up the Islands.



TELEPHONE CALLS
September 26, 1958

The President called the Vice President, who is to leave Monday on speaking tour to Indianapolis and California.

The President brought up the comments he had had from Cliff Roberts on the Adams matter. He also told the Vice President of his visit to Dick Mellon's yesterday. He mentioned the fact that these people are not raising money -- how do we get them to get out this time. Said Alcorn was working hard -- how do we get some enthusiasm.

Contrary to the Roberts report, the Vice President thought reaction to Adams broadcast was as good as could be expected.

The President and the Vice President agreed that probably the best issue in campaign was the fiscal irresponsibility of the Democrats, the deficit spending they want to undertake, the resulting inflation. The Vice President said after his tour he would know better how the audiences were responding and that he would want then to see the President. They will get together then.



September 25, 1958
TELEPHONE CALLS

11:47 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

6:19 The President called Colonel Schulz about Sgt. Moaney

6:51 The President called acw

6:52 The President called Usher

7:17 The President called George Allen

7:30 The President called acw



TELEPHONE CALLS
September 22, 1958
NEWPORT

*;57 The President called Secretary Dulles

10:52 The President called Secretary Dulles

7:09 The President called Governor Adams (about his televised talk on resignation).



TELEPHONE CALLS
Newport
September 18, 1958

7;19 Captain Aurand called the President

11:10 The President called acw

11:41 The President called Jim Hagerty

5:55 jim Hagerty called the President

7:00 Jim Hagerty called the President



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For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
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TELEPHONE CALLS
September 17, 1958 - NEWPORT

9:05	The President called Secretary Dulles, with suggestions for speech today to General Assembly
9:12	The President called W. Alton Jones
10:28	Governor Adams called the President
10:39	The President called Governor Adams back
11:05	The Attorney General called the President - re Supreme Court vacancy

Later the President called acw

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For further information,
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TELEPHONE CALLS
9/11/58

10:58 The President talked to Secretary of State. (President in Newport; Secretary in Washington)

6:45 The President called Major John

8:13 The President called acw: "where is my speech"

8:18 The President called Jim Hagerty, small changes in speech

10:30 Secretary Dulles called the President

11:00 Bill Robinson tried to get the President, who was then asleep, to tell him how good speech was.



TELEPHONE CALLS
September 10, 1958

8:34 Secretary Dulles called the President re speech

11:04 The President tried to get; later succeeded, in calling Secretary Dulles from Barbara Ann -- re speech

5:12 The President called Secretary Dulles

7:03 The President called Major John

TELEPHONE CALLS
Newport
September 8, 1958

8:14 The President called General Goodpaster

3:43 The Secretary of State called the President

4:45 The Secretary of State called the President

The President called me a couple of times during day, not reported

TELEPHONE CALLS
Newport, September 7, 1958

9:26 The Prsident talked to General Goodpaster

9:34 The President called General Nevins

7:00PM Apprxxkmately -- the President called Major Joh



TELEPHONE CALL
September 4, 1958

The President called the Attorney General about the memorandum he had seen about the proposed suit the government was going to file about alleged illegal attemps to keep qualified Negroes from voting in Dawson County, Georgia. The President had received information this morning that there was an 11:00 deadline on filing the case (not true, said the Attorney General). The Attorney General added that Justice would prefer to file the suit now because the people down there were getting wind of their intentions and permitting the Negroes to register.

The President said he was not going to make decision as to whether or not there was a court case - that the Attorney General had to do it on his own -- that they were the experts in the law.

Rogers, switching subject, said that things looked pretty good on integration problem. Deputy Marshalls have been hired for Little Rock. People in Virginia have "taken rather good idea." The Attorney General said he was rather encouraged.

The President asked if the Attorney General had talked to Senator Byrd -- he had not. The President suggested he call General Persons and ask when it might be possible to have a chat with Byrd. The Attorney General said he would do so.

The Attorney General concluded, on whole problem, that while he thought there would be some problem this year, on the whole we were better off than last year.

One additional point -- the President stressed that he hoped the Deputy Marshall could be gotten from around the Little Rock area.

In any event, the President will have a little chat with the Attorney General Saturday.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
September 2, 1958
Newport

8:26 The President called Governor Adams about proposal by Bill Rogers to institute suit against Dawson County, Georgia, where Justice has evidence that qualified Negroes are prohibited from voting. Justice was planning to start suit Wednesday; I gather the President ordered postponed until he had a chance to talk to Bill.

8:30 The President talked to Governor Adams again -- same subject ?

12:22 The President called Secretary Dulles

3:08 Secretary Dulles called the President -- felt he should come to Newport Thursday, the fourth, bringing General Goodpaster, to discuss off shore islands situation. Said he had had meeting with Joint Chiefs that morning, read the President a statement he prepared to issue, which was approved.

3:38 The Prsesdietn called Director Stans about a bill that seemed to him a "lawyer's bill" -- where the lawyers' fees were set at 25% rather than usual 10%. Stans asked for time to look matter up and at



3:58 Called back. Finally the President decided matter not sufficiently serious to delay.

TELEPHONE CALLS

NEWPORT, September 1st

7:30 PM The Secretary of State, just returned from a vacation sailing on Lake Ontario, called the President.

Power Notes-Sept. 1958

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Index, Sept. 3 - Sept. 30	9/3-30/58	A
2.	Staff Notes No. 432	9/30/58	A
3.	Staff Notes No. 431	9/30/58	A
4.	Supplement to Staff Notes No. 430	9/27/58	A
5.	Special Legislative Note	9/26/58	A
6.	Staff Notes No. 428	9/24/58	A
7.	Staff Notes No. 427	9/22/58	A
8.	Staff Notes No. 425	9/18/58	A
9.	Staff Notes No. 424	9/17/58	A
10.	Supplement to Staff Notes No. 423	9/16/58	A
11.	Staff Notes No. 423	9/15/58	A
12.	Staff Notes No. 421	9/11/58	A
13.	Staff Notes No. 420	9/10/58	A

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16.	Supplement to Staff Notes No. 417	9/8/58	A
17.	Staff Notes No. 417	9/6/58	A
18.	Staff Notes No. 416	9/5/58	A
19.	Staff Notes No. 415	9/4/58	A
20.	Staff Notes No. 414 (3 pp)	9/3/58	A-RD

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GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 432

September 30, 1958

1. Aircraft

Official

... (S)

2. Missiles

Official

... (S)

3. Government Research Study. -- The organization and management of Government research activities and organizations, which the President discussed with his Science Advisory Committee on June 18, has been under study by a panel of that Committee for some months, including productive coordination with the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization. A report is being readied for formal Cabinet presentation October 31. (Admin. Conf.)

W. H. Wilson

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4. Construction. -- Labor will announce Thursday that new construction activity in September matched the all-time high of $4.8 billion reached in August. The total for the first 9 months of 1958 ($36.4 billion) was up slightly from the comparable 1957 period. Public outlays ($11.3 billion) were 6% above a year earlier, and private spending ($25.1 billion) was down only slightly. (Admin. Conf.)

Lyon

SN # 432

5. Satellites

(C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 431

September 30, 1958

1. Tunisia

ICA

... (C)

Defense 2. Jordan

Defense 3. Iraq ... (S)

... (C)

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State 4. Arab Development

... (C)

[redacted]

5. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 430

September 27, 1958

1. ECAFE Petroleum. -- We hope that the ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) Petroleum Symposium in New Delhi December 3-16 will be confined to the economic and technical aspects of petroleum resources development. But political aspects will probably be introduced, in view of: Soviet bloc efforts to penetrate underdeveloped countries, the fact that the Rumanians are now drilling in northern India and the scheduling of the Arab Petroleum Congress in Cairo shortly after the ECAFE Symposium. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Bolivian Stabilization -- ICA has informed its mission in La Paz that the Special Assistance aid level will be $17 million (including the $3 million already authorized) plus a reserve of $6 million to be made available, if and when we feel it is needed. All aid is subject to Bolivian-IMF agreement on stabilization policy. (C)

3. International Financial Actions. -- The National Advisory Council has concurred in following: investment by the International Finance Corporation of $1.2 million in a Brazilian cement plant and of $200,000 in a Guatemalan flour mill; a $35 million DLF loan for Indian railways plus the PL 480 loan to India; a $2.3 million Eximbank credit for Japanese chemical production; DLF loans of $10 million for a Sudanese textile plant, $2 million to finance projects in Somalia, and $22.5 million for a Yugoslav fertilizer plant; a reduction (from 5.5% to 5%) in the interest rate on a previous $5 million Eximbank credit for Italy; and a $50 million increase in the authorization for sales of portions of IBRD loans. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Great Plains Conservation. -- Producer interest in the Great Plains Conservation Program as a means of meeting soil and water conservation problems has continued to increase. A six month report ending July 1, 1958, shows 578 completed conservation plans covered by cost-sharing contracts on 1,870,000 acres. A total of 2,328 producers have applied for assistance under the program. Eligibility for cost-sharing depends on the development and implementation of a sound conservation plan for the farmer's entire unit. (Admin. Conf.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5. Manpower Utilization Inquiry. -- The Budget Bureau has been invited to testify in hearings which the Manpower Utilization Subcommittee (of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee) plans to hold in late November. A recent Committee report criticized the Defense Department's utilization of manpower in the financial management area, and the hearings will be aimed particularly at Defense. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Dependents' Medical Care. -- Congress has directed that the costs under the Act be controlled, especially in civilian facilities. In coordination with Budget and HEW, Defense has worked out modifications in the program which Congressional leaders believe will be adequate, even though the FY 1959 cost will be some $12 million above the $72 million limitation specified by the Conference Committee. Defense will seek the necessary increase at the next session. The full savings from changes in the program are expected in FY 1960. Effective on October 1, 1958, dependents residing with sponsors will require authorization from the military medical facility before continuing civilian medical care, and use of civilian facilities will be discontinued for outpatient treatment, neonatal visits, acute emotional disorders, and elective surgery. (U)

7. Automatic Data Processing. -- The use of automatic data processing (ADP) in the Government is rapidly increasing. Budget has initiated a study to identify and clarify the Government-wide functions performed, in the utilization of ADP equipment and to propose assignments of these functions to specific agencies. The report is expected to be completed by January 30, 1959. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

D

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

September 24, 1958

From Budget:

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF ENROLLED BILLS
83rd, 84th, and 85th Congress

	Total Approved		Total Not Approved	
	1st Session	2nd Session	1st Session	2nd Session
85th Congress				
Public	316	620	4	12
Private	341	443	8	27
Total	657	1,063	12	39
84th Congress				
Public	390	638	8	16
Private	490	403	3	7
Total	880	1,041	11	23
83rd Congress				
Public	288	493	3	18
Private	227	775	7	24
Total	515	1,268	10	42

The Budget U.S. Executive Branch Library

The above figures show that more enrolled bills were passed in the second session of the 85th Congress than in any other session except one during this Administration. However, the total number of enrolled bills presented to the President during both sessions of the 85th Congress was lower than during either the 83rd or 84th Congresses. This lower number is due mainly to the passage of fewer private bills. The number of such bills passed in the 85th Congress was approximately 10% lower than in the 84th Congress, which in turn passed 10% fewer private bills than the 83rd Congress.

[redacted]

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 428

September 24, 1958

1. Iran

State

... (S)

2. Iraq

State

3. Algeria & France ... (S)

State

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4. China ... (S)

State

✓

[redacted]

(4. Cont.)

... (S)

ICA

5. Aid to Europe. -- Mr. Smith has directed that ICA contributions to the European Productivity Agency and to various European Technical Exchange programs be discontinued at the end of this fiscal year. (U)

OCDM

6. Relocation. -- Governor Hoegh reports that in accordance with the recent Cabinet action, the continuous activation of the emergency relocation site has been accomplished. Employees representing some 18 agencies are now in place and capable of emergency operations. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

Defense

8. VANGUARD. -- An SLV-3 launching is scheduled for September 26, between 0930 and 1500 from the Atlantic Range. The satellite payload will be a 20" sphere containing cloud cover scanning equipment operating in the infra-red spectrum. Previous launching failures are attributed to launch stand electrical difficulties (which caused the shut-down circuits in the first stage engine to operate unintentionally) and these have been corrected. (U)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 427

September 22, 1958

1. OCDM Notes. -- (a) Budget reports that Governor Hoegh has tentatively decided on the organization of the new agency, and he is developing definitions of the duties and responsibilities of its various units. He has engaged the assistance of McKinsey, the management firm which prepared the basic reorganization study. Final organizing steps, including personnel appointments, should be completed in October. ... (b) The Council of State Governments' approved legislative proposals for the 1959 State sessions include OCDM's sample legislation to establish lines of succession for the three branches of State government and authorize relocation. ... (c) Operation Alert 1958 will be concluded with the Cabinet presentations to the President scheduled for October 9. Seminar discussions during phase III of the Operation (held at High Point, September 17-18) have led to important recommendations which will be presented at the Cabinet by the seminar chairmen for the seven functional areas covered in the evaluation phase. (Admin. Conf.)

2. German Coal. -- State is not persuaded by the Germans' explanation of their coal import licensing plan, and we are protesting further: the move is aimed almost entirely at the US, and it is stirring legal protests here; it appears inconsistent with GATT, it may reflect adversely on the Coal and Steel Community, and it is not in keeping with Germany's extraordinarily favorable economic and trade situation. We are particularly concerned over indications that Communist bloc coal imports will not be affected. (Admin. Conf.)

3. France & Guinea

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... (c)

[redacted]



SN # 427

4. Afghanistan

ICA

5. Iran ... (S)

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... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

W-2

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 22, 1958

From: Agriculture

Agricultural Outlook for Late 1958.-- Demand for farm products has held up well in 1958. Retail food sales and prices, as well as prices received by farmers, are running 5% to 7% above the first 8 months of 1957. Farmers' realized net income may total some $2 billion above the $10.8 billion received in 1957. However, with a record farm output, the price trend may be on the down side for the rest of this year.

Feed Grains. -- There is a record supply. Price declines are probable this fall.

Meat Animals. -- Prices have improved and should continue fairly strong.

Dairy Products. -- Higher prices for meat animals have substantially reduced numbers of milk cows, and milk output should continue lower. Prices and cash receipts should stay close to last year's.

Poultry and Eggs. -- Aggregate production is probably a record. Egg prices are likely to be below a year ago.

Wheat. -- Total receipts will be up as larger marketings more than offset lower prices. 1958 production is running 50% above 1957.

Rice. -- Prices should continue below those of last year.

Fats and Oils.-- Supplies should reach a new peak with farm prices averaging at about the support level.

Fruits. -- Price levels should remain above those of a year ago because of stronger demand and reduced supplies.

Vegetables. -- Smaller marketings have held prices near record levels and they should remain about the same as a year ago.

Cotton. -- Quality is good, and with a higher support rate, average prices received should be above a year ago and far above the low level of early 1958.

Wool. -- With easier world demand growers' prices should continue below last year.

Tobacco. -- Production is up from last year but the second smallest in 15 years. Prices should be above last year and will probably reach a record high.

Administratively
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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 425

September 18, 1958

1. United Kingdom

... (TS)

2. Lord Mountbatten.

... (C)

3. Jordan

... (C)

4. Burma

... (S)

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5. IAEA

State

(C)

Labor + W. H. - Eisenhower

6. Prices. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the Consumer Price Index declined 0.2% between July and August 1958 to 123.7 (1947-49 = 100). Although this figure is still 2.2% higher than a year ago, it represents the first decrease in 2 years. The decline is attributed primarily to seasonally lower prices for food. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 424

September 17, 1958

1. OCDM Shelter Program. -- Budget notes that a supplemental appropriation of $13.2 million was requested late in the past session to cover initial costs for research, public education and construction of prototype shelters. Congress appropriated $2.5 million for the public education only, which is moving ahead. In addition the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization is using available funds from the regular appropriation for limited research in the shelter field and is formulating instructions to all Federal agencies on requirements for including fallout shelter in new Federal civilian structures. It will be necessary to obtain additional funds from Congress to prosecute the remaining elements of the program. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

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4. Missiles

... (TS)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

September 16, 1958

From Defense:

Continuation of Draft. -- Army has been assigned responsibility for a legislative proposal to extend induction authority of the UMT&SA for 4 years (to July 1, 1963) for inclusion in Defense's Legislative Program for CY 1959. Although an Army composed primarily of volunteers continues to be a fundamental goal, extension of induction authority is vital to maintain Army's active and reserve strength. Substantial numbers of enlisted draftees are expected to be required during the proposed extension period. The existence of the draft provides a stimulus for enlistments which assists Navy and Air Force to meet enlisted personnel requirements. Also, continuation of special authority to induct medical and dental personnel is essential; and the UMT&SA has been the only means available to the Armed Forces to insure a sufficient number of physicians and dentists. An appropriate reference on the draft extension might well be proposed for inclusion in the January 1959 State of the Union Message.

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Confidential

[redacted]

Carbon No. 4

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 423

September 16, 1958

1. Weather Reconnaissance. -- Bendix Aviation has been selected as contractor to develop a model of a new weather reconnaissance subsystem. The equipment, to be used with a KC-135 type aircraft, will eventually replace the present WB-50's. Air Force expects that a new jet weather reconnaissance fleet will achieve long range economy, since about half as many KC-135 aircraft will be required to cover the routes now flown by WB-50's. Additionally, the system will contain new weather reconnaissance features. (U)

2. Hurricane Hunting. -- The use of airborne early warning radar will increase the effective range of hurricane observation by 75 to 150 miles. Now in use by Navy aircraft at Jacksonville, the radar relay system will place hurricanes under the direct surveillance of the Miami forecaster. (U)

3. Airship Fabrics. -- Navy's new dacron fabric, now being tested on four airships, has greatly reduced helium losses and increased resistance to weathering. The new fabric has been recommended for all future airship envelopes. (U)

4. Vertical Takeoff and Landing (VTOL) Aircraft. -- The recent successful transition flights (vertical takeoff to hovering, to forward, to hovering flight, and vertical landing) by a VZ-2 tilt-wing VTOL aircraft constitute a major achievement in the development of this type aircraft. (U)

5. Aircraft

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6. Missiles ...(S)

... (C)

[redacted]

7. Missiles

(S)

8. Standards for Modern Weapons Systems. -- Commerce reports the establishment of a joint National Bureau of Standards-Air Force Committee to coordinate long-range planning of precision calibration and measurement standards for advanced weapons systems. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 423

September 15, 1958

1. Iraq

...(S)

2. President's Speech on RFE. -- General Crittenberger reports that at dawn last Friday Radio Free Europe beamed the first translations of the President's Formosa speech by short- and middle-wave into Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria. Recorded excerpts in the President's voice were made part of the day's newscasts to over 50 million iron curtain listeners. Simultaneous use of three transmitter sites with a 22-channel spread was expected to assure reception despite communist jamming. Broadcasts from the station near Lisbon were beamed at an impenetrable atmospheric ceiling so as to bounce down behind the iron curtain. (Admin. Conf.)

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3. Agricultural Production. -- Agriculture comments that the high production for this year revealed in the latest crop report and the spectacular gains in August clearly illustrate the inability of acreage restrictions to control production. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Taiwan

... (S).

5. Missiles

... (S)

6. Missiles

... (C)

7. Personal Income. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that personal income in August was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $355.5 billion, or about $1.5 billion above July (after adjustment to exclude non-recurring payments to Federal employees) and $3.5 billion above June. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 421

September 11, 1958

1. Economy. -- Dr. Saulnier notes three new figures on the extent of recovery in August: (a) The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production (for release September 15) is expected to be 137, as compared with revised indexes of 134 in July and 132 in June. We have now made up about 60% of the ground lost during the recession. (b) There was a small further increase in housing starts, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.17 million (for September 13 release). (c) The rise of about 1.2% in retail sales is rather substantial for one month; and weekly figures on department stores suggest that this higher level is continuing. ... Weekly figures on production and sales rather suggest that September, after seasonal adjustments, will show an improvement over August. Naturally, a work stoppage in automobiles would have a rather drastic effect on steel production and some other manufacturing. (Admin. Conf.)

W.N. — Saulnier

2. Agriculture Conservation. -- The Budget Bureau notes that in connection with discussions of the 1959 Agriculture Appropriation Act, Secretary Benson agreed to undertake a complete review of the conservation activities of his Department. The Bureau has also begun a staff study of the possibilities for consolidating and redirecting the various agricultural conservation programs, which will be completed after receipt of Secretary Benson's views. (Admin. Conf.)

BOB

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3. US-Egypt

DEN

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(3. Cont.)

... (C)

4. US-Jordan

... (C)

5. Burma

... (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 420

September 10 1958

1. New Guinea

State

... (S)

2. Taiwan

ICA

... (C)

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3. Iraq

ICA

... (S)

4. Strategic Air Command

Defense

✓

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(4. cont.)

... (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 419

September 9, 1958

1. Anti-Submarines

... (S)

2. Wholesale Prices. -- Labor will announce Thursday morning that wholesale prices in primary markets fell 0.1% between mid-July and mid-August to 119.1% of their 1947-49 level. The decline was caused almost entirely by lower prices for farm products (down 1.9%) and processed foods (down 1.2%). The index for all commodities other than farm products and foods rose 0.4%. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Missiles

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4. UK-Iceland ... (S)

5. Egypt-Italy ... (S)

SN # 419

(5. cont.)

... (C)

6. US-Ethiopia

... (S)

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Carbon No. 4

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 417

September 8, 1958

1. Business Situation. -- There are definite continued signs of improvement, and the summer slump in industrial activity was milder than expected. In July, manufacturers' new orders and shipments both rose for the third straight month, while inventory liquidation slowed down considerably. The department store sales index in August rose to an all time high of 148 after seasonal adjustment; the previous high, a year ago, was 144. Consumer demand remains strong for nondurables, but weak for durables -- especially automobiles. Construction activity continued strong in August, with more than seasonal increases in new private residential building. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Study of Russian. -- HEW reports a notable increase in the number of secondary schools offering Russian -- from less than 20 last year to almost 100 this fall. Russian studies are also increasing in colleges and universities, including special Russian classes for teachers during the summer. Five cities will provide scientific Russian by Television. (Admin. Conf.)

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3. NAC.-- The National Advisory Council concurs in: (a) A $40 million Eximbank credit for essential Peruvian imports from the US in the next 16 months, in connection with drawings by Peru under its stabilization arrangements with the International Monetary Fund and US banks; (b) Issuance by the International Bank (IBRD) of 2-year bonds denominated in US dollars, in the aggregate principal amount of $75 million; (c) A DLF loan of 34 million cruzeiros for settling Dutch farm families in Brazil; and (d) a $500,000 Eximbank credit for waterworks in Havana, Cuba. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Nepal

[redacted]

(4. cont.)

... (C)

5. Nkrumah's US Visit

State

... (S)

Defense 6. Aircraft

... (C)

Defense 7. Missiles

... (C)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 417

September 6, 1958

1. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

2. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh recently inspected the United Aircraft Corporation at Hartford, Connecticut, which produces many critical defense items. He reports exceptionally good civil defense preparations at both its Pratt-Whitney and Hamilton-Standard plants, which have provided adequate fallout shelters for employees. (Admin. Conf.)

DCDM

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3. Alaska. -- In accordance with the President's July 18 letter, the Budget Bureau has initiated a study of the effects of Alaskan statehood on Government agencies' organizations, programs and budgets. Preliminary reports are due by September 15, and final report by November 15. (Admin. Conf.)

BOB

4. International Medical Year. -- Senate Resolution 361 invites the President to extend an invitation for an international discussion on designating an "International Health and Medical Research Year" or on other means of developing intensive international cooperation on health problems. The legislative history noted the President's State of the Union reference to "works of peace". The resolution was introduced by Senator Humphrey and inspired by proposals made by Governor Stevenson. The Public Health Service plans

HEW

preliminary discussions on the idea with the Executive Board of the World Health Organization at its meeting next January. (Admin. Conf.)

5. US-UK

...(C)

6. Turkish Economy. -- While Embassy Ankara notes some progress in the Turkish stabilization program, the Turks are concerned over continued lack of funds for urgent imports and feel that the success of the whole stabilization program depends on resumption of licensing. A Turkish delegation headed by the Finance Minister hopes to discuss DLF and Eximbank loans in Washington beginning September 10, and to consult with us and the International Monetary Fund on the stabilization program. (Admin. Conf.)

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7. Iraq

1514

...(C)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 416

September 5, 1958

1. Atomic Testing

... (C)

2. Vietnam-Cambodia

... (S)

3. United Kingdom

... (C)

4. 1959 Budget. -- The Midyear Review of the 1959 Budget is scheduled for release to the press on September 11. A budget deficit of $12.2 billion for 1959 is now anticipated, compared with the surplus of $0.5 billion estimated in the January budget. Receipts are down $7.4 billion from the January estimate, and expenditures are up $5.3 billion. Compared with FY 1958, budget receipts for this year are now expected to be $2.1 billion less and expenditures $7.3 billion more. (Admin. Conf.)

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5. Business Investment. -- (a) Dr. Saulnier reports that the Commerce-SEC figures on expenditures for new plant and

[redacted]

equipment, to be published September 7, show that the upturn is expected before the end of 1958. Until now, most forecasts have expected business capital spending to continue its decline well into 1959. The new figures indicate that these expenditures reached a bottom in the 2nd quarter, and will rise by about $1 billion in the 4th quarter:

1958	Billions of dollars at annual rates
1st quarter (actual)	32.4
2nd quarter (actual)	30.3
3rd quarter (forecast)	30.3
4th quarter (forecast)	31.0

(b) On the other hand, Commerce notes (in a separate report) that while there are signs of a firming of capital outlays in the latter half of 1958, actual expenditure for the second quarter was substantially below the expectations reported in the June survey; and actual expenditures since last summer's peak have tended to fall below the levels anticipated. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Lunar Probe

Deferred

... (C)

7. 1959 Cotton Acreage. -- Secretary Benson will shortly announce that he will permit cotton producers to increase their acreage up to the full 40% allowed under the Agricultural Act of 1958. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 415

September 4, 1958

1. Satellites

Approved

... (S)

2. US-USSR

RSIA

... (C)

3. USSR & China

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State

... (C)

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Staff Notes - Sept. 1958

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Index	(2 pgs)	9/1-30/58	A
2. ~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Twining, Goodpaster, 9/29/58 re Formosa Straits~~ 76-49, #113 11/17/76 - DJN		~~9/30/58~~	~~A~~
3. Memorandum, Allen Dulles to DDE (4 pgs) ~~76-50, #114~~ 78-222, #2 (exempted, CIA - 7/19/77; State - 3/17/77) Exempted, ME 78-222 #2		9/30/58	A
4. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting (2 pgs) (portions excised by NLE staff)		9/26/58	A
5. Staff Notes No. 430 (2 pgs)		9/26/58	A
6. ~~Memo of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster re FY-59 Defense Program, 9/24/58 (2 pgs)~~		~~9/25/58~~ 7/15/80, ltr	~~A~~
7. ~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Killian, Glennan, Gray, Goodpaster, re NASC matters, 9/23/58~~ 3/29/77 - DOD		~~9/25/58~~	~~A~~
8. Briefing Memorandum, Herter to DDE (1 pg) 76-49, #115 (portions exempted, State, 3/18/77)		9/25/58	A
9. Staff Notes No. 429 (2 pgs)		9/25/58	A
10. Memcon., DDE, Selwyn Lloyd, Caccia (6 pgs)		9/21/58	A
11. Special Staff Note & attached classified photo (2 pgs) 78-224, #2 (portions exempted, Defense ltr. - 10/4/78)		9/20/58	A
12. Synopsis -- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President (1 pg) 78-222, #3 Exempted, ME 78-222 #3 10/26/81 ltr		9/15/58	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 36 Folder: Staff Notes - Sept. 1958

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13. ~~Memo of Conf., DDE McElroy, Goodpaster, 9/11/58, re British military, Quemoy & Matsu~~ 76-49, #116 4/26/77-DDE		9/15/58	A
14. ~~Supplement to Staff Notes No. 422~~ (2 pgs)		9/13/58 12/21/81, ltr	A
15. Staff Notes No. 422 (2 pgs)		9/12/58	A
16. ~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Dulles, Anderson, McElroy, Twining, and others, 9/6/58, re Formosa Straits~~ (2 pgs) 76-50, #117 (portions exempted, NSC ltr. - 8/31/78)		9/8/58 4/8/82 DDE	A
17. ~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Dulles, Greene, Aurand, Hagerty, Goodpaster re Formosa Straits, 9/4/58.~~ 76-49, #118 (exempted, NSC ltr. - 4/25/77) (2 pgs)		9/4/58 6/22/83 DDE	A
18. ~~Summary of situation in Taiwan Straits.~~ 4/26/76 - RWM		9/4/58	A

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October 2, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 30, 1958, 9:30 AM

Others present: Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian first showed the President draft minutes of the first meeting of the National Aeronautics and Space Council. The President indicated they were satisfactory to him.

Dr. Killian next said that Dr. Glennan will shortly be bringing up the question of the future status of ABMA. With the establishment of NASA, the Redstone group will not have a full mission in the future on military projects. The President said that the proposal to shift ABMA to NASA would seem to be reasonable to him; he anticipated that there would be opposition from the Army, however. Dr. Killian agreed, but said he and his group thought the shift would be a good one. Some provision would have to be made for continuation of Army work by ABMA.

The President said he would like to see a central agency heading up the whole scientific missile operation. He thought the transfer could be made with a "charter" to the Army permitting the Army to keep certain facilities, and have the right to the performance of certain activities when it needs them. The main function of the group would be in the "space" field, but with such a charter provision, since the Army has need for certain applications of the more basic research activity. He said he would like to see the Secretary of Defense, with the agreement of his subordinates, come up with a recommendation. To do this a combined study would be needed, and the Army should be given an opportunity to state its case.

Dr. Killian referred briefly to the Atoms for Peace meeting in Geneva. He said the U. S. performance and exhibit were first rate. He mentioned that the Russians had top-flight scientists present, who went out of their way to be cordial. He mentioned that their top scientist,

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Authority Letters: State 6/5/75, DOD 6/12/75, ERDA 6/25/75
By ARK NLE DATE 8/12/75

named Topchev, invited him to visit Russia next spring. He said he has replied that he does not see his way clear to doing so because of his schedule; he commented that in the present state of difficulties with the Soviet Union such a visit does not seem advisable. The President said he thought that if Dr. Killian had a chance to go, and if relations with the Russians improved, such a trip would be a good thing to do.

Dr. Killian said that the study group is having a very hard time on the Surprise Attack project. It is very difficult to get prepared for the discussions. One key question is as to the scope of the project, i.e., as to what should be monitored, and specifically as to whether limitation of arms and control of size of forces should be among the things being monitored. The President thought the first step is to determine what are the fields or areas wherein by certain actions we could limit or eliminate the danger of surprise attack. Then, what are the means of doing this, i.e., through observation or inspection; then what programs should be carried out to establish these means; then finally in what areas or in what respects could these measures be expected to be effective. Dr. Killian concluded by saying that the President may have to decide, before the matter is resolved, as to whether to include limitation of arms and inspection of such limitation in the Surprise Attack proposal.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

September 30, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 29, 1958, 10:30 AM

Others present: General Twining
General Goodpaster

General Twining reported that the Chiefs believe that they have the supply crisis "broken" in the offshore island area, and are no longer so concerned about it. They are being pressed to provide airlift; they agree that the capability should exist in Formosa, but feel it should not be used unless critically necessary, because of expense.

The President said that something must be done to make Chiang more flexible in his approach. He said he did not like to wage a fight on the ground of someone else's choosing, and this is the case in Quemoy and Matsu where we are at a great disadvantage in terms of world opinion. On the other hand we have no choice but to take a firm stand in the present circumstances. The President thought that something might be done by offering amphibious lift to Chiang so that he could take advantage of any weakening on the continent, and so that the only way the Chinese Communists could attack his control of Formosa would be bound to bring us to their defense. General Twining said there has been concern that Chiang might do something rash, but General Kuter, who has just visited him, feels that this is not likely. General Twining raised the question whether Chiang really believes he can ever go back. The President said he must of course keep his people thinking that there is some possibility of doing so. General Twining said he would get some thinking started in the Pentagon as to what could be done with Chiang to get him out of the offshore islands. The President asked that this be done.

General Twining next suggested that General Hickey should take over the "Net Evaluation Capabilities Panel" vice General Thomas, who is completing three years. The President had no objection to this. He suggested that the study might well be put into the Joint Staff with the idea of bringing it up every three years rather than every year.

The President asked General Twining to start some really high-grade thinking on the cost of the new weapons system. With aircraft expected to cost $23 million each, we must see what can be done to cut down, and

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MR 76-49 DOCUMENT #113
By J.L. Date 11-17-76

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study how many are really needed. One of the duties of the JCS is to make military people realize that we must have the national defense we need and have a balanced budget over a period of time; otherwise the foundation of our forces will be weakened. Russia's economic offensives are not limited to operations such as aid to India, but include efforts to make us spend ourselves into weakness. General Twining said that the Chiefs, and in fact all the top Defense authorities, are looking hard at this question. With so many weapons systems now available, we must sort out very carefully which ones we wish to support. The President said that one of the problems comes from junior staff people making a "connection" with the Congress by which they are able to push their particular interest rather than the service interest as a whole. He thought Secretary McElroy would be well advised to take the entire membership of the JCS with him up to Congress in order to establish that the testimony is being given by all, acting together as a corporate body. General Twining said he would discuss this with the Secretary.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

September 29, 1958

MEMORANDUM TO: The President

FROM: Meade Alcorn

As a result of a series of discussions, we are launching a massive effort to: (a) conquer defeatism in Republican ranks, (b) overcome the "sit-down" attitude of business in this election, and (c) eliminate the gloom and doom on Republican chances which permeates Washington dispatches and the TV and radio commentary. Here are four steps involving your participation which we feel would be decisive in helping us accomplish the over-all program:

1. At the earliest opportunity, preferably in a press conference, it is proposed the President make an all-out attack on defeatism and indicate strongly his own intensive part in the campaign.

2. It is suggested that the President summon the top Congressional leaders to Washington for a breakfast or luncheon meeting, who would then on the White House steps not only make clear the President's attitude on defeatism, but supplement that reflection of views with their own statements breathing spark and hope. (Suggested list: Dirksen, Bridges and Saltonstall; Martin, Halleck and Arends -- Knowland only if he thinks it would help him and could leave his campaign.)

3. It is strongly urged that the President within the next ten days call a small group of key influence-makers in the business world to Washington for an unpublicized meal or meeting in which he would picture the alternative to Republican victory this fall and ask them to get busy on two fronts: (a) espousing optimism themselves in phone calls to colleagues to promote contributions and public utterances, (b) picturing the alternative, both in public and private statements. (Suggested names: George Humphrey, Ralph Cordiner, Sidney Weinberg, Douglas Stuart, Bill Robinson, General Clay, Hap Flanagan, Ted Peterson of Standard Oil of California and Don Russell of Southern Pacific Company.

4. On October 14, Look Magazine publishes a two-page chart in which the individual taxpayer, by brackets, can discover the cost to him of principal Federal items such as price supports, pensions, etc. This is based on material which Governor Adams knows about and on which we have collaborated for many months. It is our proposal to unleash nationally a barrage of statements showing how much more it would cost if the Democrats with their 200 billion dollars' worth of spending bills were in power and stressing that the only hope for reduction is in the Republican Party. It is suggested that the President kick off this barrage by personally recognizing the nature of the article and referring to it by name and publication.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/20/58

Mr. President Staff notes

Secretary Benson called -- was leaving for West Coast.

What he wanted to do was to give you this message. You are seeing, tomorrow I think, Don Paarlberg, whom Gabe recommends for his job. Benson says

"Don is doing outstanding work here and is happy. He is especially well trained for his work. I don't know where he could make a greater contribution (he is presently in marketing and foreign agriculture section).

Don has great love and respect for the President. I have talked this over with him and we will of course respond to any call."

The Secretary added that he would "grin and bear it" if you took Mr. Paarlberg away from him, but he hopes he can stay where he is.

DE

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September 29, 1958

Dear Mr. President:

At the Cabinet meeting last Friday you raised two questions concerning the United Givers Fund.

One was whether the existence of the Government's own disaster relief programs tended to discourage individual contributions. The following are the approximate amounts expended for disaster relief during the past three fiscal years, according to figures informally given me by the agency concerned:

	Red Cross	Federal Government
1956	$33, 716, 500	$15, 650, 000
1957	17, 869, 000	16, 180, 000
1958	6, 975, 000	14, 880, 000

The figures for the Federal Government are the sums expended for repair or in aid of state or local governmental facilities and functions, such as public buildings, highways or bridges or public health services. They do not include special programs providing for loans to individual disaster victims.

According to the National Director of the American Red Cross Disaster Service the existence of Federal Government disaster relief programs has no appreciable effect on the annual Red Cross solicitation drives, either as part of UGF or separately. He points out, on the other hand, that confusion sometimes does arise when the Red Cross conducts special contribution drives, as it does at times following major disasters. Federal Government aid to the disaster area under those circumstances may unfavorably affect public response to a concurrent Red Cross drive. In order to minimize this reaction, it is necessary for the Red Cross to lay special stress on the fact that the disaster relief programs of the Federal Government and the Red Cross in no way overlap and that only the Red Cross provides direct grants-in-aid to private disaster victims.

The other question you raised related to the possible effect on UGF contributions of claims that the ratio of overhead and administrative expense to actual program expenditures by recepient agencies was excessive. The 142 individual charitable organizations making up the fund this year have, of course, been carefully screened before they became eligible. I was surprised to find that no breakdown is readily available to answer the point you raised. This is a shortcoming on the part of the permanent UGF organization, and I plan to recommend that information of this kind be compiled on a comparative basis for all charitable organizations participating in future UGF drives.

Respectfully yours,

Attorney General

The President
The White House

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September 25, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 24, 1958, 10:30 AM.

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy said he would search further for a Director of Research and Engineering. He said the names of Eric Walker and Dr. DuBridge had been put forward, although there was some question about the latter.

He and the President next discussed a draft memorandum which would record their intentions as to action on the FY-59 Defense program, with specific relation to funds appropriated in excess of Administration requests. The President said he would like to approve a statement by the Secretary, which should be drafted so as to retain a great deal of flexibility. The Secretary commented on several specific points -- first, with regard to end strengths, he did not think it wise to go down in strength during the Mid-East and Far East crises, and would plan to hold the matter on a month to month basis. The President suggested he could transfer funds from other accounts for this purpose; Mr. McElroy said he would do so but that the net effect would be to keep expenditure rates up to a certain extent. Mr. McElroy said the personnel squeeze is particularly tight on the Navy.

He said also that the Navy is feeling the strain because they are not replacing all of their vessels. The budget may be too tight. The President suggested lengthening their calculated period of usefulness. While it is expensive to maintain them, it seems to be much more expensive to build new ones.

The President stressed that Mr. McElroy must talk in strong terms to the services on these items which are so terrifically expensive. Following further discussion, they agreed upon the lines along which

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NSC 80-193 #1
By DDE Date 7/9/80

the proposed statement might be redrafted. (It was redrafted, sent to the President later the same day, and approved by him on September 25th.)

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By SAC NLE, Date 8-11-76

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

September 26, 1958
8:30 A. M. --- 9:20 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Under Sec. Herter
(for Sec. Dulles)
Under Sec. Scribner
(for Sec. Anderson)
Sec. McElroy
Atty Gen Rogers
Deputy PMG Sessions
(for Mr. Summerfield)
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Weeks
Under Sec. O'Connell
(for Sec. Mitchell)
Sec. Flemming

Deputy Director Roger Jones
(for Mr. Stans)
Gov. Hoegh
Amb. Lodge

Dr. Libby, AEC
Deputy Director Patterson, OCDM
Dr. Saulnier, CEA

Gen. Persons
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Gordon Gray
Gov. Pyle
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Morgan
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

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Philharmonic Symphony Concert - The President reported Mrs. Luce's interest in bringing to the attention of the Cabinet the forthcoming performance of the Philharmonic Orchestra following its Latin-American tour.

Publication of Presidential Correspondence - The President cited a recent instance of the press release of a letter he had written, and he asked that a clear indication be made at time of presentation for signature as to whether press release might be intended. The Attorney General indicated that he had not been closely involved in this letter, and subsequently clarified this to indicate he had concurred in the substance but had not discussed press release with members of the White House staff.

Civil Defense Plan (CP 58-85)

Information concerning national defense has been excised from this page by the Eisenhower Library staff.

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DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By BAC NLE, Date 8-11-76

Information concerning national defense has been excised from this page by the Eisenhower Library staff.

Emergency Relocation Program -

United Givers Fund - Mr. Rogers, Chairman of the Government campaign, requested full support of Cabinet heads toward achieving the Government goal this year, especially since the goal was not reached in 1957.

The President then cited criticisms that had reached him about the envelope system, and he asked that this subject be reviewed since he was not entirely sure that the Government had made the right decision on this when setting up the Federal program. He stated that Government employees live in the area and are beneficiaries of the organizations active in the area, hence have responsibilities toward the organizations.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The President asked that information be obtained from HEW as to the increase in Federal health research funds since 1953. He inquired also as to the efficiency of the several private health funds, about which some allegations had been made as to heavy administrative overhead. He recalled that the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund was supposed to operate without a cent for overhead, which apparently was not true of all agencies. Since the Executive Branch asked Federal employees to contribute to these, he felt the Administration ought to be informed on overhead costs.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

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Staff notes DC + +

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
September 25, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Your Meeting with Greek Ambassador Melas at 9:45 a.m. on September 26, 1958

We have repeatedly told the Greeks that while we know Greece would like greater United States support for its views on Cyprus, our role as a friend to all concerned and not being a party to the dispute places real limitations on our ability to do as the Greeks wish. We believe the current British Plan is a sincere effort by the British to find an acceptable compromise solution. It is our earnest hope that such a solution can be found. Meanwhile, we hope that nothing related to this issue will cause us to lose sight of the importance of full cooperation between our two countries, especially in the NATO Alliance.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MR 76-49 #115
By DC NLE Date 12/21/77

Acting Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (1) (3)
State ltr 3/18/77
NLE Date 12/21/77

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September 25, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 23, 1958, 3:15 PM

Others present: Dr. Killian
Dr. Glennan
Mr. Gordon Gray
General Goodpaster

The meeting was held to discuss the planned meeting of the NASC the following day. The President said that he was hoping in the meeting to have a brief review of organizational arrangements in the space field and of programs and problems. He thought the work of the Space Council would be focused on NASA activities, and that when major questions affecting NASA operations arise they would be taken up in the Council. He did not expect the Council to function too formally or elaborately.

Dr. Killian recalled past agreement that the Executive Secretary position should not be filled. The President agreed, indicating what he had in mind was someone to serve as a recording secretary rather than an Executive Secretary. The NASC would function very much as a Board of Directors, considering major plans and programs brought up by the Director of NASA. It was agreed the Council would start with an Acting Secretary of not too high grade.

The President thought that, while initially meetings might be held every two or three weeks, later the meetings would occur every month or two. For the first meeting of the Council he suggested that the Administrator put two or three main questions before the Council. He envisaged that the Administrator, in due course, would propose a total program for space activities and the Council would review it. He asked that Dr. Glennan conduct the business of the Council.

The President commented that invariably meetings such as the Council tend to grow larger with time. However, he said he was inclined to be rather liberal concerning attendance at least for a while. He commented that extras can always be individually invited if there is reason.

Dr. Glennan then mentioned that he expects to "proclaim" the start of operations for his agency on October first -- thirty days ahead of the latest date set by the Congress.

The President reaffirmed that NASA should be the heart of the whole activity; unless a project is a very definite application to a specific military purpose, it should be in NASA. NASA could of course "farm out" sub-projects as it might wish.

Dr. Killian raised the matter of the 1 1/2 million pound booster, to be made up of clustered IRBM rockets, on which Defense has already made an announcement. The President said that, unless definite military purpose can be shown, the responsibility and the funds should be in NASA, although NASA might farm out the project to ABMA for day to day supervision and direction. After further discussion of the purposes of this particular project, the President thought that it might be sufficiently close to the application stage to warrant its execution by the Defense Department; this will have to be studied further.

Dr. Killian and Dr. Glennan next discussed with the President the idea of a passive communication satellite, and a communications relay satellite.

Finally, the President read a memorandum prepared by the Bureau of Budget putting forward points which might be considered at the meeting the next day.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

September 23, 1958

Dear Bill:

It has come to my attention that my position on so-called "right to work" laws has been erroneously represented in California, notwithstanding that it has been clearly stated several times.

I will state it again. The Taft-Hartley law gives to an employer and a union representing a majority of his employees the right to agree to and put in effect a union shop provision in a collective bargaining contract. Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, however, provides that no such provision can be effective in a State whose laws prohibit such a provision--that is, in a State which has a so-called "right to work" law.

From 1953 onward, I have been urged by some to recommend to the Congress the repeal of Section 14(b), so that the States would no longer have jurisdiction to enact "right to work" laws. I have been urged by others to recommend repeal of the existing union shop authorization and the enactment in its place of a national "right to work" law, which would also have the effect of denying to the States freedom of action in this field. I have rejected all of these suggested recommendations, for I am opposed to depriving the States of jurisdiction in this matter. I have never expressed myself one way or the other on whether any State should exercise this jurisdiction, feeling, as I do, that this should be determined by the citizens of each State. Any statement indicating or implying that I have done so is a misrepresentation of the facts.

Sincerely,

The Honorable William F. Knowland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

GDM/fhs

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 20, 1958

From Defense:

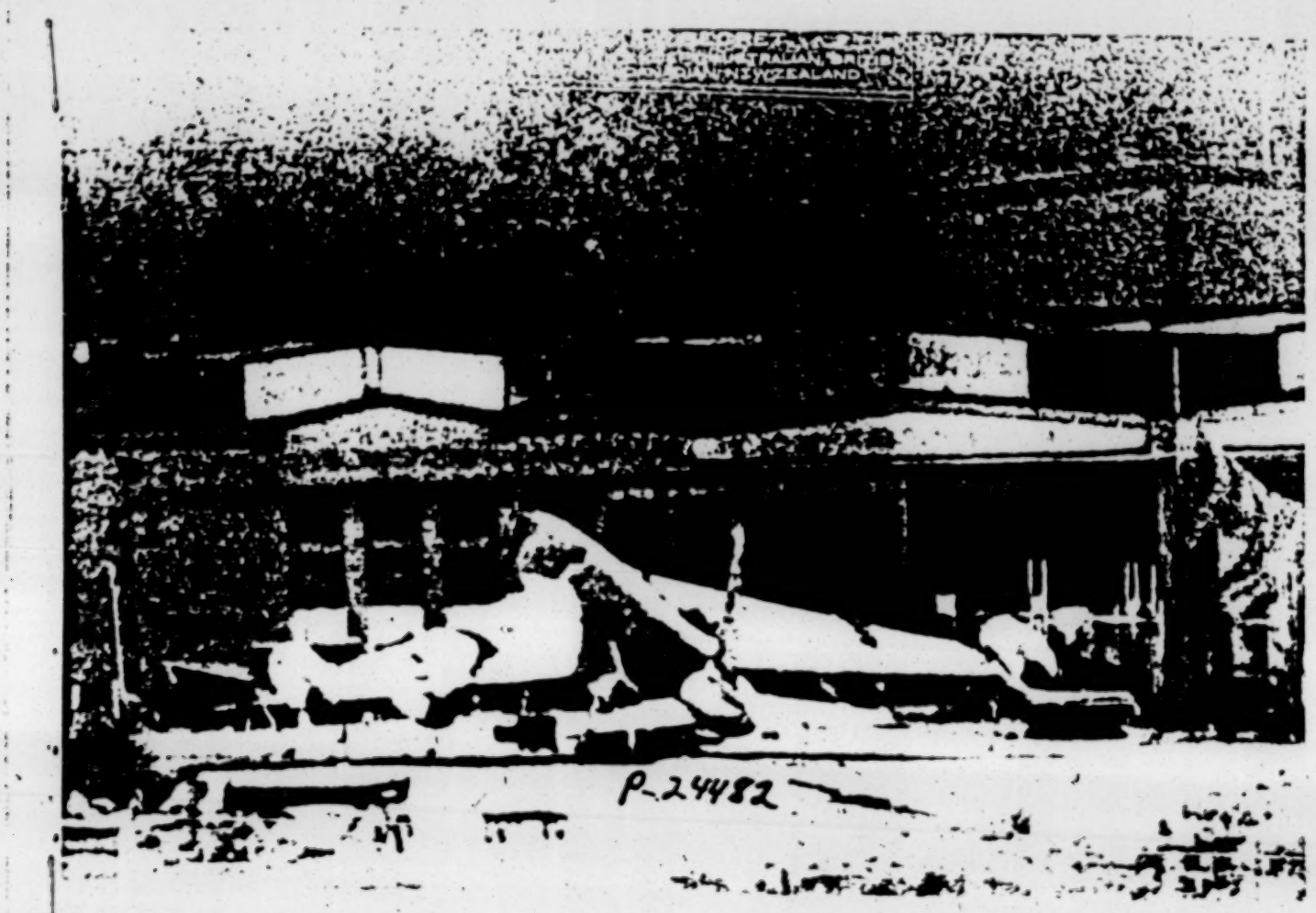
Soviet Bomber. -- A new Soviet bomber was first observed August 27 at Moscow airfield. Subsequent photography[ ] sources reveals an original design that suggests supersonic performance. It has a sharply swept wing, nearly delta in form, and 4 large engines: two are wing-tip mounted and the others are pylon-mounted under each wing. (Although the attached photograph is excellent in quality, distortion by the long-range telephoto lens creates an erroneous impression of short fuselage length and perhaps unusual nose high attitude.)

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 78-224 #2
By J.W. Date 10-16-78

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11552, Sec. 5 (B) (2)
Defense letter, 10/4/78
NLE Date 10/16/78

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SEP 18 1958

Staff note

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL GOODPASTER

Subject: Briefing material for Space Council

Considerable progress has been made in establishing the nature and scope of space projects and agency allocations for their accomplishment. The policy set forth in the National Aeronautics and Space Act, as clarified by attendant congressional reports and debates, has guided those decisions.

The Council created by that Act can now be used to advantage in advising on appropriate unresolved issues and in facilitating the coordination of an integrated approach to space technology.

In order that the Council may quickly attain its full potentialities the members need a clear understanding of the President's views regarding the Council's role. They should also be apprised of the principles guiding the allocation of projects between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of Defense. Without that background knowledge Council members may be constrained from advancing their views, may engage in irrelevant discussions, may misconstrue recent announcements from the Department of Defense, or may try to reopen issues already resolved by the Administration.

It is, therefore, recommended that the President take the initiative in informing the Council members on the context within which the Council will participate in space policy formulation. To provide such orientation the attached draft is suggested as a possible opening statement for the initial meeting of the Council. The draft was prepared with the understanding that the President would preside at the first Council meeting.

If, for any reason, the President should not attend, there is all the more need for Presidential guidance of the Council at the outset. Under such circumstances I suggest that a statement along the lines of the attached paper, with the President's approval, be supplied to the Council members at the opening of the first meeting.

Roger W. Jones

Acting Director

Attachment

K-2166

SUGGESTED REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT IN OPENING THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

We are entering upon a period which is often being referred to as the "space age." The American people will expect their country to lead in exploiting a new frontier. This expectation places new and complex responsibilities upon my office. Gentlemen, I will be looking to you as members of the National Aeronautics and Space Council for guidance in the direction of this pioneering effort.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

On April 2 of this year I sent a special message to Congress calling for the establishment of a new space agency and transmitting proposed legislation to accomplish it. Extensive hearings were held by select committees of both Houses prior to passage of the National Aeronautics and Space Act.

The legislation enacted by the Congress conforms substantially with the administration bill. It sets forth a number of commendable national objectives and creates a new agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, with broad powers. The Administrator of this agency is responsible to me and is provided with authority to acquire those resources required for this immense undertaking. I want to emphasize that this agency is not just an expanded National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Its objectives, responsibilities, resources, and manner of operations are so different as to make clear that the organization has been tailor-made to direct a new and complex national program.

The major difference between the Act creating the new agency and the legislation proposed by the administration involves organizational arrangements for policy guidance. The administration bill did not propose the establishment of this Space Council. You are perhaps wondering, therefore, if I regard utilization of the Council as a pro forma bowing to congressional desires. I do not so regard it and I assure you that had the Council not been established I would have consulted you individually or in meetings of other groups.



This is not to say that the Council is a substitute for all other top level liaison on space matters. I must continue to dispose of other problems pressing for attention, and I will continue to look to Dr. Killian as my personal adviser on all scientific and technological matters. His office and the Council will complement each other in presenting issues for decision.

For a concise statement of the kinds of aeronautics and space matters upon which you may be consulted I turn to the language of the Act. "It shall be the duty of the President to -

(1) survey all significant aeronautical and space activities, including the policies, plans, programs, and accomplishments of all agencies of the United States engaged in such activities;

(2) develop a comprehensive program of aeronautical and space activities to be conducted by agencies of the United States;

(3) designate and fix responsibility for the direction of major aeronautical and space activities;

(4) provide for effective cooperation between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of Defense in all such activities, and specify which of such activities may be carried on concurrently by both such agencies notwithstanding the assignment of primary responsibility therefor to one or the other of such agencies; and

(5) resolve differences arising among departments and agencies of the United States with respect to aeronautical and space activities under this Act, including differences as to whether a particular project is an aeronautical and space activity."

In carrying out these responsibilities I will turn to the Council whenever the issue is appropriate for this group's deliberations. Some matters can best be worked out between agencies directly affected and may not even require resolution by me; other matters may not be susceptible to collective consideration. Developments are occurring so rapidly in space technology that it may not be possible to consult with you collectively prior to making a decision. Nevertheless, it is a certainty that Council advice will prove invaluable in establishing the nature and dimensions of this Nation's space efforts.

Dr. Glennon will provide leadership in the government-wide effort required to make the surveys and develop the programs called for by the provisions of the Space Act which I have just cited. The final preparation of these and similar materials for Council meetings and subsequent follow-up can be accomplished by existing Executive Office staff resources, including those of Dr. Killian. I would suggest, therefore, that we acquire some experience before making a decision as to whether the Council should employ staff of its own.

Let us turn our attention now to a consideration of what the scope of the new agency should be in the total space program.

To provide a basis for the orderly planning and conduct of our space programs, NASA should take the lead in making the general improvements of space technology which would be useful from both the civilian and military points of view.

For example, we need improved launching capabilities. NASA ought to take the lead in providing these. The improvements NASA makes can then be used for launching either military or civilian payloads. Defense should take the initiative in acquainting NASA with possible military needs for launching heavier payloads. NASA would not duplicate missiles that might be useful as launching vehicles, but would concentrate on improvements that go beyond the capabilities of our missiles.

With this in mind, decisions have already been reached to transfer from Defense to NASA responsibility for certain propulsion system developments to achieve boosters in the million pounds thrust class. A program recently initiated by ARPA to cluster IRBM engines belongs in that category.

Insofar as payloads are concerned, NASA is to concentrate on scientific investigations in space and on vehicles for space exploration. One of the investigations that has to be made concerns the feasibility of manned space flight. NASA should take the lead in this area. If manned space flight becomes feasible, Defense will want to study possible military missions.

Defense's space programs should center around military applications of space technology, that is, payloads which can perform useful military missions, such as the reconnaissance satellite now being developed. We ought to remember that just because a military mission can be performed in space doesn't mean that is necessarily the best way to perform it. We shall have to look at the matter on a case-by-case basis.

Where applications such as communications and meteorology are not peculiarly or primarily military but are of such importance to the military that both Defense and NASA may need to work in them NASA should provide necessary coordination.

I ask for fullest cooperation; but there should be no confusion about the fact that NASA is intended to take the lead, except in the case of peculiarly or primarily military applications of space technology.

September 17, 1958.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Bill:

The three men named on the list you provided me as possible appointees to the Supreme Court who, I believe, would be the most satisfactory Judges are, arranged alphabetically:

Herbert Brownell
Warren Burger
Elbert Tuttle

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Anything further I have to say assumes that your own findings, including study of the opinions they have handed down in lower Courts, definitely reflect a middle-of-the-road political and governmental philosophy.

With respect to Brownell, in my opinion he has every qualification for a Court member. I believe he is a strong character and a man of high principle. The single thing that could be argued against him would be by Southern extremists who would point out that he was Attorney General when the Supreme Court's integration orders conforming to the decision of 1954 were promulgated.

Burger's record seems to be without blemish and I believe his reputation as a citizen is exemplary.

The reason that I have put Tuttle's name with the other two is that he is of Southern origin. (I once before considered him for a Court position and for some reason that

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

I cannot now recall, we dropped his name.) It is possible that it would be a good idea to have two Southerners on the Court and I think Black is the only one now who would be classed in that category.

So far as ability is concerned, I would put Kenneth Royall on the list in spite of the fact that he is sixty-four years of age. One of the reasons I would do so is that he, too, is of Southern origin. But he is a Democrat and I do not want further to overbalance the Court as between the two major Parties. This we would do if we replaced apresent Republican by a Democrat. Except for this objection, he would be almost ideally fitted for my conception of the kind of man we now need.

Of course you possibly by now may have some other names to add to your original list, but if we think of anyone who is not now in the judiciary or who has not previously been in government, there is a long investigatory procedure that must be followed.

You mentioned on the telephone this morning that you wanted to see me again about this matter and I think we should arrange for a meeting at an early date. Whether or not I come back to Washington on Monday, I must be there Tuesday noon to give a luncheon. We might have an appointment at some time just before luncheon Tuesday, if Monday afternoon is cancelled out.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable William Rogers,

September 15, 1958

Synopsis -- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President

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September 9 - The Dutch have decided to "make a real row" in NATO over the U.S. arms deal with Indonesia; the more the Dutch discuss the matter, the more violent their protest becomes.

The French are pressing us not to make a direct approach to the Moroccans striving to break the impasse on bases.

The Venezuelan government is in a tight position between alienating armed forces by compliance with demands of labor syndicate (following general strike) or alienating the syndicate by noncompliance.

In the Middle East appearances are that Hammarskjold was almost completely unsuccessful in trying to negotiate improvements in the situation with Nasser.

September 8 - Iceland's NATO representative indicates his government came close to accepting compromise solution on fisheries, and suggests continuation of discreet pressure might lead to successful compromise.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA
Staff Secretary

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3.204
NR DJ 554#1
By DJH Date 6/22/51

~~SECRET~~

September 15, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 11, 1958 - 3:15 PM

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster



Mr. McElroy first handed the President a JCS paper on British military capabilities, prepared in response to his request for an appraisal, which discloses a combination of major weaknesses in British strength. He said he and the Chiefs were surprised at how far down hill the British strength had gone. The paper had received very limited distribution. Earlier in the day, he had talked with Secretary Dulles, and they were agreed on the need for reevaluation of the allied "lineup." The President recalled that he and Secretary Dulles had discussed this matter several times, following which Secretary Dulles tried to convince the British that, if we give them atomic weapons, we could save them the necessity of cutting their forces. He commented that it is harder for the British to pay their forces in Germany than to finance atomic development in the U.K., because of the foreign exchange problem. He realized they had reduced their level of effort in a great many places, in order to get the funds for atomic development. Mr. McElroy commented that they have only a very minor atomic capability in sight. He said that this review explains in good part why they fumbled the operation at Suez, and the weaknesses in support operations shown in Jordan recently.

Mr. McElroy next said that Defense is trying to avoid another "Girard case" in Japan. A man named Longpre killed a Japanese; on the recommendation of his Commanding Officer, we are not filing a certificate to withhold him from the Japanese.

Mr. McElroy next said that he is looking hard for the best possible man for Director of Defense Research and Engineering. He had talked with several outstanding men as consultants, and said he had come to the view he would like to ask William Foster to take the job. Although not a scientist, he is a highly regarded administrator, and has served in the past as a Deputy Secretary of Defense. The President said that while he had met him, he did not know him well in the sense of knowing his qualifications.

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MR 76-49 - Document No 116
By D. Wilson Date 1/24/77

Mr. McElroy said that Mr. Lovett gives him a very strong endorsement. The President expressed agreement with trying to get him, and on Mr. McElroy's request, said he would be glad to help by making a call, or having Mr. Foster visit him in Newport.

The President then asked Mr. McElroy what he thought the views of the Chiefs were regarding the Chinat forces on Quemoy and Matsu, from a military standpoint. Mr. McElroy said it is quite clear that they feel that, from the standpoint of military considerations alone, the islands should be vacated. The President said he agreed that it is a military debit to hold them. Accordingly, he said that in his speech, while stressing that he will not yield them under attack, he was trying not to be intransigent with regard to getting out of them through negotiation. He recognized the difficulties, and realized it is because of them that the Secretary of State tends to take a somewhat stiffer view than he holds. Mr. McElroy said he had been wondering whether, if we cannot persuade Chiang to get off the islands without losing control in Formosa, there isn't someone else who could step into the position. He commented that Chiang's only hope is to provoke a big fight, with the idea of getting back into China during the aftermath. The President said he was trying to find a way in which a strong country can conciliate. It is not adequate simply to say that we will stand on Quemoy and Matsu. We must move beyond that.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 13, 1958

From Defense:

Responsibility for Support of Headquarters of Unified and Specified Commands. -- Secretary McElroy yesterday issued the following DoD Directive: Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Defense by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended by the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958, the Military Departments indicated below shall be responsible for the administrative and logistic support of the headquarters of the corresponding unified or specified command:



Unified Command	Military Department	Effective Date
US European	Army	September 15, 1958
Alaska	Air Force	December 1, 1958
Caribbean	Army	December 1, 1958
Atlantic	Navy	January 1, 1959
Continental Air Defense	Air Force	January 1, 1959
Pacific	Navy	January 1, 1959

Specified Command		
US Naval Forces Eastern Atlantic & Mediterranean	Navy	January 1, 1959
Strategic Air Command	Air Force	January 1, 1959

The provisions of the March 16, 1954 DoD Directive, subject, "Executive Agent Responsibility for Unified and Specified Commands", are superseded concurrent with assumption of the responsibilities under the foregoing schedule. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 422

September 13, 1958

1. Operation Pan America (OPA) (Ref. SN # 412). -- Kubitschek's initiative for Operation Pan America, which coincides with our Latin American policy review, offers a good opportunity to strengthen hemisphere relations. We feel it must be a genuine Pan American project, with all 21 states participating, and with maximum use of the OAS. From past experience we believe it essential to have prior agreement on a few topics to be developed. Secretary Dulles' invitation for an informal Washington meeting of the area's foreign ministers September 23-24 provides an opportunity to consider machinery for the project. (C)

2. Latin American Market. -- A statement of our views on Latin American economic integration was warmly received at a Santiago meeting on regional market arrangements, where a Brazilian representative considered it nearly as important as the US policy statement on the regional development institution. (Admin. Conf.)

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3. OEEC Views US Economy. -- The revised draft of the OEEC report on the US at mid-1958 reflects most of our suggestions. The Secretariat generally agrees that our decline in economic activity has halted; but it expresses concern as to whether full employment will be achieved in a reasonable time, which tends to look beyond the period covered by the US submission. (Admin. Conf.)

4. French Constitution. -- Embassy Paris considers the final text tailor-made for de Gaulle. It retains a parliamentary system, but the government's powers are greatly increased at the expense of parliament; and the president, chosen independently of parliament, is made much stronger. The future depends largely on the precedents set by de Gaulle. But after de Gaulle the system may prove unworkable, since the traditional French fear of a strong man may prevent election of a president with the type of personality the constitution calls for. (C)

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 81-179 #20
By DVH Date 12/14/81

5. Red China. -- The Chinese Communists have greatly increased agricultural and industrial targets for 1958, generally doubling the 1957 production. The same startling increase is planned for 1959, stressing grain, cotton and edible oil and a basic change in backward industrial conditions. Also contemplated is the radical merging of collective farms into large communes, which would strengthen state control over the restive peasantry and assure the state's "take" from agriculture to support the industrialization program. (C)

6. Fujiyama Visit. -- Embassy Tokyo summarizes the Japanese economic paper prepared for Foreign Minister Fujiyama's Washington talks: Japan welcomes the US proposals for a regional approach to the economic problems of the Near East and Latin America and hopes Southeast Asia will not be overlooked. But since the countries of the area may not take the initiative in the regional approach, Japan suggests that the advanced countries proceed with multilateral assistance. Meanwhile Japan looks to the Development Loan Fund for immediate aid to Southeast Asia and will help to select projects and contribute technical aid, deferred payments and loans. Japan appreciates US efforts to avoid import restrictions and will continue its own efforts at orderly marketing to achieve a "necessary expansion" of trade in the US. Japan is concerned over possible trade discrimination in the Common Market area and looks to us to continue to urge liberal trade policy on the European group. It asks our support for holding the 14th GATT session in Tokyo. (Admin. Conf.)

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For further information,
see entry -15 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

September 8, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 6, 1958 - 12:25 PM

Others present: Secretary McElroy
Under Secretary of the Navy Franke
Admiral Mumma
Mr. Harlow
General Goodpaster

The President considered the proposed shipbuilding program for FY 59 set forth in a letter to him from Secretary McElroy. After discussion he signed a letter authorizing the program to proceed, on the assurance that no work would be ordered on two ships (seaplane tenders, the need for which may be ended if certain seaplane projects are cancelled) until specifically authorized by the Secretary of Defense.

Following the meeting, the Secretary of Defense indicated to me that the Navy press release will state substantially that "no announcement is being made at this time" regarding certain ships for which funds were appropriated; he indicated that the meaning of this statement is that construction of those ships will be held in abeyance pending further Presidential authorization.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

September 8, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 6, 1958 -- 1:30 Luncheon at the Mansion

Others present: Secretary Dulles
Secretary Anderson
Secretary McElroy
General Twining
Governor Hoegh
General Cabell
Mr. George Allen
Mr. Harlow
Major Eisenhower
General Goodpaster

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

The purpose of the meeting was to consider the situation in the Formosa Straits area, and the various actions and positions that had been taken, or should be considered. The statement by Premier Chou En-lai, made public earlier that morning, was the focus of a good deal of the discussion. The Secretary of State showed the President and the group a draft of a possible statement by the President commenting on Chou En-lai's statement. Various of those present suggested modifications and additions. The President in particular said he wanted to add something in the way of a concrete and definite acceptance of Chou En-lai's offer to negotiate -- he thought that would have a strong effect in enabling us to take initiative in this matter. Following the luncheon the President met with Secretary Dulles and Mr. Hagerty to put the statement into final shape.

General Twining then handed to the President a copy of a proposal for the President to assign certain authorities to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for emergency action in case of attack of Taiwan and/or the offshore islands. The paper as drafted would have given the Chiefs authority to approve U.S. air support, if necessary, of Chinat air forces authorized to strike enemy forces and mainland targets in event of a major landing attack on offshore islands. The President recalled that the Chiefs had estimated such U.S. air support would not be required unless Chicom air forces attack en masse in support of land operations,

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-336 #4
By DJH Date 3/16/82

and that there would be time for his decision in such case. Accordingly, he prescribed that U.S. air attack against mainland targets could be ordered only upon his approval. He approved the provisions of the paper as thus modified.

In the course of the discussion General Twining reported on the plans and orders that had been given for movement of resupply ships under escort to the Quemoys, and as to the logistical situation.



A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

September 4, 1958

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 4, 1958, 10:30 AM

Others present: Secretary Dulles
Mr. Greene
Captain Aurand
Mr. Hagerty
General Goodpaster



The Secretary first gave to the President a memorandum summarizing factors involved in the Taiwan Straits situation, prepared following consultation with State, Defense and intelligence officials. The President edited this statement and commented upon it. Mr. Dulles directed attention to the point regarding atomic weapons, recalling that we have geared our defense to the use of these in case of hostilities of any size, and stating that, if we will not use them when the chips are down because of adverse world opinion, we must revise our defense setup. The memorandum undertook to bring out this point.

The President said one problem on his mind is that if the Chinese Communists were to use fields well back from the coast, following intervention by us, to conduct night bombardment of Formosa, we would be in a difficult spot, somewhat similar to that of the Germans in the last war, who set loose strategic bombardment which was then returned against their rather confined homeland from bases very widely dispersed. However, that is simply an inherent element of the situation.

The Secretary next gave the President a statement proposed to be issued to the public clarifying our view regarding the offshore islands, and having as its object to deter the Chinese Communists from attack which might bring us into the hostilities. He and the President initially started to edit it so that the statement might be made by the President, but after further consideration the President decided to have it put out as a statement by the Secretary, approved by himself.

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NLE 80-342 #6
By J.W. Date 6-9-82

We would then see what the reaction might be, and the President would be in position to follow it up on Saturday, as might seem desirable.

Mr. Dulles then showed the President a copy of the Chinese Communist statement made public today on the extent of their coastal waters, the last paragraph of which seemed to soften the Chinese Communist threat against Taiwan. There was agreement that the territorial limit asserted by the Chinese Communists would not be accepted.

At this point I gave the President a brief report regarding one of our reconnaissance aircraft reportedly shot down near the Soviet-Turkish border on Tuesday. Mr. Dulles reported to the President that the Soviets have sent us a note protesting the violation of their air space by three U. S. balloons.

Secretary Dulles said that General Hull had found it necessary to withdraw from serving on the Surprise Attack Panel, because of the late start the study will make and the longer duration than that on which his acceptance had depended. Now it looks as though the negotiations might not begin until November, so that the possibility of getting General Gruenther now looks more attractive. The President agreed that the Secretary might try to get General Gruenther to head the project, after approximately November 10th.

The Secretary next showed the President a proposed note accepting the favorable Russian response on commencing negotiations for suspension of atomic testing on 31 October.

Finally, the Secretary showed the President a memorandum having to do with the possibility of making available to the Egyptians the services of the Corps of Engineer dredge "Essayons." The President gave his approval to the proposal.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~ 4 Sept 1958

(This estimate of factors involved in the Taiwan Straits situation has been prepared by the Secretary of State on the basis of consultation with political and intelligence officers of the State Department and with the Chairman and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and is concurred in by the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.)

SUMMARY

Events in the Taiwan Straits indicate that the Chicoms, with Soviet backing, have begun tentatively to put into operation a program, which has been prepared for over the past 3 years, designed initially to liquidate the Chinat positions in Taiwan and the offshore islands, and with probably even more far-reaching purposes.

The program has been begun by intense pressure on the weakest and most vulnerable of such positions, namely, the Chinat-held offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu. It seems that the operation is designed to produce a cumulating rollback effect, first on the offshore islands, and then on Taiwan, the "liberation" of which is the announced purpose of the present phase. The "liberation", if it occurred, would have serious repercussions on the Philippines, Japan, and other friendly countries of the Far East and Southeast Asia.

The first phase of the operation -- that involving Quemoy and/or Matsu -- would be primarily military; for these initial obstacles cannot be overcome otherwise. The follow-up against Taiwan might be primarily subversive, taking advantage of the blow to the Republic of China involved in the loss of the offshore islands where it has virtually staked its future.

However, armed Chicom attack against Taiwan is not to be excluded. This is, indeed, forecast by the current Chinese Communist broadcasts.

The taking over of Taiwan by the Communists would greatly enhance Communist influence and prestige throughout the free Asian world and depreciate that of the US.

The foregoing summary is based upon the following more specific estimates:

1) In the absence of US intervention, the Chicoms, by accepting heavy casualties, could take Quemoy by an amphibious assault supported by artillery and aerial bombardment. Such an assault could be staged with little advance notice. The operation once initiated might take from one to several days depending on the quality of the resistance.

2) If the Chicoms believe the US will not intervene, they can be expected to mount such an assault whenever they believe the defenders have been sufficiently "softened up".

3) If the Chicoms believe the US would actively intervene to throw back an assault, perhaps using nuclear weapons, it is probable there would be no attempt to take Quemoy by assault and the situation might quiet down, as in 1955.

4) It is, however, also possible that if the Chicoms felt that the US would intervene only if there were a major assault, they might keep

that assault as an overhanging menace but never an actuality, and meanwhile continue the type of pressures now being exerted, including bombardment and attempted blockade, on the theory that if this were prolonged, the defense would collapse due to deterioration of morale and lack of supply.

5) Under these conditions, and if interdiction were not broken, the morale and defense capability of the defenders would, in fact, deteriorate and might eventually collapse, particularly since the US would find it difficult to find new ways to support that morale. Indeed, the US would find it difficult to maintain in the area its present show of strength for any considerable period of time.

6) If Quemoy were lost either through assault or surrender, this would have a serious impact upon the authority and military capability of the anti-Communist, pro-US, government on Formosa. It would be exposed to subversive and/or military action which would probably bring about a government which would eventually advocate union with Communist China and the elimination of US positions on the island.

7) If the foregoing occurred, it would seriously jeopardize the anti-Communist barrier consisting of the insular and peninsular positions in the Western Pacific; e.g., Japan, Republic of Korea, Republic of China, Republic of the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Other governments in Southeast Asia such as those of Indonesia, Malaya,

Cambodia, Laos and Burma would probably come fully under Communist influence. US positions in this area, perhaps even Okinawa, would probably become untenable, or unuseable, and Japan with its great industrial potential would probably fall within the Sino-Soviet orbit. These events would not happen all at once but would probably occur over a period of a few years. The consequences in the Far East would be even more far-reaching and catastrophic than those which followed when the United States allowed the Chinese mainland to be taken over by the Chinese Communists, aided and abetted by the Soviet Union.

8) The impact of these adverse developments in the Western Pacific and Southeast Asia would undoubtedly have serious; world-wide effects.

9) If the Communists, acting on the supposition that we will not actively intervene, seek to take Quemoy by assault and become increasingly committed, and if we then do intervene, there might be a period between the beginning of assault and irrevocable commitment when prompt and substantial US intervention with <u>conventional</u> weapons might lead the Chicoms to withhold or reverse their assault effort. Otherwise, our intervention would probably not be effective if it were limited to the use of conventional weapons.

10) US destroyers are cooperating with the Chinat sea supply operations within the limits of international waters, i.e., up to within three miles of Quemoy. There is thus a possibility of a deliberate or

accidental hit by the Chicoms, which would have potential and unplanned reactions which might involve at least limited retaliation.

11) Once we intervened to save the offshore islands, we could not abandon that result without unacceptable damage to the safety of the free world and our influence in it.

If accomplishment of this result required the use of nuclear weapons, there would be a strong popular revulsion against the US in most of the world. It would be particularly intense in Asia and particularly harmful to us in Japan.

If relatively small detonations were used with only air bursts, so that there would be no appreciable fallout or large civilian casualties, and if the matter were quickly closed, the revulsion might not be long-lived or entail consequences as far-reaching and permanent as though there had occurred the series of political reversals indicated in Point 7 above. It is not certain, however, that the operation could be thus limited in scope or time, and the risk of a more extensive use of nuclear weapons, and even a risk of general war, would have to be accepted.

(References are here made to Quemoy as the most likely Communist target. If Matsu became the initial target, the situation would be substantially the same.)

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

September 1, 1938

Staff notes
President talked
to Gov. Ada

The President
The White House

My dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing a memorandum from the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division recommending that we file a suit in the Middle District of Georgia for correction of racial discrimination in voting, as provided for in the Civil Rights Act of 1957. The memorandum sets forth the facts of the case in some detail.

We have had many complaints since the passage of that Act, but this is the first time we have felt that the evidence was strong enough to proceed in court.

All of the evidence in this case has been obtained through investigation by the F.B.I.

The relief which is sought in this case is to obtain an order from the court requiring the registrars and the deputy registrars of Terrell County, Georgia, not to discriminate against any applicants for registration for reasons of race or color.

If this meets with your approval, we plan to file this suit on Wednesday.

With best wishes.

Respectfully yours,

William P. Rogers
Attorney General

September 1, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: Voting Discrimination Case in Dawson, Georgia

You will recall that since the new Civil Rights Act became effective on September 9, 1957, I have considered a number of cases in which complaint was made that Negroes were being deprived of their vote for racial reasons. I have not up to now recommended suit on any of these complaints, considering the evidence insufficient.

I have now completed the preparation of a case which I believe fully justifies action.

As you know, the Civil Rights Act of 1957 authorizes you to bring suit in the name of the United States in any case in which practices are found to exist which deprive qualified citizens of their right to vote on account of their race or color. Such a suit is a civil action, in distinction to the laws which permit only criminal prosecutions.

The suit I recommend is such a civil action. It would be brought before a United States District Judge, who would hear the evidence without a jury and would then decide whether an injunction should be granted. If the Judge found the evidence sufficient, he would enjoin the voting registrars and their assistants or successors from engaging in discriminatory practices in the future.

The case in question arises in Dawson, Terrell County, Georgia. An extensive investigation has been conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This investigation reveals systematic discrimination against Negro citizens of the County.

First, we have established gross discrimination in the handling of applications to register. Negroes who applied for registration as early as October 1956, were not allowed to appear before the registrars until April 1958. On the other hand, white applicants who applied in March 1958, had their hearings and were approved in less than two weeks, some on the same day. One of the purposes of the delay of the Negro applicants was to hold them back until new and more rigid qualifications came into effect under a new Georgia Law which became effective March 25, 1958--the day after the qualification of the last of the white applicants.

Second, the evidence shows that Negroes who were clearly qualified under all the provisions of Georgia law were arbitrarily rejected. Every Negro applicant who appeared in April was rejected. Among them were four school teachers, all with college degrees, and one with a Master of Arts Degree from New York University. All of these school teachers were rejected on the ground that they could not read or write well enough.

Third, there is documentary evidence of discrimination between the races in applying tests by the registrars. Negroes were given a long and complicated section of the Georgia Constitution to read and write. We have established that some white applicants were given a three-line section, containing 33 words.

Taking into account all the evidence, it seems clear that a case under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 has been made out.

I have prepared the necessary papers for starting suit in the Middle District of Georgia, and will await your decision as to filing them.

W. Wilson White
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Congressional Briefings Sept. 1958

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis	-- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President (1 pg) Portions Exempted by NSC 11/24/80	9/30/58	A
2. Synopsis	-- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President (1 pg) 1/19/81 RR	9/4/58	A

FILE LOCATION

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

~~TOP SECRET~~

September 30, 1958

Synopsis -- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President

NATO discussion of Cyprus issue is proceeding urgently in last minute effort to break impasse before 1 October deadline; differences between British and Spaak proposals are now very narrow; but highly charged with emotion (whether Turkish Government should be represented in the governing of Cyprus).

Nasser has reportedly complained to visiting Soviet presidium member about sabotage of Arab nationalism by Middle East Communists. Nasser is establishing a "Public Corporation for Petroleum Affairs" which will enable him to gain control of Syrian pipelines and other oil activities; Syria is stopped from negotiating independently. Reports continue that a number of Iraqi Cabinet Ministers favorable to Egypt will be removed from their posts. Qasim has initiated and announced a land reform program in order to seize leadership in Iraq.

In Far East, further indications are appearing that the "blockade" has been cracked; this removes advantage Chicoms had in negotiations in Warsaw.



A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3-301
MR 80-97 #1
By NJF Date 1/18/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 1-301 (d)
NSC letter 1/24/80
MLE Date 1/16/81

TOP SECRET

September 4, 1958

Synopsis -- Intelligence and State Department Items Reported to the President

September 2, 1958 - Our Embassy in Mexico City is disturbed by the student and labor disorders of the past week, which show that the government, dominated by one party for more than forty years, is revealing deep fissures arising from economic and political discontent; also over the lack of governmental leadership, and resultant Communist gains.

September 4, 1958 - British government estimates that Tory prestige has risen substantially as a result of firm action in the Middle East without results as in the Suez affair. Recent evidence that the De Gaulle government, for reasons of prestige, may attempt to explode a nuclear device prior to U.S. - U.K. cessation of testing on 31 October 1958, even though instrumentation will be very incomplete.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4(b)
NR 80-97 #2
By DJH Date 1/15/81

TOP SECRET

Schedules - Sept. 1958

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1958

7:45 am	Hon. Gabriel Hauge had breakfast with the President.
8:35 am	The President arrived in the office with Hon. Gabriel Hauge.
8:57 - 9:00 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
9:00 - 9:08 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:08 - 9:15 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:15 - 9:20 am	Hon. Gabriel Hauge
9:20 - 9:23 am	General Elwood Quesada Hon. James Hagerty
9:25 - 9:31 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:31 - 9:50 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:50 - 10:01 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:01 - 10:07 am	H. E. Zaude Gabre Heywot Newly appointed Ambassador of Ethiopia Hon. Wiley Buchanan (The Ambassador came to present his credentials)
10:08 - 10:27 am	H. E. Dr. George Kung-chao Yeh Newly appointed Chinese Ambassador Hon. Wiley Buchanan (To present credentials)
10:38 - 11:15 am	(Dr. Malcolm Moos) OFF THE RECORD
11:17 - 11:32 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:35 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:40 pm	Returned to the office.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

12:45 - 12:57 pm	His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk President, Council of Ministers of Cambodia (Prime Minister) His Excellency Noug Kimny, Ambassador of Cambodia Honorable Walter S. Robertson Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Honorable Wiley T. Buchanan, Chief of Protocol
1:00 pm	Luncheon, in honorof Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia: HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk H. E. Nong Kimny, Ambassador of Cambodia Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Robert Flemming Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Hon. Robert D. Murphy, Deputy Under Secy of State Hon. Walter S. Robertson, Asst. Secy of State Hon. John N. Irwin, II, Asst. Secy of Defense Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr. Hon. J. Graham Parsons, Deputy Asst Secy of State Mr. John Walker, Director, National Gallery of Art Dr. David Lawrence, Editor, U.S. News & World Report
2:25 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:50 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
3:07 - 6:12 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Nathan Twining General Lauris Norstad Colonel Thomas Belshe
6:34 pm	Departed Burning Tree Country Club.
7:00 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1958

8:20 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
9:04 - 9:52 am	General Lauris Norstad
9:52 - 10:38 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
10:38 - 10:58 am	General Nathan F. Twining Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:07 - 11:36 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
11:20 - 11:36 am	Mr. Thomas C. Mann (Joined Secretary Dulles)
11:36 - 11:49 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:49 - 12:23 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
12:26 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:17 pm	Returned to the office.
2:23 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:35 - 3:18 pm	(Hon. Meade Alcorn) OFF THE RECORD
3:18 - 3:47 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
3:47 - 4:08 pm	Hon. Fred Seaton
4:12 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:32 - 4:34 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:34 - 4:36 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:36 - 4:48 pm	Hon. James Hagerty

5:19 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:38 pm	Returned to the office.
5:42 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1958

8:47 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:56 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church where he was greeted by Chief Usher Alfred J. Barrett, who escorted the President to his pew.
10:08 am	The President departed the Church and motored to the White House.
10:12 am	Arrived at the White House.
10:26 am	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Little Hunting Creek Lodge, Catoctin, Maryland.
	at 10:34 am, they stopped at Connecticut Avenue and Woodley Road to pick up Mr. George Allen.
11:58 am	Arrived at the Lodge.
	The President fished and ate lunch.
3:56 pm	The President and his party departed Little Hunting Creek Lodge and motored to the White House.
5:30 pm	Arrived at the White House.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:24 - 8:37 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:38 - 9:26 am	(Mr. Justin Dart) OFF THE RECORD President Rexall Drug Company (Is working on the California campaign)
9:32 - 9:38 am	(Hon. Gabriel Hauge) OFF THE RECORD (Dr. Don Paarlberg) (Assistant Secretary of Agriculture)
9:40 - 9:47 am	(Dr. Malcolm C. Moos) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens) (Hon. Sherman Adams)
9:47 - 9:55 am	(Hon. Sherman Adams)
10:00 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club. Enroute they stopped by for Mr. George Allen.
10:25 am	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
11:00 - 1:59 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. James Lemon Mr. George Allen General Lauris Norstad
2:25 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder and Mr. George Allen departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
2:50 pm	Arrived at the White House.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1958

8:02 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:02 - 8:10 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:30 - 9:17 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Fred C. Scribner Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Mr. Edson O. Sessions Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. O'Connell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Rogers Jones Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. John Patterson Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Willard F. Libby Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gabriel Hauge Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Arthur Minnich Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bradley Patterson Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Rocco Siciliano Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon Gordon Gray
9:20 - 9:22 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:25 - 9:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:28 - 9:30 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

9:48 - 10:03 am	H. E. George V. Melas Ambassador of Greece Hon. Wiley Buchanan (The Ambassador is leaving Washington and came to tell the President goodbye)
10:11 - 10:22 am	The following came in to present to the President season tickets for this year's concerts of the National Symphony Orchestra: Mr. Howard Mitchell Conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra Mr. Carson G. Frailey President of the National Symphony Orchestra Mr. Ralph Black Manager of the National Symphony Orchestra
10:22 - 10:40 am	Mr. Irving Geist
10:40 - 10:47 am	General Elwood R. Quesada Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:47 - 10:58 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:58 - 11:13 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan and Mr. William J. Hopkins Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:13 - 11:20 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan and Mr. William J. Hopkins
11: 22 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:45 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
12:58 pm	Departed MATS Terminal for flight to Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The following accompanied the President: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty General Howard McC. Snyder Colonel George McNally Captain Robert Richardson Mr. Jack Romagna Miss Mary Mead

1:42 pm — The Columbine arrived at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where the President was greeted by
General Richard Mellon
General Anthony Biddle

The President motored to Fort Ligonier to participate in the Bi-Centennial Celebration.

FORT LIGONIER, PA.

2:45 pm — Arrived at Fort Ligonier, Pennsylvania, and the President was escorted the the Speaker's Platform. Here he was greeted by
Senator Edward Martin
Mr. Archie H. Sweeney
Mr. Ford F. Kinsey



Burgess Frank S. Krichbaum welcomed the President and introduced General Richard Mellon, who in turn introduced the President.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT On the occasion of the Bi-Centennial Celebration of Fort Ligonier, Pennsylvania.

At the conclusion of the speech, the President placed a link in a chain signifying the addition of the Bi-Centennial Link.

Departed Fort Ligonier and motored to the Mellon Estate, "Huntland Downs".

3:35 pm — Arrived at the Mellon Estate where the President attended a Reception. The following were present:
General and Mrs. Richard Mellon
General and Mrs. Anthony Biddle
Senator and Mrs. Edward Martin
Mrs. Allan M. Scaife
Mrs. Cordelia Scaife May
Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Scaife
Mr. Richard Mellon
Mr. S. Posser Mellon
Miss Constance Mellon

(continued)

FORT LIGONIER, PA.

3:35 pm — Reception at the Mellon Estate (continued)
Mr. William Mullins
Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Parnell
Miss Martha Eckert
Burgess and Mrs. Frank S. Krishbaum
Mr. and Mrs. Archie M. Sweeney
Mr. and Mrs. Ford Kinsey
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Erdman
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Dapper
Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Cook
Mr. and Mrs. C. K. McDonald
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McClintic
Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Murray
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bigley
Mr. and Mrs. K. James Bovard
Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Byard
Mr. and Mrs. James C. Rea
Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Litchfield

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

4:15 pm — The President departed the Mellon Estate and motored to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he boarded the Columbine for return trip to Washington, D. C.

5:10 pm — Airborne for Washington, D. C.

5:50 pm — Arrived at MATS Terminal.

6:10 pm — Arrived in his office at the White House.

7:15 pm — Departed the office and went to the Manolca.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:12 - 8:14 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:15 - 8:16 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:16 - 8:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:18 - 8:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:45 - 8:47 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:47 - 9:00 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:00 - 10:20 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Hon. Roger Jones Admiral Arleigh Burke General C. P. Cabell Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. C. Gerard Smith Hon. W. Randolph Burgess Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
10:21 - 10:28 am	Hon. Neil McElroy
10:30 - 10:32 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

10:42 - 11:07 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Julian Baird Hon. William McChesney Martin
11:31 - 11:37 am	The following were sworn in as Members of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission: Hon. Samuel T. Dana Hon. Kathrine Jackson Lee Hon. Bernard L. Orell Hon. Joseph W. Penfold Hon. Laurance S. Rockfeller Hon. M. Frederick Smith Hon. Chester S. Wilson Congressman John Saylor and Mr. Carl Gustafson were present for the ceremony
11:53 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Meade Alcorn Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:25 - 12:27 pm	Hon. Medde Alcorn
12:28 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
2:08 pm	Returned to the office.
2:34 - 2:37 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
2:37 - 2:58 pm	(General Howard Smith) OFF THE RECORD
3:00 - 3:10 pm	A. S. E. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs.
3:11 - 3:12 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:37 - 4:25 pm	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
4:27 - 5:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:00 - 6:06 pm	(Hon. Paul Hoffman) OFF THE RECORD

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1958

8:04 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:04 - 8:07 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:06 - 8:24 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:24 - 8:25 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:25 - 8:33 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
8:34 - 8:43 am	Hon. Rocco Siciliano
8:43 - 9:02 am	Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:02 - 9:04 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:04 - 10:33 am	The following were present at the National Aeronautics and Space Council Meeting in the Cabinet Room: The President Hon. Neil McElroy (Member) Hon. Christian Herter (Alternate Member) Dr. T. Keith Glennan (Member) Dr. Alan Waterman (Member) Dr. Detlev Bronk (Member) General James Doolittle (Member) Hon. William A. M. Burden (Member) Hon. Willard F. Libby (Alternate Member) Also: Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl Harr Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Roy Johnson, Director of Advance Research Projects Agency Dr. Herbert York, Director of Research of ARPA Mr. Philip Farley, Department of State Mr. Loftus Becker, Department of State Mr. Wallace Brode, Scientific Advisor, Dept. of State Dr. Hugh Dryden, Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

(continued)

9:04 - 10:33 am	National Aeronautics and Space Council Meeting (continued): Captain John H. Morse, United States Navy Mr. Robert Piland, Assistant to Dr. Killian
10:33 - 10:47 am	Hon. Neil McElroy
10:47 - 11:08 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:10 - 11:20 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:22 - 11:35 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:35 - 11:39 am	Dr. Malcolm C. Moos was sworn in as Administrative Assistant to the President. Hon. Sherman Adams administered the Oath of Office to Dr. Moos: The following attended the ceremony: Judge Morris Soper Mr. Newton Aiken Congressman Joseph P. O'Hara Mr. Stephen Hess Mr. Eugene Sekulow Dr. Detlev W. Bronk Mr. Augustus Knox Mr. Mark Watson Miss Kathleen Schelhouse Miss Joan Murrell Dr. Frank Rourke Mr. Glenn Brooks Mr. Charles Moos (father) Mrs. Malcolm Moos and their four children Malcolm, Katherine, Grant, and Anne Willoughby Miss Audra Carter
11:39 - 11:44 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
11:44 - 11:47 am	Hon. Rocco Siciliano
11:47 - 11:57 am	Dr. Don Paarlberg, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Hon. Gabriel Hauge
11:58 - 12:12 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:22 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:43 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:07 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:30 - 4:44 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe.
5:15 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and returned to the White House.
5:43 pm	Arrived at the White House.
5:55 pm	The President returned to the office.
5:56 - 6:05 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
6:06 - 6:17 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
6:15 - 6:20 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 24, 1958

SAIC James Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Tuesday, September 23, 1958.

8:25 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mrs. George Allen, departed Quarters #1 in the Lincoln Sedan with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 8:28 am.

Before boarding the Barbara Anne, the President met the following: Major William Melby, U. S. Marine Barracks, Newport Naval Base; SA Frank McDermott, U. S. Secret Service, Boston; Charles Aubin, Manager, Officers Club, Newport Naval Base; Office of Naval Intelligence Agents George Proffitt, Burt Whittemore, Robert Horan and Joseph McCartin; Chief Radice and Lt. Arthur Maloney and six members of the Newport Police Department, who patrolled roads in the immediate vicinity of the Newport Country Club, whenever the President played golf.

The Barbara Anne with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. George Allen, Mr. Charles Jones, Doctors Howard Snyder and Walter Tkach, Captain Aurand, Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Behn, ATSAIC Stout and SA Flohr aboard departed Port Adams Dock at 8:34 am and arrived at the Carrier Landing Pier, Quonset Point NAS, at 9:20 am.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. George Allen departed Carrier Landing Pier at 9:24 am in White House Car #100 and motored to the area on the airstrip where the Columbine was spotted, arriving there at 9:27 am.

Upon arrival at this point, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower met with U.S. Navy officials, and the President reviewed the Marine Guard before boarding the Columbine. (For details, see report of ASAIC Campion).

9:45 am — The Columbine, with the President and his party aboard, departed Quonset Point NAS enroute to and arriving MATS Terminal, Washington, DC at 11:02 am. (For details, see OM submitted by SA Golden).

11:04 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed MATS Terminal in White House Car #103 and motored to the White House, arriving at 11:16 am.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:25 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mrs. George Allen, departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Dock.

Before boarding the Barbara Anne, the President met the following:

Major William Melby, U. S. Marine Barracks, Newport Naval Base
SA Frank McDermott, U. S. Secret Service, Boston, Mass.
Charles Aubin, Manager, Officers Club, Newport Naval Base
Naval Intelligence Agents
George Proffitt
Burt Whittemore
Robert Horan
Joseph McCartin
Chief Radice and Lt. Arthur Maloney and six members of the Newport Police Department

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed aboard the Barbara Anne for trip to Carrier Landing Pier, Quonset Point Naval Air Station. The following were aboard:

Mrs. George Allen
Mr. Charles Jones
General Howard McC. Snyder
Colonel Walter Tkach
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney
Mr. James Rowley

9:20 am — Arrived at Carrier Landing Pier, Quonset Point NAS.

At the point, the President was greeted by
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Royall

9:24 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. George Allen departed Carrier Landing Pier and motored to the Columbine.

NEWPORT, R. I.

9:45 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, aboard the Columbine, departed for Washington, D. C. The following accompanied them: Mrs. George Allen Hon. James Hagerty Captain Evan P. Aurand Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Mrs. Ann Whitman Chief Langello Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree Miss Betty Allen Miss Mary Caffrey Mr. William H. Elder Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney
11:02 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.
11:16 am	Arrived at the White House.
11:20 - 11:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:52 - 11:55 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:00 Noon	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	LUNCHEON in honor of the following Latin American Foreign Ministers: The President H. E. Luis Padilla Nervo Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico H. E. Porfirio Herrera Baez Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic H. E. Gonzalo Guell y Morales de los Rios Minister of State of Cuba H. E. Raul Sapena Pastor Minister of Foreign Relations of Paraguay H. E. Carlos Tobar Zaldumbide Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador H. E. Alfredo Ortiz Mancia Minister of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador

(continued)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1:00 pm **LUNCHEON in honor of Latin American Foreign Ministers (continued):**

H. E. Alejandro Montiel Arguello
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua

H. E. Oscar Secco Ellauri
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay

H. E. Alberto Sepulveda Contreras
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile

H. E. Andres Alvarado Puerto
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Honduras

H. E. Raul Porras Barrenechea
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru

H. E. Carlos A. Florit
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic

H. E. Alfredo Vargas Fernandez
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica

H. E. Rene De Sola
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela

H. E. Miguel J. Moreno, Jr.
Minister of Foreign Relations of Panama

H. E. Louis Mars
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Haiti

H. E. Francisco Negrao de Lima
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brasil

H. E. Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala
Minister of Foreign Relations of Colombia

H. E. Victor Andrade
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Bolivia

H. E. Jesus Victor Unda Murillo
Minister of Foreign Relations of Guatemala

H. E. The Ambassador of Colombia
Jose Gutierrez Gomez, Chr. of the Council of the OAS

H. E. (Ambassador) Jose A. Mora
Secretary General of the OAS

(continued)

1:00 pm	LUNCHEON in honor of Latin American Foreign Ministers (continued): Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Sinclair Weeks Senator Alexander Wiley Hon. John C. Dreier U. S. Representative on the Council of the OAS Hon. Harold M. Randall Chr., Inter-American Economic and Social Council, OAS Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Hon. Roy R. Rubottom, Jr. Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr. Hon. Samuel C. Waugh Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:57 pm	The President went to the Broadcast Room to make a statement for Congressman Hugh Scott's use in the campaign.
3:07 pm	To the office.
3:08 - 3:32 pm	Hon. William P. Rogers
3:32 - 4:30 pm	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Gordon Gray
4:30 - 5:05 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
5:06 - 5:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:12 - 5:14 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
5:27 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 24, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Monday, September 22, 1958.

7:36 am — The President and Captain Aurand departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 7:38 am. ASAIC Behn, SAs Roberts and Taylor with SA Roth driving worked the follow-up car.

Upon arrival, the President and Captain Aurand boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 7:40 am and arrived at Constellation Pier at 7:55 am.

The President and Captain Aurand departed Constellation Pier in the Lincoln Sedan at 7:58 am and motored to the President's Office, Building #10, arriving there at 8:00 am.

8:10 am — Governor Sherman Adams and General Andrew Goodpaster conferred with the President until 11:05 am, at which time the President and Governor Adams departed Building #10 and walked to the helicopter parked at Dewey Field (lawn in front of Building #10), where the President said goodbye to Governor Adams. Governor Adams, General Goodpaster and Secretary James Hagerty departed Dewey Field at 11:09 am via U.S. Marine helicopter for return flight to Washington, DC. The President walked back to his office. Still and movie pictures were taken of the President with Governor Adams.

9:50 am — Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1, Ft. Adams, via U. S. Marine helicopter, from the lawn.

11:20 am — Mr. Charles Jones arrived on the lawn, Quarters #1, Ft. Adams, via U. S. Marine helicopter.

11:22 am — The President and Captain Aurand departed the President's office, entered the Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving there at 11:24 am, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 11:26 am for Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 11:40 am. The President and Captain Aurand departed Fort Adams Dock in White House Car #100 at 11:41 am and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 11:43 am.

Upon departure from his office, the President was introduced to Mr. Fred King and Mr. Richard Deemer, US Naval Base personnel, and 1st class Torpedoman J. C. McGough., and Edward J. Blain, U.S. Naval Base.

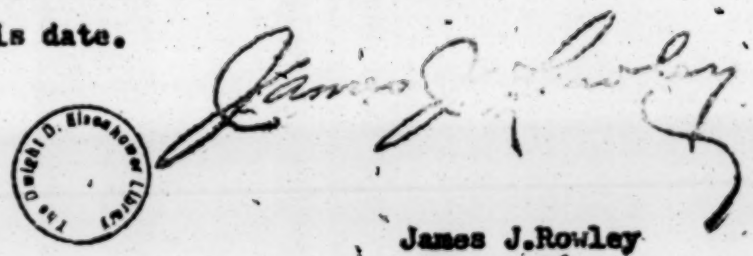
1:36 pm The President and Mr. Charles Jones departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 1:38 pm.

The President practiced golf from 1:40 pm to 1:50 pm. At 1:52 pm the President, Mr. Howard Cushing and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 4:35 pm. Mr. Charles Jones accompanied the President around the golf course.

The President and Mr. Charles Jones departed the Newport Country Club at 4:37 pm and motored to Quarters #1, Ft. Adams, arriving there at 4:40 pm.

5:59 pm The President and Mr. Charles Jones departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 and motored on a sightseeing trip of Newport, R.I. and vicinity, returning to Quarters #1 at 6:27 pm.

No further activity this date.



James J.Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

7:36 am	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Quarters #1 and went to the President's Office.
8:00 am	Arrived at the office.
8:00 - 8:03 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:10 - 9:15 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Hagerty (Mr. Hagerty was in and out during the appointment)
9:30 - 9:40 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:40 - 9:43 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:43 - 10:37 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:45 - 10:55 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:55 - 10:57 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. James Hagerty
11:07 - 11:09 am	The President went out on the Lawn to see Governor Adams take off in the helicopter, with Hon. James Hagerty and Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster.
11:20 am	Just before leaving his office, the President was introduced to the following: Mr. Fred King (US Navy Base) Mr. Richard Deemer Mr. Edward J. Blain, Jr. 1st Class Torpedoman J. C. McGough
11:22 am	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the President's office and went back to Quarters #1.
11:43 am	Arrived at Quarters #1.

NEWPORT, R. I.

1:36 pm	The President and Mr. Charles Jones departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club.
1:52 - 4:35 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. Norman Palmer (Mr. Charles Jones accompanied the group around the golf course, but did not play)
4:37 pm	The President and Mr. Charles Jones departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
5:59 - 6:27 pm	The President and Mr. Charles Jones took a sightseeing trip of Newport and vicinity.



1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 22, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Sunday, September 21, 1958.

8:54 am — The President, Messrs. George Allen, William Robinson and W. Alton Jones, departed Quarters #1 via White House Car #100 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 8:57 am.

The President, Messrs. Allen, Robinson and Jones teed off from the 1st tee at 9:15 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:13 pm.

The President departed the Newport Country Club with the above named at 12:23 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving at 12:26 pm.

The President met Alex Walsh, member of the Newport Country Club, and resident of Newport, R.I., on the 18th hole.

President autographed score card (golf) for Michael Genz, Saw Mill Lane, Greenwich, Connecticut, on the 18th hole.

5:00 pm — The President walked from Quarters #1 to the Lawn, where Mr. W. Alton Jones and William Robinson boarded a U. S. Marine helicopter, departing the area at 5:05 pm, at which time the President reentered his home.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1958

8:54 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson and Mr. W. Alton Jones departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club.
8:57 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
9:15 - 12:13 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. W. Alton Jones
12:23 pm	The President and the above departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
12:26 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
	Note: On the 18th hole, the President autographed score card for Michael Gens, Saw Mill Lane, Greenwich, Connecticut.
5:00 pm	The President walked from Quarters #1 to the Lawn where Mr. W. Alton Jones and Mr. William Robinson boarded helicopter.
5:05 pm	Returned to his quarters.

The C. E. Kilbourne Library

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 22, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Saturday, September 20, 1958.

9:50 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #102 driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to Destroyer Pier #2, Newport Naval Base, arriving there at 10:10 am, where they boarded the Destroyer USS Mitscher.

Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, Messrs. W. Alton Jones and William Robinson rode in White House Car #100 driven by SA Greer.

ASAIC Behn, ATSAIC Stout and SA Burke worked the follow-up car with SA Giles driving.

10:15 am — The USS Mitscher embarked out to sea with the President and party aboard and proceeded to a designated area in the Atlantic Ocean off Newport, R.I., where the International Yacht Races are being held. The President and First Lady viewed the beginning and part of the race between America's Columbia and England's Sceptre, which race was won by the Columbia.

Henry Hill Anderson, New York Yacht Club, explained the techniques of yacht racing to the President and party.

1:20 pm — The President and party departed the area aboard the USS Mitscher and returned to Destroyer Pier #2, arriving there at 2:15 pm. The Destroyer USS Vandivier was the escort boat used on this occasion.

For further details of the visit, see report of ASAIC Campion.

2:19 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Destroyer Pier #2 and motored to Fort Adams, arriving at Quarters #1 at 2:40 pm.

3:00 pm — The President, Messrs. George Allen, W. Alton Jones and William Robinson departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 3:04 pm. White House Car #100 was used with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat. ASAIC Behn, SAs Taylor and Dixon with SA Shipman driving worked the follow-up car.

The President, Messrs. Jones, Allen and Robinson teed off from the first tee at 3:20 pm and completed 18 holes of golf at 6:16 pm.

The President and above named departed the Newport Country Club at 6:18 pm in White House Car #100 and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 6:20 pm. SAIC Rowley worked the Presidential car with SA Flohr driving. ASAIC Behn, AATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Godfrey and Marass worked the follow-up car with SA Shipman driving.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

9:50 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Quarters #1 and motored to Destroyer Pier #2, Newport Naval Base.
10:10 am	Arrived at Destroyer Pier #2 where they boarded the Destroyer USS Mitscher.
10:15 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party embarked aboard the USS Mitscher to a designated area in the Atlantic Ocean off Newport where the International Yacht Races are being held. They viewed the beginning of the Race.
1:20 pm	The President and party departed the area aboard the USS Mitscher and returned to Destroyer Pier #2, arriving there at 2:15 pm.
3:00 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. W. Alton Jones and Mr. William Robinson departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club.
3:04 pm	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
3:20 - 6:16 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson
6:18 pm	Departed Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
6:20 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 22, 1958

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

President's visit to the Hianloland Farms, West Greenwich, R.I. on Friday, September 19, 1958, and activities of the President for that day.

The writer, accompanied by ATSAIC Shields, SAs Taylor, Henderson and Dixon, Captain Dalton, White House Signal Agency, and Navy Photographer Begley departed Dewey Field, Newport Naval Base, at 7:15 am on Friday, September 19, 1958, by helicopter and arrived at the Hianloland Farms, West Greenwich, R.I. at 7:31 am. Upon arrival the writer met Sgt. T. Russell, R. I. State Police, and a detail of State Troopers and security was immediately set up.

Reference is made to previous OM submitted on the past visit of the President to the Hianloland Farms for security details.

SAs Shipman and Gies departed Newport Naval Base at 7:20 am with official Presidential automobiles to be utilized at the Hianloland Farms.

The President, Messrs. George Allen, W. Alton Jones and William Robinson, Captain Aurand, SAIC Rowley, SA Flohr and Sgt. John Moaney were airborne from the Lawn of Quarters #1, Fort Adams, at 8:00 am and arrived at the Hianloland Farms, West Greenwich, R.I. at 8:17 am via U S Marine helicopter.

President, Messrs. Allen, Jones and Robinson entered their automobile and proceeded to the Main House, where the President got out his fishing rod and with Mr. Jones commenced fishing from 8:30 am to 10:15 am from a boat, during which time the President caught six fishes, one of which was 5 pounds, and 23 inches long. Mr. Jones caught three fishes.

Following lunch, the President again fished from 2:20 pm to 4:00 pm with Mr. Hagerty and Mr. George Wheatley, Superintendent of the farm. During this time the President caught five fish and Mr. Hagerty caught two fish.

The President again fished from 5:20 pm to 6:10 pm with Captain Aurand and Mr. George Wheatley. The President caught one fish.

The President and party departed Hianloland Farms at 6:25 pm via helicopter and arrived at the Newport Naval Base at 6:40 pm.

No further activity this date.

Aboard the helicopter for the return trip were the President, Captain Aurand, Messrs. Jones, Allen, and Robinson, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr.

On the second helicopter were ASAICs Behn and Campion, Doctor Snyder and Sgt. John Moaney.

A third helicopter was employed and it flew to Dewey Field, Newport Naval Base. On board was Press Secretary Hagerty, Captain Dalton, Navy Chief Photographer Begley, AFSAIC Shields, SAs Taylor, Dixon and Henderson



John L. Campion
ASAIC, 1-16

Approved:

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello
SAIC Boston

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:00 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. W. Alton Jones, and Mr. William Robinson departed the lawn of Quarters #1 via helicopter and went to Hianloland Farms, West Greenwich, R. I., owned by Mr. W. Alton Jones.
8:17 am	Arrived at Hianloland Farm.
8:30 - 10:15 am	The President and Mrs. Jones fished from a boat. The President caught six fish, one was 23 inches long and weighed 5 pounds.
2:20 - 4:00 pm	The President fished with Mr. James Hagerty and Mr. George Wheatley, Superintendent of the of the farm. The President caught 5 fish and Mr. Hagerty caught 2.
5:20 - 6:10 pm	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand and Mr. George Wheatley fished again, the President caught one fish.
6:25 pm	The President and his party departed Hianloland Farms via helicopter and flew to Newport Naval Base.
6:40 pm	Arrived at the Base.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 18, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Wednesday, September 17, 1958.

8:30 am — The President and Captain Aurand departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 driven by SA Shipman with ATSAIC Shields riding in the front seat, and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 8:32 am., where the President boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 8:34 am, arriving at Constellation Pier at 8:48 am. The President departed Constellation Pier in Lincoln Sedan at 8:50 am, arriving at his Office, Building #10 at 8:52 am. SAs Roberts, Sweazey, and Henderson worked the follow-up car 844-X.

The President and Captain Aurand departed his office at 11:30 am in Lincoln Sedan with SA Shipman driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat. ATSAIC Shields, Roberts, Henderson, Sweazey and Dixon worked the follow-up car, arriving at Constellation Pier at 11:32 am. The President slipped and fell on Constellation Pier when getting out of the car.

The President and party boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 11:35 am and arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 11:48 am., where the President entered White House #100 departing the Dock at 11:49 am and arriving at Quarters #1 at 11:51 am.

3:43 pm — Mr. George Allen arrived at Quarters #1 via helicopter, where upon arrival he was met by the President.

4:06 pm — The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to Sakonnet Point, R.I., arriving there at 5:00 pm. The President and Mr. George Allen walked around the area until 5:06 pm, at which time they entered their automobile for the return trip to Fort Adams.

At 5:13 pm the Presidential limousine stopped at a roadside fruit and vegetable stand, operated by Mrs. Geraldine Medeiras, West Main Road, North Little Compton, R.I. The President alighted from his limousine and purchased 2 pumpkins, 1 small basket of peaches, 2 small baskets of blue berries, 2 cucumbers and 6 yellow onions.

At 5:20 pm the motorcade continued, and at 5:45 pm stopped at a Howard Johnson Restaurant in Portsmouth, R.I., where Mr. George Allen alighted from the limousine and went into the restaurant and purchased several quarts of ice cream. The motorcade continued at 5:52 pm and arrived at Quarters #1 at 6:13 pm.

ASAIC Behn, AATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Golden and Marass worked the follow-up car with SA Shipman driving.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 19, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Thursday, September 18, 1958.

1:05 pm — The President, Messrs. George Allen, W. Alton Jones, and William Robinson departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 1:08 pm. SAIC Rowley rode in the front seat with SA Flohr driving. ASAIC Behn, ATSAIC Shields, SAs Roberts, Roth and Dixon worked the follow-up car with SA Shipman driving.

The President, Messrs. Allen, Jones and Robinson teed off from the 1st tee at 1:28 pm and completed 13 holes of golf at 3:27 pm, game was discontinued due to inclement weather.

The President and above named departed the Newport Country Club at 3:30 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 3:33 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

1:05 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. W. Alton Jones, and Mr. William Robinson departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club.
1:08 pm	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
1:28 - 3:27 pm	The President played 13 holes of golf with: (Game discontinued due to inclement weather) Mr. George Allen Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. William Robinson
3:30 pm	Departed Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
3:33 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:30 am	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Quarters #1 and went to the President's Office.
8:52 am	Arrived at the Office.
10:30 - 11:05 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:15 - 11:25 am	Captain Evan P. Aurand
11:30 am	The President departed the office and returned to Quarters #1.
4:06 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 and motored to Sakonnet Point, R. I.
5:00 pm	Arrived at Sakonnet Point, R. I. The President and Mr. George Allen walked around the area until 5:06 pm.
5:06 pm	Departed Sakonnet Point, R. I., and began return trip to Fort Adams.
	At North Little Compton, R. I., the President stopped and alighted from his car and went to a roadside fruit and vegetable stand, operated by Mrs. Geraldine Medeiras, West Main Road, North Little Compton, R. I. He bought 2 pumpkins, 1 small basket of peaches, 2 small baskets of blue berries, 2 cucumbers and 6 yellow onions.
5:20 pm	Continued trip back to Fort Adams. In Plymouth, R. I., they stopped at a Howard Johnson Restaurant where Mr. Allen purchased several quarts of ice cream.
6:13 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 17, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Tuesday, September 16, 1958.

8:11 am — The President departed Quarters #1 via White House Car #100 driven by SA Flohr with ASAIC Behn, riding in the front seat enroute to and arriving at the Newport Country Club at 8:15 am. ATSAIC Shields, SAs Taylor, Sweazey, Roberts with SA Shipman worked the follow-up car #844-X.

The President, Messrs. Howard Cushing and John N. Stearns and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the first tee at 9:05 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:21 pm. Doctor Snyder accompanied the foursome about the golf course.

The President and Doctor Howard Snyder departed the Newport Country Club at 12:24 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 12:27 pm.

3:00 pm — The President and Captain Aurand departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving at 3:02 pm, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 3:04 pm and arrived at Constellation Pier at 3:15 pm. The President and Captain Aurand departed Constellation Pier in the Lincoln Sedan at 3:17 pm and motored to the President's office in Building #10, arriving there at 3:19 pm.

3:22 pm — The President conferred with Attorney General William Rogers and Mr. Gerald Morgan, White House Staff, until 3:55 pm. Appropriate pictures were taken of the President and Mr. Rogers on the porch leading to the President's office.

4:05 pm — The President shook hands with a group of Foreign Officers attending the Navy War College in front of the stairs leading into his office, at which time still and movie pictures were taken, list of the Foreign Officers is attached hereto.

5:13 pm — The President, accompanied by Press Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand, in the Lincoln Sedan, departed his office and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving at 5:15 pm, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which embarked at 5:17 pm enroute to Fort Adams Dock, stopping at Brenton Cove where the Columbia, America's Cup Challenger, was moored. The President exchanged greetings with members of the Columbia's crew, and appropriate pictures were taken. The Barbara Anne then continued onto Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 5:32 pm.

The President, Secretary Hagerty and Captain Aurand entered White House Car #100, departing Fort Adams Dock at 5:34 pm and arriving at Quarters #1 at 5:36 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

ANNEX B

PRECEDENCE LIST

CAPT Carlos A. LEON SANS, Cuban Navy
CAPT Noburo NAGAI, Maritime Self Defense Force, Japan
CAPT Carlos Cardoso de OLIVEIRA, Portuguese Navy
CAPT Ramon Fernando ALBAN, Ecuadorian Navy
CAPT Ramon A. ALCARAZ, Philippine Navy
CAPT Luis Martin PINILLOS, Spanish Navy
CAPT Yak Sun YI, Republic of Korea Navy
CAPT Chi-sheng CHIANG, Chinese Navy
CAPT Franco MICALI BARATELLI, Italian Navy
CAPT Julio Cesar REYES-CANAL, Colombian Navy
CDR Alfred Christian STRUCKMANN, Royal Danish Navy
CDR S. M. ANWAR, Pakistan Navy
CDR William Prine HAYES, Royal Canadian Navy
CDR John Phillip STEVENSON, Royal Australian Navy
CDR Christian WARLOE, Royal Norwegian Navy
CDR Roberto A. REINOSO, Uruguayan Navy
CDR Oyama Sonnenfeld de MATTOS, Brazilian Navy
CDR Eduardo Bruno Pablo LOCKHART, Argentine Navy
CDR Juan TORREALBA, Venezuelan Navy
CDR Friedrich Karl GUGGENBERGER, Federal German Navy
CDR Jean Leon Charles RAPIN, French Navy
CDR Eduard Herman VAN REES, Royal Netherlands Navy
CDR Edward M. GIBBONS, Chilean Navy
CDR Surapol SANGCHOTE, Royal Thai Navy
CDR Manuel PIQUERAS, Peruvian Navy
CDR Demosthenes Paul EVGENIDIS, Royal Hellenic Navy

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:11 am	The President departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:05 - 12:21 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. John N. Stearns Mr. Norman Palmer
12:24 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
12:27 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
3:00 pm	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Quarters #1, embarked on the Barbara Anne at Fort Adams Dock and proceeded to Constellation Pier. From here they motored to the President's Office.
3:19 pm	Arrived at the President's Office.
3:22 - 3:55 pm	Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Gerald Morgan
4:00 pm	Pictures were taken of the President and the Attorney General on the porch of the President's Office.
4:05 pm	The President shook hands with a group of Foreign Officers attending the Navy War College: Capt. Carlos A. Leon Sans, Cuban Navy Capt. Noburo Nagai, Marithme Self Defense Force, Japa Capt. Carlos Cardoso de Oliveira, Portuguese Navy Capt. Ramon Fernando Alban, Ecuadorian Navy Capt. Ramon A. Alcaraz, Philippine Navy Capt. Luis Martin Pinillos, Spanish Navy Capt. Yak Sun Yi, Republic of Korea Navy Capt. Chi-sheng Chiang, Chinese Navy Capt. Franco Micali Baratelli, Italian Navy Capt. Julio Cesar Reyes-Canal, Colombian Navy

(continued)

NEWPORT, R. I.

4:05 pm — Foreign Officers attending Navy War College (continued):
Cdr. Alfred Christian Struckmann, Royal Danish Navy
Cdr. S. M. Anwar, Pakistan Navy
Cdr. William Prine Hayes, Royal Canadian Navy
Cdr. John Phillip Stevenson, Royal Australian Navy
Cdr. Christian Warloe, Royal Norwegian Navy
Cdr. Roberto A. Reinoso, Uruguayan Navy
Cdr. Oyama Sonnenfeld de Mattos, Brazilian Navy
Cdr. Eduardo Bruno Pablo Lockhart, Argentine Navy
Cdr. Juan Torrealba, Venezuelan Navy
Cdr. Friedrich Karl Guggenberger, Federal German Navy
Cdr. Jean Leon Charles Rapin, French Navy
Cdr. Eduard Herman Van Rees, Royal Netherlands Navy
Cdr. Edward M. Gibbons, Chilean Navy
Cdr. Surapol Sangchote, Royal Thai Navy
Cdr. Manuel Piqueras, Peruvian Navy
Cdr. Demosthenes Paul Evgenidis, Royal Hellenic Navy

5:13 pm — The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the office and boarded the Barbara Anne at Constellation Pier. Enroute to Fort Adams Dock, the President stopped at Brenton Cove and greeted the members of the Columbia's crew. Pictures were taken.

5:32 pm — Arrived at Fort Adams Dock and motored to Quarters #1.

5:36 pm — Arrived at Quarters #1.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 16, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Monday, September 15, 1958.

7:36 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand, departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Dock in White House Car #100, arriving there at 7:38 am, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which departed Fort Adams Dock at 7:40 am and arrived at Constellation Pier at 7:51 am. The President and Captain Aurand departed Constellation Pier in a Lincoln Sedan at 7:55 am and motored to the President's Office, Building #10, arriving there at 7:57 am.

The President had the following appointments in his office:

8:00 am — Johnny Gallagher, Brooklyn, NY (1958 Poster Boy for the Sister Kenny Foundation). He was accompanied by:
Mr. Marvin L. Kline, Executive Director
Mr. Al Capp, National Volunteer Chairman
Mr. Leon A. Messick, Jr. of the Staff
Mr. Fred Padell of the Staff
Mr. Rolf Mills of the Staff
Messrs. Ralph Friedman and Charles Wecker - photographer

Photographs were taken of the President and Johnny Gallagher on the porch leading to the President's office.

8:20 am — Mr. Bayard Ewing, Candidate for the U.S. Senate from R.I.
Mr. Christopher Del Sesto, candidate for Governor of R.I.
Mr. Francis G. Dwyer, candidate for Lt. Governor of R.I.
Mr. Francis E. Martineau, candidate for the 1st Congressional District of R.I.
Mr. Robert L. Gammell, candidate for the 2nd Congressional District of R.I.
Mr. Louis Jackvony, candidate for Attorney General, R.I.
Mr. Leo Charboneau, candidate for Secretary of State, R.I.
Mr. Carroll Fillman, candidate for General Treasurer, R.I.

Mr. William Broomhead, Chairman, Republican State Central Committee, and Mrs. Marion F. Yatman, R.I. State Committeewoman, accompanied the group.

The President had appropriate pictures taken on the porch leading to his office with the above named candidates.

8:45 am — Mr. Robert R. Barry, Republican Candidate for Congress, 27th District of New York

8:56 am The President and Captain Aurand departed the President's Office via Lincoln Sedan and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving there at 8:58 am., where they boarded the Barbara Anne.

9:00 am The President, Captain Aurand, Secretary James Hagerty, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Behn and SA Flohr departed Constellation Pier aboard the Barbara Anne enroute to Fort Adams Dock, stopping alongside the English sailing boat, Sceptre, contender for the American Cup, in Brenton Cove, where the President chatted for a few moments with the crew aboard, and then the Barbara Anne continued on to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 9:17 am. Photographs were taken by accredited photographers who were aboard the chase boat.

The President, Mr. George Allen and Mr. W. Alton Jones departed Fort Adams Dock at 9:20 am in White House Car #100 enroute to and arriving at the Newport Country Club at 9:25 am. SA Flohr drove the Presidential car with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat.

ASAIC Behn, SAs Roberts, Taylor, Roth and Sweazey worked the follow-up car #844-X with SA Shipman driving.

The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. W. Alton Jones and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off at 9:42 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:50 pm. Dr. Howard Snyder accompanied the foursome about the course.

12:52 pm The President, Mr. Allen and Mr. Jones departed the Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 12:54 pm. Doctor Snyder rode with SAIC Rowley in the front seat of the automobile with SA Flohr driving.

2:10 pm The President departed Quarters #1 and walked to the West Lawn, where he bid goodbye to Mr. W. Alton Jones and Mr. George Allen, who departed the area via helicopter.

4:02 pm The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand, departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 for an Off The Record visit of the Trinity Church in Newport, R.I., arriving there at 4:23 pm, where he was met by The Reverend Canon Lockett Ford Ballard, Rector, who conducted the President on a tour of the Church and grounds, and where the President signed the Church Registry before departing at 4:40 pm; and motored to the Touro Synagogue, Touro Street, Newport, R.I., arriving there at 4:43 pm, where he was met by Rabbi Theodore Lewis, who conducted the President on a visit of the Synagogue, the oldest in the nation, and then the President met Reverend Eli Katz

Albert L. Greenberg, President of the Congregation, and his 10 year old daughter Leonora Greenberg. Before departing the Synagogue, the President signed the Official Register.

The President departed the Touro Synagogue at 5:00 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 5:20 pm.

5:30 pm Mayor Henry C. Wilkinson, Newport, R.I. had an appointment with President and Mrs. Eisenhower. William F. Greene, age 9, and Maurine Greene, age 6, grandchildren of Mayor Wilkinson, accompanied him.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower posed for pictures for the Mayor with his grandchildren on the porch of Quarters #1. Mayor Wilkinson and two grandchildren departed Quarters #1 at 6:46 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

7:36 am — The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Quarters #1 and went to the President's office.

8:00 - 8:20 am — The President received the following from the Sister Kenny Foundation:

Mr. Marvin L. Kline
Executive Director
Mr. Al Capp
National Volunteer Chairman
Mr. Neil R. Messick, Jr.
Director of Hospital and Institutions
Mr. Rolf Mills
Director of Public Relations
Mr. Fred Fadell
Director of Information Services
Mrs. John Gallagher
Mother of the Poster Boy
Johnny Gallagher
Poster Boy of the Sister Kenny Foundation, 1958
Photographers Ralph Freidmand and Charles Wecker

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Photographs were taken of the President and Johnny Gallagher on the porch of the President's office.

8:20 - 8:40 am — The President received the following candidates from Rhode Island and had pictures taken with them:

Mr. Bayard Ewing
Candidate for U. S. Senate from R. I.
Mr. Christopher Del Sesto
Candidate for Governor of R. I.
Mr. Francis G. Dwyer
Candidate for Lt. Governor of R. I.
Mr. Francis E. Martineau
Candidate for the 1st Congressional District of R.I.
Mr. Robert L. Gammell
Candidate for the 2nd Congressional District
Mr. Louis Jackvony
Candidate for Attorney General, R. I.

(continued)

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:20 - 8:40 am	Candidates from Rhode Island whom the President received (list continued): Mr. Leo Charboneau Candidate for the Secretary of State, R. I. Mr. Carroll Tillman Candidate for General Treasurer, R. I. Mr. William Broomhead Chairman, Republican State Central Committee Mrs. Marion F. Yatman Rhode Island State Committeewoman
8:45 am	Mr. Robert R. Barry Republican Candidate for Congress 27th District of New York
8:56 am	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier where they boarded the Barbara Anne for trip to Fort Adams Dock.
	Enroute, the President stopped the English sailing boat, Sceptre -- contender for the American cup, in Brenton Cove, where the President visited a few minutes with crew members.
9:17 am	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock and motored to Newport Country Club.
9:42 - 12:50 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Norman Palmer
12:52 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. W. Alton Jones departed Newport Country Club an d motored to Quarters #1.
12:54 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

Eisenhower Library

NEWPORT, R. I.

2:10 pm	The President went to the West Lawn of Quarters #1 to say goodbye to Mr. W. Alton Jones and Mr. George Allen, who departed via helicopter.
4:02 pm	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed Quarters #1 for an Off the Record visit to Trinity Church in Newport, R. I.
4:23 pm	Arrived at Trinity Church where he was greeted by Reverend Canon Lockett Ford Ballard, Rector. Reverend Ballard conducted the President on a tour of the Church and grounds. The President signed the Church Registry.
4:40 pm	Departed Trinity Church and motored to the Touro Synagogue.
4:43 pm	Arrived at Touro Synagogue. Here the President was met by Rabbi Theodore Lewis who conducted the President on a visit of the Synagogue, the oldest in the nation. The President met Reverend Eli Katz, Albert L. Greenberg, President of the Congregation, and his ten-year old daughter, Leonora Greenberg. The President signed the official Register.
5:00 pm	The President departed Touro Synagogue and motored to Quarters #1.
5:20 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
5:30 - 6:46 pm	Mayor Henry C. Wilkinson, Newport, R. I. William F. Greene (9 years old) Maurine Greene (6 years old) (Visited with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 15, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Sunday, September 14, 1958.

8:03 am — The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Captain Evan Aurand, departed Quarters #1 in Lincoln Sedan with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley in the front seat and motored to the U.S. Naval School Officer Candidate Chapel, touring the base enroute, arriving at the Chapel at 8:29 am.

ASAIC Behn, SAs Roberts, Dixon, Roth and Steele with SA Shipman driving worked the Shift Car as the follow-up car.

Upon arrival the President was greeted by Admiral Henry Crommelin and Captain E. S. Manown, who then introduced E. C. Church, Head Usher, to the President, who then escorted the President and his party into the Chapel to the Presidential Pew.

Services commenced at 8:35 am and concluded at 9:33 am, at which time the President was escorted to his automobile by Chaplains V. E. Sundt and R. H. Trower. Appropriate photographs were taken of the arrival and departure of the President from the Chapel.

9:3? am — The President, Mr. Allen and Captain Aurand departed the Chapel and motored to the U. S. Naval Base Hospital, arriving there at 9:43 am, where upon arrival, the President was met by Captain Edwin B. Coyl, who escorted the President to an elevator, which ascended to the third floor, where the President visited with Lt. Cmdr. Gerald Weyrauch, who is a bed patient, in Room 313.

The President departed the U.S. Naval Hospital at 9:51 am and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 10:02 am.

10:15 am — The President, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson and Mr. George Allen, departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 10:18 am. The President rode in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat.

ASAIC Behn, SAs Roberts, Dixon, Sweazey and Steele worked the SS follow-up car #844-X on this movement.

The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off at 10:30 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 1:36 pm.

Doctor Snyder motored to the Newport Country Club in a second car and accompanied the foursome around the course.

The President, Messrs. George Allen and William Robinson, and Doctor Howard Snyder departed the Newport Country Club at 1:39 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 1:41 pm.

4:00 pm Mr. W. Alton Jones arrived on the West Lawn, Quarters #1, via helicopter.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:03 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed Quarters #1 and motored to the U. S. Naval School Officer Candidate Chapel.
8:29 am	Arrived at the Chapel. At this point the President was greeted by Rear Admiral Henry Crommelin and Captain E. S. Manown, who introduced the President to the Head Usher, Mr. E. C. Church.
8:35 - 9:33 am	Church Services.
9:35 am	Chaplain V. E. Sundt, LtCdr, and Chaplain R. H. Trower, LtCdr, escorted the President to his automobile.
9:38 am	The President departed the Chapel and motored to the U. S. Naval Base Hospital.
9:43 am	Arrived at the U. S. Naval Base Hospital. The President was greeted by Captain Edwin B. Coyl, Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Hospital, who escorted the President to Lt. Cdr. Gerald Weyrauch of the White House Staff who is a patient there.
9:51 am	Departed U. S. Naval Base Hospital and motored to Quarters #1.
10:02 am	Arrived at Quarters #1.
10:15 am	The President, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 and motored to Newport Country Club.
10:18 am	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
10:30 - 1:36 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. Norman Palmer

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NEWPORT, R. I.

1:39 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson, and General Howard Snyder departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
1:41 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
	At 4:00 pm, Mr. W. Alton Jones arrived at Quarters #1 via helicopter.

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 15, 1958

ASAIC Campion, White House Detail

The President's visit to the Hianloland Farms, West Greenwich, R.I. on Saturday, September 13, 1958, and activities of the President for that date.

The writer, accompanied by Captain Evan Aurand, Naval Aide to the President, departed the U.S. Naval Base, Newport, R.I. on Friday, September 12, 1958, and flew via helicopter to the Hianloland Farms, West Greenwich, R.I., owned by Mr. W. Alton "Pete" Jones, personal friend of the President. The purpose of this flight was to make a check of the flying time, the layout of the farm, and security problems prior to the visit of the President and party on Saturday, September 13, 1958.

Upon arrival at Hianloland Farms, the writer and Captain Aurand were met by Mr. George Wheatley, Superintendent of the Hianloland Farms, and Sgt. T. Russell, Rhode Island State Police.

Reference is made to Preliminary Survey of Hianloland Farms conducted by ASAIC Nicholson, Office 1-16, and SA McDermott, Office 1-2, submitted under date of August 6, 1957, which explains in detail the various buildings, fishing areas, skeet range, etc. that are located at the Hianloland Farms.

The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson, Captain Aurand, Sgt. John Moaney, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr departed from the Lawn, Quarters #1, via U S Marine helicopter at 6:17 am on Saturday, September 13, 1958, and arrived at the Hianloland Farms, West Greenwich, R.I. at the helioport near the Skeet Range at 6:35 am, where he was met by Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones. Following the exchange of greetings, the President and party were escorted to the Poor House, where they were shown about the premises for approximately 15 minutes. Thereafter they proceeded by motor to the Main House and the Guest House.

At 7:00 am, the President and Mr. Jones, got into the boats and commenced fishing. They fished until 8:45 am, the President catching five fish, while Mr. Jones caught two fish, following which they returned to the Main House, where they played bridge from 9:00 am until 10:30 am, at which time the President again got into a boat and fished until Noon.

Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. George Allen arrived at the Hianloland Farms at 11:43 am via automobile, having departed Quarters #1, Fort Adams, at 10:10 am.

Following a barbeque luncheon on the lawn, the party was joined by Mr. Burrill Watson, President of Cities Service, and Mr. R. R. Knight of Providence, R.I.

From 2:30 pm to 5:00 pm, the President and party engaged in shooting at the Skeet trap and ducks. While enroute from the main house to the Poor House, the President was shown many varied colored pheasants that Mr. Jones raises, approximately 11,000 in their pens.

The First Lady and Mrs. Allen departed Hianloland Farms at 3:50 pm and motored to Quarters #1, Fort Adams, arriving there at 5:00 pm.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Upon the clonclusion of the shooting, the President and party returned to the Main House, and the President again went fishing from 5:00 pm to 6:00 pm with Mr. Jones, at which time he caught two fish.

At 6:15 pm the President and party departed the Jones Farm and returned by helicopter to Fort Adams, arriving at 6:31 pm.

No further Presidential activity this date.

Departing from Fort Adams in the chase helicopter were: Doctor Walter Ikach, ASAICs Behn and Campion, ATSAIC Shields and SA Roth.

On Friday evening, September 12, 1958, SAs Gies and Shipman proceeded to the Hianloland Farms with White House Car #100 and SS Car 844-X, and spent the night in the Guest House at the Farm.

Upon the arrival of the President and party, SA Roth proceeded to the main entrance of the farm, located on Route 102 (Victory Highway), at which point a checkpoint was established, and only persons that were authorized to enter the Hianloland Farm were permitted entry.

The writer with a Rhode Island state trooper made a patrol of the roads within the farm proper to check that there were no unauthorized persons within the area. This trooper then remained in the area patrolling the roads until after the President departed.

On all movements within the Farm by automobile, SAIC Rowley rode in the front seat and the car was driven by SA Flohr. ASAIC Behn, ATSAIC Shields with SA Gies driving worked the follow-up car on these movements.

The Secret Service patrol boat was operated alternately by ASAICs Behn, Campion and ATSAIC Shields. SA Flohr was in the Presidential boat during the time the President fished. Life jackets were placed in all the boats used by the President and members of this Service during the fishing expeditions throughout the day.

When the President and party participated in shooting at the Skeet Range, SAIC Rowley, ASAICs Behn and Campion, and AISAIC Shields were on fixed posts within this area. The same was true when the President shot ducks during the day. SAs Gies and Shipman alternated on relief duty for Agents on fixed posts.

A fire truck containing foamite was parked near by Skeet Range, at which point the helioport was located, in case it was necessary to use such equipment.

Chief Photographer Begley, USN, assigned to the Presidential Party for this visit to Newport, took pictures during the entire day of the President participating in fishing, shooting, etc.

Captain Dalton with three technicians of the White House Signal Agency provided constant radio communication with all spots visited by the President with Base Headquarters at the U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R.I.

In addition, telephones were also available for the President's use at the following locations: In the Poor House, adjacent to the helioport, number Express 7-3064; Main House, site where the President went fishing, number Express 7-3040; and the Guest House, located at the pond, where the President fished, number Express 7-3035.

The same persons entered their respective helicopters, upon conclusion of the President's visit, departing the helioport at 6:15 pm and arriving at the Lawn of Quarters #1 at 6:31 pm.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

John E. Campion
John E. Campion
ASAIC, 1-16

Approved:

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello
SAIC Boston

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

6:17 am	The President departed the Lawn of Quarters #1 via helicopter and flew to Hianloland Farms, West Greenwich, Rhode Island - which is owned by Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones.
6:35 am	Arrived at Hianloland Farms where the President was greeted by Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones. Others in the President's party were Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Captain Evan P. Aurand Sgt. John Moaney Following the exchange of greetings, the President and his party were escorted to the Poor House where they were shown around the premises. They then motored to the Main House and Guest House.
7:00 am	The President and Mrs. W. Alton Jones got into boats and fished until 8:45 am - the President catching 5 fish.
9:00 - 10:30 am	Played bridge.
10:30 - 12:00 Noon	The President and Mr. Allen fished. (Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. George Allen arrived at Hianloland Farms at 11:43 am - having motored from Fort Adams).
12:30 pm	LUNCHEON - barbecue luncheon on the lawn. Mr. Burrill Watson, President of Cities Services and Mr. R. R. Knight of Providence, R. I., joined the group.
2:30 - 5:00 pm	The President and party engaged in Skeet shooting and duck shooting. Enroute from Main House to the Poor House, the President was shown the approximately 11,000 pheasants in their pens.

WEST GREENWICH, R. I.

5:00 - 6:00 pm	The President and Mr. W. Alton Jones went fishing - the President caught 2 fish.
6:15 pm	The President and his party departed Hianloland Farms and returned to Fort Adams.
6:31 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams and proceeded to Quarters #1.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 15, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Friday, September 12, 1958.

7:15 am — The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, Captain Evan Aurand, Colonel Robert Schulz, Secretary James Hagerty, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr departed the South Grounds of the White House via helicopter enroute to and arriving MATS Terminal at 7:18 am, where the President and party boarded the Columbine for the flight to Quonset Point NAS. (For complete details, see report of SA Taylor submitted under date of September 15, 1958).

7:25 am — The President and party were airborne aboard the Columbine from MATS Terminal enroute to and arriving at Quonset Point NAS at 8:45 am.

At 8:50 am the President, Mr. Allen, Captain Aurand, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr boarded U S Marine helicopter and departed for Quarters #1, Fort Adams, arriving on the Lawn of Quarters #1 at 9:02 am.

Doctor Snyder, Sgt. John Moaney, ASAIC Behn, SAs Taylor and Dixon were aboard the chase helicopter.

9:24 am — The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat, and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:27 am.

ATSAIC Shields, SAs Henderson, Dixon and Roth with SA Shipman driving worked the follow-up car #544-X.

The President practiced golf until 9:45 am, at which time the President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. Howard Cushing and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:44 pm.

Before the President entered his automobile, he shook hands with Mr. Tom Clagett, Chairman of the Greens Committee, Newport Country Club.

The President, Mr. George Allen and Secretary James Hagerty departed the Newport Country Club via White House #100 at 12:46 pm and arrived at Quarters #1 at 12:50 pm.

Chief Baughman

5:15 pm

The President walked about the grounds of the residence, posing for snapshot photographs taken by Mr. Tom Stephens, the artist.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1958

WASHINGTON, D. C.

7:15 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, Captain Evan P. Aurand, Colonel Robert L. Schulz, Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and flew to MATS Terminal to board the Columbine for Quonset Point, NAS, Rhode Island.
7:25 am	The President and party were airborne for Quonset Point, NAS, Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:45 am	Arrived at Quonset Point Naval Air Station.
8:50 am	Boarded helicopter for flight to Fort Adams Quarters #1, arriving there at 9:02 am.
9:24 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 and motored to Newport Country Club.
9:45 am - 12:44 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. Norman Palmer.



Following the golf game, the President shook hands with Mr. Tom Clagett, Chairman of the Greens Committee of Newport Country Club.

12:46 pm	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Mr. George Allen departed Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
12:50 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
5:15 pm	The President walked about the grounds of the residence, posing for snapshot photographs by Mr. Tom Stephens, the artist.

1-lo-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 12, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail



Activities of the President, Thursday, September 11, 1958.

8:05 am — The President, Mr. George Allen and Doctor Howard Snyder departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 8:08 am.

ASAIC Behn, ATSAIC Shields, SAs Roberts and Henderson with SA Gies driving worked the Secret Service follow-up car.

The President, Mr. George Allen and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the 1st tee at 8:20 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 10:50 am.

The President, Mr. Allen and Doctor Snyder departed the Newport Country Club at 10:52 am and arrived at Quarters #1 at 10:55 am.

12:32 pm — The President, Mr. George Allen, Captain Aurand, Doctor Barbara Ann and Susan Eisenhower, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr departed the Lawn of Quarters #1 via U. S. Marine Helicopter and arrived at Quonset Point NAS at 12:39 pm, where the President and party boarded the Columbine.

Doctor Howard Snyder, Sgt. John Moaney, ASAIC Behn, SAs Weaver and Jones departed from the Lawn of Quarters #1 in the Chase Helicopter for Quonset Point NAS.

12:45 pm — The President and party departed aboard the Columbine enroute to and arriving at MATS Terminal at 2:10 pm. (For complete details, see report submitted by SA Taylor).

2:14 pm — The President, Mr. George Allen and Colonel Robert Schulz departed MATS Terminal, Washington, DC in White House Car #101 and motored to the White House, arriving at his office at 2:22 pm.

Barbara and Susan Eisenhower departed MATS Terminal enroute to their home in Alexandria, Va. via automobile driven by SA Barton.

6:14 pm The President and Mr. Allen walked to the Mansion.

9:09 pm The President and Mr. Allen departed the Mansion via the South Portico, around the South driveway, and then to the Cabinet Room.

9:56 pm The President walked to his office prior to making a nation-wide television address on the Formosa and Far East situation, which began at 10:00 pm and concluded at 10:21 pm.

10:23 pm The President and Mr. Allen walked to the mansion.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:05 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Howard Snyder departed Quarters #1 and motored to Newport Country Club.
8:08 am	Arrived at Newport Countyy Club.
8:20 - 10:50 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Norman Palmer
10:52 am	The President and Mr. George Allen and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
10:55 am	Arrived at Quarters #1.
12:32 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, Captain Evan P. Aurand, Barbara Ann and Susan Eisenhower departed the Lawn of Quarters #1 via helicopter and flew to Quonset Point Naval Air Station where they boarded the Columbine for flight to Washington, D. C.
2:10 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

2:14 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Colonel Robert L. Schulz departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
2:22 pm	Arrived in his office at the White House. The President then went to the Cabinet Room to work - his office was being prepared for television broadcast of the evening.
2:43 - 2:50 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:20 - 3:47 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy

WASHINGTON, D. C.

4:02 - 5:40 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Joseph N. Greene, Jr. Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Robert Montgomery
5:40 - 6:10 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Joseph N. Greene, Jr.
10:00 pm	The President gave a report to the Nation on the Taiwan Straits Situation (Formosa and Quemoy)



1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 11, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Activities of the President, Wednesday, September 10, 1958.

8:26 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand, departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100, driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 8:28 am, where the President boarded the Barbara Anne and proceeded to his office.

The President conferred with General Andrew Goodpaster and Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Gordon Gray.

The President departed his office on the Barbara Anne at 11:16 am and proceeded to his automobile and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 11:19 am.

ASAIC Behn, ATSAIC Shields, SAs Sweazey and Steele with SA Shipman driving SS 844-X worked the follow-up car on this movement. SA Roberts worked a second follow-up car.

1:50 pm — David Eisenhower boarded the Barbara Anne at Ft. Adams Dock with SA Tomsic and joined General Goodpaster and Mr. Gordon Gray. The Barbara Anne then embarked for Quonset Point NAS, where the above named boarded a Navy Convair plane for the return flight to Washington, DC.

5:00 pm — The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 and walked to the West Lawn, where Messrs. Clifford Roberts, Barry Leithead and W. Alton Jones boarded a U. S. Marine helicopter for flight to Quonset Point NAS and New York City. After bidding the above named goodbye, the President and Mr. Allen returned to Quarters #1 at 5:07 pm, the helicopter being airborne at 5:05 pm.

5:34 pm — The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr driving and SA Holmes riding in the front seat and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 5:37 pm. SAs Bellerman and Clem worked the follow-up car with Shipman driving.

The President, Mr. George Allen and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the 1st hole at 5:40 pm and completed 9 holes of golf at 6:44 pm.

The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Newport Country Club at 6:48 pm in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 6:51 pm.

ASAIC Behn, AATSAIC Hellerman, SAs Holmes and Shipman worked the follow-up car #844-X on this occasion, while SA Clem worked a second follow-up car.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:26 am	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Dock where the President boarded the Barbara Anne and went to his office aboard.
	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:16 am	The President departed the Barbara Anne and motored to Quarters #1.
5:00 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club.
5:37 pmA	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
5:40 - 6:44 pm	The President played 9 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Norman Palmer
6:48 pm	The President and Mrs. George Allen departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
6:51 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 10, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Tuesday, September 9, 1958.

8:24 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand, departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 8:25 am, where the President boarded the Barbara Anne and proceeded to his office on the Barbara Anne.

At 9:07 am the President, Colonel Thomas Belshe, Doctor Howard Snyder, Messrs. Barry Leithead, Clifford Roberts and W. Alton Jones departed the Barbara Anne and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:10 am.

The President, Messrs. Barry Leithead, W. Alton Jones and Clifford Roberts, teed off from the first tee at 9:20 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:30 pm.

Doctor Snyder accompanied the foursome about the golf course. Colonel Belshe golfed with another foursome.

The President, Colonel Belshe, Messrs. Jones and Leithead and Doctor Snyder departed the Newport Country Club at 12:34 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 12:36 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:24 am	**The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand, departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Dock where he boarded the Barbara Anne and went to his office aboard the Barbara Anne.**
9:07 am	**The President departed the Barbara Anne and motored to Newport Country Club. He was accompanied by** **General Howard Snyder** **Colonel Thomas Belshe** **Mr. Barry Leithead** **Mr. Clifford Roberts** **Mr. W. Alton Jones**
9:10 am	**Arrived at the Newport Country Club.**
9:20 - 12:30 pm	**The President played 18 holes of golf with** **Mr. Barry Leithead** **Mr. W. Alton Jones** **Mr. Clifford Roberts**
12:34 pm	**The President departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.**

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 9, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Monday, September 8, 1958.

8:59 am — The President, accompanied by Colonel Thomas Belshe and Doctor Howard Snyder, departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:01 am.

ASAIC Behn, SAs Roberts, Taylor and Dixon worked the follow-up car with SA Gies driving on this occasion. SAs Henderson and Roth worked a second follow-up car.

The President, Colonel Thomas Belshe, Mr. Howard Cushing and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the 1st tee at 9:17 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:24 pm. Following completion of the 18th hole, Mrs. Mary Booth, mother of Ken Booth, the President's caddy, took a picture of the President and Ken Booth.

The President, accompanied by Colonel Thomas Belshe and Doctor Snyder, who accompanied the foursome about the golf course, departed the Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 at 12:30 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 12:32 pm.

4:25 pm — The President and David Eisenhower departed Quarters #1 and practiced golf shots on the Lawn until 4:30 pm, at which time they returned to Quarters #1.

5:22 pm — Messrs. Clifford Roberts, W. Alton Jones and Barry Leithead arrived on the West Lawn of Quarters #1 via Marine helicopter and were greeted by the President. They are residing in Quarters 8, at Fort Adams.

5:34 pm — The President, above named and David Eisenhower observed the U S Marine Drill team under the direction of Lt. Robert Stewart, which comprised 25 U S Marines, performing The Silent Drill, which concluded at 5:41 pm., at which time the President and party entered Quarters #1.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:59 am	**The President, accompanied by Colonel Thomas Belshe and General Howard Snyder, departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club.**
9:01 am	**Arrived at Newport Country Club.**
9:17 - 12:24 pm	**The President played 18 holes of golf with** **Colonel Thomas Belsch** **Mr. Howard Cushing** **Mr. Norman Palmer** **At the completion of the 18th hole, Mrs. Mary Booth, mother of Ken Booth, the President's caddy, took a picture of the President and Ken Booth.**
12:30 pm	**The President, General Howard Snyder, and Colonel Thomas Belshe departed the Newport Club and motored to the Quarters.**
12:32 pm	**Arrived at Quarters #1.**
4:25 - 4:30 pm	**The President and David Eisenhower practiced golf shots on the Lawn.**
5:22 pm	**The President greeted the following who arrived via helicopter on the West Lawn of Quarters #1.** **Mr. Clifford Roberts** **Mr. W. Alton Jones** **Mr. Barry Leithead**
5:34 - 5:41 pm	**The President, Messrs. Roberts, Jones, and Leithead, and David Eisenhower watched the U. S. Marine Drill team under the direction of Lt. Robert Stewart.**

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 8, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Sunday, September 7, 1958

10:04 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, David and Barbara Ann Eisenhower departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #102, driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat, arriving at Fort Adams Dock at 10:06 am., where they boarded the Barbara Anne.

The Barbara Anne departed Fort Adams Dock at 10:09 am and arrived at the U. S. Naval Hospital Dock at 10:24 am. Photographs were taken of the First Family upon arrival and departure from the Dock, as well as arrival and departure from the Chapel By The Sea. President and party motored from the dock to the Chapel.

Church services began at 10:30 am and concluded at 11:20 am, at which time the President and Mrs. Eisenhower, David and Barbara Eisenhower departed the Chapel By The Sea and motored to the U. S. Naval Hospital Dock, arriving there at 11:21 am, where the President and party boarded the Barbara Anne, which disembarked at 11:22 am and arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 11:36 am.

The President,Mrs. Eisenhower, David and Barbara Ann Eisenhower departed Fort Adams Dock at 11:38 am and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 11:40 am. Captain Aurand rode in the front seat of the Presidential car with SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr, having met the President and party as they boarded the Barbara Anne.

1:17 pm — The President, accompanied by Colonel Thomas Belshe, Messrs. William Robinson and George Allen, and Doctor Howard Snyder departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100, with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 1:21 pm.

The President practiced golf until 1:30 pm, at which time the President, Colonel Belshe, Messrs. Allen and Robinson teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 4:48 pm.

The President, Colonel Belshe, Messrs. Allen and Robinson and Doctor Snyder departed Newport Country Club at 4:57 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 5:03 pm.

7:10 pm — Mr. William Robinson departed the West Lawn of Quarters #1 via helicopter for Quonset Point NAS and New York City.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 8, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Saturday, September 6, 1958.

7:54 am — The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand, departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 7:56 am., where they boarded the Barbara Anne.

7:58 am — The Barbara Anne, aboard which were the President, Captain Aurand, Ambassador Whitney and Doctor Snyder, embarked for the Carrier Landing Pier at Quonset Point NAS, arriving there at 8:50 am., from which point the President and party motored to the designated area where the Columbine was spotted.

9:03 am — The President, Secretaries Stephens and Hagerty, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Doctor Howard Snyder, Ambassador Whitney, Sgt. John Moaney, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Behn and ATSAIC Boring departed Quonset Point NAS aboard the Columbine enroute to and arriving at MATS Terminal, Washington, DC at 10:36 am. SA Flohr was also aboard the Columbine.

For complete details of visit to Washington, DC, see report submitted by SA Sweasey.

4:58 pm — The President and party departed MATS Terminal aboard the Columbine enroute to and arriving Quonset Point NAS at 6:43 pm.

6:54 pm — The President, David, Barbara Ann and Susan Eisenhower and Colonel Thomas Belshe departed the Carrier Landing Pier, Quonset Point NAS, via the Barbara Anne and arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 7:36 pm. Doctor Snyder was also aboard the Barbara Anne.

7:44 pm — The President and party departed Fort Adams Dock and motored to the residence at Quarters #1, arriving there at 7:47 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: ✓ Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longella

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

7:54 am	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Dock.
7:56 am	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock and boarded the Barbara Anne. Embarked for the Carrier Landing Pier at Quonset Point Naval Air Station.
8:50 am	Arrived at Quonset Point Naval Air Station where the President boarded the Columbine. The following accompanied the President on flight to Washington, D. C.: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty General Howard McC. Snyder Ambassador John Hay Whitney Mrs. Ann Whitman Sgt. John Moaney

WASHINGTON, D. C.

10:36 am	The President landed at MATS Terminal, and motored to the White House.
10:50 am	Arrived at the White House.
10:51 - 11:30 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. J. Allen Overton, Jr. Deputy General Counsel, Department of Commerce Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:00 am - 11:30	Hon. Maurice Stans - joined the above group.
11:30 - 11:32 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:33 - 11:42 am	Hon. and Mrs. Gabriel Hauge and their six children came in to say goodbye to the President.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

11:42 - 12:05 pm	Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr. Hon. Sherman Adams
12:05 - 12:11 pm	Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr.
12:11 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy General Elwood Quesada Hon. Sherman Adams Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:25 - 12:30 pm	Hon. William B. Franke Under Secretary of the Navy Hon. Neil McElroy Rear Admiral Albert G. Mumma Navy Bureau of Ships Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:32 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:30 pm	LUNCHEON. The following had luncheon with the President to discuss the Taiwan Straits situation: Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy General Nathan Twining General C. P. Cabell Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. George Allen Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Bryce Harlow Major John Eisenhower
3:30 - 3:50 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan (Went into the President's office to get bills signed)

4:00 pm The President gave a reception at the Mansion for the following educators from the Association of American Universities and from the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth:

Hon. Dean G. Acheson
Yale University
Dr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Adams
American Council on Education
Dr. Walter Adams
University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Advani, Professor and Mrs. T. M.
University of Bombay
Colonel M. K. Afridi
University of Peshawar
Dr. M. Ahmed
University of Rajshahi
Dr. and Mrs. Robert S. Aitken
University of Birmingham
Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Alty
Rhodes University
Mr. and Mrs. Donald K. Angell
University of Pennsylvania
Mr. Donald K. Angell, Jr.
Queen's University of Belfast
Sir Eric Ashby
Queen's University of Belfast
Dr. H. St. J. Atkins
National University of Ireland
Sir George R. Barnes
University College of North Staffordshire
Mr. and Mrs. M. Bashir
Secretary, Inter-University Board of Pakistan
Professor and Mrs. J. P. Baxter
New South Wales University of Technology
Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Bissell
University of Toronto
Mr. and Mrs. C. I. C. Bosanquet
University of Durham
Dr. B. V. Bowden
Manchester College of Science and Technology

(continued)

4:00 pm RECEPTION - American Universities Association (continued):

Miss Martha Bowden
Canterbury Agricultural College
Dr. and Mrs. M. M. Burns
Canterbury Agricultural College
Carter, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. H.
Secretary, South African Comm. of Univ. Principals
Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Cook
University of Exeter
Professor and Mrs. W. Mansfield Cooper
Victoria University of Manchester
Mr. John M. Cowan
Canadian Pacific Railway
Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Currie
University of New Zealand
President and Mrs. Colgate W. Darden, Jr.
University of Virginia
Mr. Bernard de Bunsen
Makerere College, The University College of East Africa
Dr. and Mrs. C. W. de Kiewiet
University of Rochester
Dr. and Mrs. L. A. DuBridge
California Institute of Technology
Sir James Duff
University of Durham
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Duminy
University of Cape Town
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
President, Johns Hopkins University
Dr. J. F. Elder
Harvard University
Dr. and Mrs. Elmer Ellis
University of Missouri
Dr. John S. Everton
The Ford Foundation
Dr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Faust
The Ford Foundation
Dr. and Mrs. N. G. Fawcett
The Ohio State University

(continued)

4:00 pm RECEPTION - Association of American Universities (continued):

Dr. and Mrs. John F. Foster
Secretary AUBC
President and Mrs. William C. Friday
University of North Carolina
Vice Chancellor and Mrs. J. S. Fulton
University of Wales
Dr. John W. Gardner
Carnegie Corporation
President and Mrs. Robert F. Goheen
Princeton University
Sri S. Govindarajulu
Sri Venkateswara University
Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Grave
University College of West Indies
President Raymond Gushue
Memorial University
Dr. and Mrs. G. Edward Hall
University of Western Ontario
Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Hallward
University of Nottingham
President and Mrs. Virgil M. Hancher
Iowa State University
Chancellor and Mrs. Clifford M. Hardin
University of Nebraska
Dr. and Mrs. Gaylord P. Harnwell
University of Pennsylvania
Mr. B. A. Hashmi
University of Karachi
President and Mrs. Harlan Hatcher
University of Michigan
Dr. Henry Heald
The Ford Foundation
Dr. and Mrs. G. A. C. Herklots
Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture
Sir Hector Hetherington
University of Glasgow
Mr. John C. Hetherston
University of Pennsylvania

(continued)

4:00 pm RECEPTION - Association of American Universities (continued):

Dr. and Mrs. John B. Howard
The Ford Foundation
Mr. M. A. Husain
Panjab University
Professor K. S. Isles
University of Tasmania
Mr. and Mrs. D. G. James
University of Southampton
Dr. and Mrs. F. Cyril James
McGill University
President and Mrs. Howard B. Jefferson
Clark University
Dr. and Mrs. Brynmor Jones
University of Hull
Dr. A. C. Joshi
Panjab University
Dr. and Mrs. Barnaby C. Keeney
Brown University
Chancellor and Mrs. L. A. Kimpton
University of Chicago
President and Mrs. Watson Kirkconnell
Acadia University
Dr. and Mrs. Vern O. Knudsen
University of California
Mr. and Mrs. U. Kramet
University of the Panjab
Dr. John A. Krout
Columbia University
Dr. and Mrs. R. Bruce Lindsay
Brown University
Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Llewellyn
University of Canterbury
Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Lockwood
University of London
Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Logan
University of London
Dr. Herbert E. Longenecker
University of Illinois

(continued)

4:00 pm RECEPTION - Association of American Universities (continued):

Dr. and Mrs. Robert M. Lumiansky
Tulane University
President Colin B. Mackay
University of New Brunswick
President N. A. M. MacKenzie
University of British Columbia
Dr. R. B. Madgwick
University of New England
Dr. K. J. Maidment
University of Auckland
Dr. E. G. Malherbe
University of Natal
President and Mrs. Deane W. Malott
Cornell University
Dr. J. A. Manche
Royal University of Malta
Mr. J. C. Masterman
University of Oxford
Dr. T. H. Matthews
National Conference of Canadian Universities
Dr. and Mrs. R. H. McCambridge
The University of Rochester
The Right Reverend Monsignor William J. McDonald
Catholic University of America
Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Mehta
University of Baroda
Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Morrill
University of Minnesota
Sir Philip and Lady Morris Morris
University of Bristol
Sir James F. and Lady Mountford
University of Liverpool
Dr. John H. Nelson
University of Kansas
Dr. Alexander Oppenheim
University of Malaya
Dr. P. Parija
Utkal University

(continued)

4:00 pm RECEPTION - Association of American Universities (continued):

Dr. J. H. Parry
University College Ibadan
Sir George and Lady Paton
University of Melbourne
Professor and Mrs. Samuel Pauw
University of South Africa
Dr. Ayappan Pillai
Annamalai University
Lt. Colonel T. M. N. Pillai
Annamalai University
Dr. Balbhadra Prasad
Patna University
Mr. S. L. Prescott
University of West Australia
Dr. Dukhan Ram
Bihar University
Dr. Shri Ranjan
University of Allahabad
Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao
University of Delhi
Rector and Mrs. C. H. Rautenbach
University of Pretoria
Mr. D. S. Reddi
Osmania University
Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay T. Ride
University of Hong Kong
Professor and Mrs. F. J. Schonell
University of Queensland
Dr. and Mrs. Ethan A. H. Shepley
University of Washington
Miss Dawn Sherwin
University of London
Professor N. K. Sidhanta
University of Calcutta
Dean Hartley Simpson
Yale University
Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Soper
University of Otago

(continued)

4:00 pm — RECEPTION - Association of American Universities (continued):

Mrs. Elsie Southwell
University of Ottawa
Mr. Stephen G. Sprunance
University of Pennsylvania
Dr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Stackpole
Carnegie Corporation
Dr. John H. Stambaugh
University of Washington
Dr. and Mrs. Anthony Steel
University of Wales
Dr. and Mrs. Andrew K. Stewart
University of Alberta
Dr. and Mrs. Andrew K. Stewart
University of Alberta
Professor and Mrs. W. G. Sutton
University of the Witwatersrand
Sir Thomas Murray Taylor and Lady Taylor
University of Aberdeen
Professor and Mrs. H. B. Thom
University of Stellenbosch
Dr. and Mrs. Eric A. Walker
The Pennsylvania State University
Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Whittaker
University of Sheffield
Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wilson
University of Leicester
Dr. Logan Wilson
University of Texas
Sir James Wolfenden and Lady Wolfenden
University of Reading
Dr. E. C. Young
Purdue University

4:45 pm — The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.

4:58 pm — Departed MATS Terminal aboard the Columbine for flight to Quonset Point Naval Station, Newport, Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, R. I.

6:43 pm	Arrived at Quonset Point Naval Air Station.
6:54 pm	Boarded the Barbara Anne and embarked for Fort Adams Dock.
7:36 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock and motored to Quarters #1.
7:47 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.

John Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 8, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Friday, September 5, 1958.

9:00 am — The President, Ambassador John Whitney, Messrs. George Allen and William Robinson, departed Quarters #1 via automobile and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:04 am.

The President practiced golf until 9:13 am. The President, Ambassador Whitney, Messrs. Allen and Robinson teed off from the 1st tee at 9:15 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:18 pm. Doctor Snyder accompanied the foursome about the golf course, proceeding to and from the Club in a second car.

The President, Ambassador Whitney, Messrs. Allen and Robinson departed the Newport Country Club at 12:20 pm via automobile and arrived at Quarters #1 at 12:34 pm.

The President rode in White House Car #100 with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving. ATSAIC Boring, SAs Mampel, Short and Kelly with SA Gies driving worked the follow-up car #844-X on this movement.

5:30 pm — The President, Mr. Allen and Ambassador Whitney departed Quarters #1 and walked to the West Lawn, where Ambassador Whitney departed via U S Marine helicopter, for Washington.

The President and Mr. Allen walked around the grounds until 6:05 pm, at which time Ambassador Whitney returned to the West Lawn via U S Marine helicopter. (due to inclement weather).

The President, Mr. Allen and Ambassador Whitney entered Quarters #1 at 6:10 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

9:00 am	The President, Ambassador John Hay Whitney, Mr. George Allen and Mr. William Robinson departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:04 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
9:15 - 12:18 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Ambassador John Hay Whitney Mr. William Robinson Mr. George Allen
12:34 pm	Returned to Quarters #1.
5:30 pm	The President, Ambassador John Hay Whitney and Mr. George Allen walked to the West Lawn where Ambassador Whitney took a helicopter for return to Washington. However, he returned to same spot at 6:05 pm due to inclement weather.
6:10 pm	The President, Ambassador Whitney and Mr. George Allen returned to Quarters #1.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. S. Baughman

September 5, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Thursday, September 4, 1958.

8:45 am — The President, Doctor Snyder and Captain Aurand, departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 8:47 am., where they boarded The Barbara Anne. The Barbara Anne departed Fort Adams Dock at 8:50 am and arrived at Constellation Pier at 9:00 am. The President, Doctor Snyder and Captain Aurand departed Constellation Pier at 9:02 am and arrived at his office at Building #10 at 9:04 am.

Secretary of State Dulles arrived at the U. S. Naval Base via helicopter at 10:30 am for conference with the President.

The President and Secretary Dulles posed for pictures on the porch leading into the President's office at 12:15 pm.

The President, Captain Aurand and Doctor Tkach departed the President's office at 12:21 pm and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving there at 12:23 pm, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, which disembarked at 12:25 pm and arrived at Fort Adams at 12:35 pm. The President, Captain Aurand and Doctor Tkach departed Fort Adams Dock at 12:37 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 12:40 pm.

12:55 pm — Ambassador John Hay Whitney and Mr. William Robinson arrived via helicopter at Quarters #1, West Lawn.

2:07 pm — The President, Messrs. George Allen, William Robinson and Ambassador Whitney departed Quarters #1 by automobile and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 2:10 pm. The President practiced golf until 2:20 pm.

The President, Messrs. George Allen and William Robinson and Ambassador Whitney teed off from the 1st tee at 2:21 pm and completed 18 holes of golf at 5:37 pm.

The President and above named departed the Newport Country Club at 5:40 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 5:43 pm.

The President, Messrs. Allen and William Robinson and Ambassador Whitney rode in White House Car #100 with SAIC Rowley and Doctor Tkach riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving. ASAIC Behn, ATSAIC Shields, SAs Henderson and Steele worked the follow-up car #814-X with SA Gies driving.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

CC: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longella

The National Archives

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:45 am	The President, General Howard Snyder, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Quarters #1 and proceeded to the President's office via the usual route.
9:00 am	The President arrived in the office accompanied by General Howard McC. Snyder and Captain Evan P. Aurand.
9:30 - 10:00 am	Mr. Winthrop Aldrich
10:17 - 10:20 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:29 - 12:10 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles (Conferred with the President on the situation at Quemoy and Formosa) Hon. Joseph Greene Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty (10:28 - 10:30 and 11:02 - 11:15 am)
12:10 - 12:15 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:21 pm	The President posed for pictures outside the office then departed for Quarters #1.
12:40 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
	Ambassador John Hay Whitney and Mr. William Robinson arrived at Quarters #1 at 12:55 pm.
2:07 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson and Ambassador John Hay Whitney motored to the Newport Country Club.
2:10 pm	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
2:21 - 5:37 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Ambassador John Hay Whitney

NEWPORT, R. I.

5:40 pm	The President departed Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
5:43 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.



1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 4, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Wednesday, September 3, 1958.

8:00 am — U. S. Marine Helicopter took off from the West Lawn of Fort Adams for Block Island. Accompanying the President were: Mr. George Allen, Captain Aurand, Sgt. Moaney, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Behn and SA Flohr.

8:16 am — Presidential helicopter arrived at Block Island.

8:21 am — President and party embarked on the Queen Six (Swordfish, Code Name) and proceeded to Sandy Point area Which is located North off Block Island and commenced trolling at 8:45 am and continuing until 12:15 pm, at which time the President had luncheon and rested until 2:30 pm.

3:40 pm — The President had his first strike when he caught a four pound Bonito. The strike occurred 400 yards Northwest of Sandy Point. S.A. Flohr and not Secret Service caught a small blue fish about the same time D.S.R.

6:00 pm — The President disembarked from the Queen Six and walked to the U. S. Marine Helicopter, which took off at 6:05 pm for the West Lawn of Fort Adams, arriving there at 6:20 pm.

In the second boat were photographers, SAs Mroz, Kelly and, ASAIC Boring.

At 2:45 pm permission was granted for the chase boat to come up alongside the Queen Six to enable the photographers to get pictures of the President fishing.

Colonel Sheehan, Superintendent of the R.I. State Police, accompanied the party on the Queen Six, and returned to Newport aboard the Presidential Helicopter.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:00 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, Captain Evan P. Aurand, and Sgt. John Mooney departed Fort Adams Dock via helicopter and flew to Block Island.
8:16 am	Arrived at Block Island and embarked on the Queen Six and proceeded to Sandy Point area to fish. Colonel Sheenan, Superintendent of the Rhode Island State Police, joined the party at this point.
	The President fished until 12:15 pm, then had lunch and rested until 2:30 pm.
	At 2:45 pm, pictures were taken of the President fishing.
	At 3:40 pm, the President caught a four-pound Bonito.
6:00 pm	The Queen Six returned to Block Island where the President and his party disembarked and boarded the helicopter for return to Fort Adams Dock.
6:20 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 4, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Tuesday, September 2, 1958.

8:40 am — The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Doctor Howard Snyder, departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 8:45 am.

The President practiced golf from 8:48 am to 8:57 am. The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. Howard Cushing and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the 1st tee at 8:58 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:06 pm.

The President, Mr. George Allen and Doctor Snyder departed The Newport Country Club in White House Car #100 at 12:11 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 12:15 pm.

2:41 pm — The President and Captain Aurand departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Pier, arriving there at 2:43 pm., where they boarded the Barbara Anne, embarking for Constellation Pier at 2:45 pm and arriving at 3:00 pm. The President, Captain Aurand and Mr. Gerald Morgan departed Constellation Pier by automobile at 3:02 pm and arrived at the President's office at 3:05 pm (Building #10). Pictures were taken as the President entered his office, and inside of the President's office.

The President remained in his office until 5:45 pm, at which time he entered his automobile and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving there at 5:46 pm., at which time he boarded the Barbara Anne.

The President, Captain Aurand, Dr. Tkach, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Behn and SA Flohr departed Constellation Pier aboard the Barbara Anne at 5:51 pm and arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 6:02 pm. SAs Roberts, Dixon and Sweazey departed at the same time and worked the follow-up boat.

The President and Captain Aurand departed Fort Adams Dock in White House Car #100 at 6:05 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 6:07 pm, with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving. ASAIC Behn, SAs Dixon, Roberts and Sweazey worked the follow-up car with Dixon driving.

7:00 pm The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 and walked down the roadway to the waterfront (Narragansett Bay), returning to Quarters #1 at 7:20 pm.

8:30 pm The President and Mr. George Allen attended a movie, "From Hell to Texas" until 10:05 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:40 am	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and General Howard Snyder, departed Quarters #1 and motored to Newport Country Club.
8:45 am	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
8:58 - 12:06 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. Norman Palmer
12:11 pm	Departed Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 12:15 pm.
2:41 pm	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Pier, arriving there at 2:43 pm.
2:43 pm	Boarded the Barbara Anne and embarked for Constellation Pier, arriving there at 3:00 pm.
3:02 pm	Departed Constellation Pier and motored to the President's office, arriving there at 3:05 pm.
	Hon. Gerald Morgan joined the President and Captain Aurand at this point and rode to the President's Office. Pictures were taken as the President arrived.
3:05 - 3:50 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan (For Bill signing)
3:48 - 3:50 pm	Mr. Wayne Hawks
3:50 - 3:57 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:00 - 4:07 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
4:45 - 5:02 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

NEWPORT, R. I.

5:45 pm	Departed the Office and motored to Constellation Pier, boarded the Barbara Anne for Fort Adams Dock, and from there to Quarters #1.
7:00 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen walked down to the Waterfront (Narragansett Bay).
7:20 pm	Returned to Quarters #1.
8:30 - 10:05 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen attended the movie, "From Hell to Texas".



-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 4, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Monday, September 1, 1958.

9:05 AM — The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Captain E. P. Aurand, departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club, arriving there at 9:09 am.

The President practiced golf from 9:14 am to 9:30 am. The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. Howard Cushing and Club Pro Norman Palmer teed off from the 1st tee at 9:33 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:32 pm.

Doctor Snyder rode in a second car to the golf course and accompanied the President al foursome around the course.

The President, Mr. Allen and Doctor Howard Snyder departed Newport Country Club at 12:41 pm and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 12:45 pm.

3:21 pm — The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 in White House Car #100 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 3:23 pm., and boarded the Queen Six.

The President, Mr. George Allen, Doctor Howard Snyder, Doctor Walter Tkach, Captain Aurand, ASAIC Behn and SA Flohr departed aboard the Queen Six at 3:27 pm. SAs Roberts, Taylor and Henderson worked the crash boat on this occasion.

The President and party went deep sea fishing off Point Judith. The President and party arrived at Fort Adams Dock at 7:18 pm aboard the Queen Six. At 7:21 pm the President, Mr. George Allen and Captain Aurand departed Fort Adams Dock and motored to Quarters #1 in White House Car #100, arriving there at 7:23 pm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley,
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King
Chief Longello

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1958

NEWPORT, R. I.

9:05 am	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:09 am	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
9:30 - 12:32 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. Norman Palmer
12:41 pm	Departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
12:45 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
3:21 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, arriving there at 3:23 pm.
3:27 pm	Aboard the Queen Six, the President departed Fort Adams Dock and went deep sea fishing with the following: Mr. George Allen General Howard Snyder Colonel Walter Tkach Captain Evan P. Aurand
	The President and party went deep sea fishing off Point Judith.
7:18 pm	Returned to Fort Adams Dock, and then to Quarters #1.
7:23 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Signatures - Sept. 1958

PHOTOGRAPHS

11 x 14 of DDE at desk in Washington with twin microphones, inscribed: "For Henry J. Nicholson - With deep appreciation of long and efficient service on the White House detail - and with warm good wishes for happiness in retirement. Dwight D. Eisenhower."

11 x 14 of DDE at desk in Washington with twin mikes, inscribed: "For William Shields - with lasting appreciation of loyal and efficient service on the White House detail - and with warm good wishes for his future success. Dwight D. Eisenhower"

8 x 10 of DDE inscribed: "For Lt John R. Davey, USN with best wishes Dwight D. Eisenhower" (Dark suit with polka dot tie).

8 x 10 of DDE in dark suit with polka dot tie, inscribed: "For A. E. Halo, CE 3, USN, with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower"

8 x 10 of DDE in dark suit with polka dot tie, inscribed: "For Henry H. Anderson with best wishes and personal regard. Dwight D. Eisenhower"

11 x 14 of DDE in dark suit with polka dot tie, inscribed: "For Captain E. R. Bennett, USN, with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower"

11 x 14 of DDE in dark suit with polka dot tie, inscribed: "For Commander D. C. Plate, USN with best wishes and personal regard, from Dwight D. Eisenhower"

11 x 14 of DDE in dark suit with polka dot tie, inscribed: "For Rear Admiral E. B. Taylor, USN with best wishes and high esteem from. Dwight D. Eisenhower"

11 x 14 of DDE shaking hands with Chaplain at Naval Hospital Chapel, Mr. Allen and Admiral Crommelin coming out door, inscribed: "For CDR E. A. Ham, CHC, with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower"

11 x 14 black and white glossy of DDE, W. Alton Jones and George Wheatley in fishing boat near Pete Jones' farm, inscribed" For George Wheatley with best wishes and warm personal regard. Dwight D. Eisenhower"

11 x 14 of DDE shaking hands upon arrival at Quonset Naval Air Station, inscribed: "For Captain T. B. Payne, USN with appreciation of his many courtesies and with best wishes. Dwight D. Eisenhower"

11 x 14 of DDE with Marine Drill Team, and David, inscribed: "For 1st Lieut O. L. Stewart, USMC with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower"



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

21 September 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR:
Mrs. Whitman

Photographs for: "With deep appreciation and best wishes"

Formal Photographs

RADM E. B. Taylor, USN (Comdr Destroyers, Atlantic)

CDR D. C. Plate, USN (C.O. USS MITSCHER)

A. E. Halo, CE3, USN (Movie Operator)

Mr. Henry H. Anderson (America's Cup Race Guide)

CAPT E. R. Bennett, USN (Public Works Officer)

LT John R. Davey, USN (PIO - Asst Hagerty)

Enclosed mounted photos

1stLt A. L. Stewart, USMC (Marine Drill Team)

CDR E. A. Ham, ChC, USN (Chaplain)

CAPT T. B. Payne, USN (C.O. U.S. NavAirStation, Quonset)

Mr. George Wheatley (Pete Jones Farm)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Pete

Photographs

8 x 10, SC 410958-NFS, painted by Thomas E. Stephens. Autographed: "For Florence Wallace with affectionate regard from her old friend Dwight D. Eisenhower"

8 x 10, SC 467250-NFS, joint photograph, lettered: "With Best wishes to Mrs. Ada L. Whitney", autographed, "Mamie Doud Eisenhower Dwight D. Eisenhower"

8 x 10 photograph of DDE; lettered: "For Roberta Johnston Yost with best wishes," autographed "Dwight D. Eisenhower"

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11 x 14 photograph of DDE autographed: "For Charles F. Willis, Jr. with appreciation of his dedicated service on the White House Staff, and with warm personal regard, Dwight D. Eisenhower. 14 June 1955"

7-1/2 x 9-1/2 photograph with matte frame, of DDE on battlefield. 2 prints -- One inscribed: "For Colonel George Bickell with best wishes and felicitations to a brilliant field soldier of World War II, from Dwight D. Eisenhower."

The second - autographed: Dwight D. Eisenhower. (Both pictures sent to Gen Quesada.

11 x 14 photograph of DDE shaking hands with Police Inspector at LaGuardia; inscribed: For Inspector Edward M. Joseph with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower.

11 x 14 photograph of DDE shaking hands with little Tommy Maxwell at LaGuardia, inscribed: " To Tommy Maxwell with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower."

8 x 10 photograph of DDE inscribed: For Nathaniel Leverone with best wishes Dwight D. Eisenhower"

8 x 10 glossy of DDE checking wrist of Rocky Marciano, autographed: Dwight D. Eisenhower

3 photographs, 11 x 14 photograph of DDE and Mr. A. H. Kirchhofer.
1 autographed: For A. H. Kirchhofer with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower.
1 autographed: For Nat S. Finney with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower.
Third autographed: For Mrs. Edward H. Butler with best wishes - Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Photographs

8 x 10 photograph of DDE autographed: For J. J. Robertson, AG2, USN with best wishes from Dwight D. Eisenhower. Also autographed a weather map made up by J. J. Robertson, AG2, USN, "Dwight D. Eisenhower".

11 x 14 photograph of DDE, inscribed: "For Congressman Charles A. Wolverton with best wishes and warm personal regard to a distinguished American, from Dwight D. Eisenhower"

4-1/2 x 6 black and white snapshot of caddy, Ken Booth, and DDE, in photograph folio, inscribed: For Ken Booth - with best wishes and warm regard, Dwight D. Eisenhower

8 x 10 photograph of DDE, lettered: "For Major Lawrence A. Marousek with appreciation of services as a White House Aide, and best wishes," autographed, "Dwight D. Eisenhower"

8 x 10 photograph of DDE, lettered: "For Lieutenant John C. Lewis with appreciation of services as a White House Aide, and best wishes," autographed "Dwight D. Eisenhower"

11 x 14 photo of DDE, inscribed: "For Congressman Edwin H. May, Jr. with best wishes and warm regard to a young, distinguished American from his friend Dwight D. Eisenhower"

11 x 14 photo of DDE, inscribed: "For George Paris with best wishes Dwight D. Eisenhower".

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8 x 9-1/2 colored photograph in folio of DDE, His Excellency Carlos P. Garcia, Secretary of State Dulles and another man, inscribed: ."For His Excellency Carlos P. Garcia, President of the Philippines - with best wishes and high esteem from his friend Dwight D. Eisenhower"

SIGNATURES
September 29, 1958

1. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wright - 50th wedding anniversary

2. Mr. Edward Arnos re note to Mr. K, re Kevin

3. Albert Greenberg, Touro Synagogue, Newport

4. Doug Black -- boosk

5. Message for Propeller Club

6. Message National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

7. Arthur Burns re agreement with letter of 26th

8. Victor Emanuel re conference - bi partisan on Quemoy-Matsu

9. Mitlon Polland, thanks cheese

10. Don Quarles re Salk vaccine

11. Patrick M. Dugan and John Dugan - re photographs of Fort Adams

12. Ted Dealey re Texas Alamanac for 1958-59

13. Spyros Skouras re note returned to Mr. K.

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14. Harry Wriston re latest proceedings of American Assembly

SIGNATURES
September 27, 1958

1. Ben Fairless re Ligonier ceremony

2. Harry Truman re Quemoy, Matsu, re briefings

3. Cliff Roberts re reaction to Adams broadcast, re apathy in Republican Party

4. Mrs. Stanley Dollar re death of husband

5. Tony Biddle re Mr. K.

6. General Mayo re appointment as Chief of Finance

7. Robert T. Smith re help in Newport on golf cart

8. General Walter Krueger re son's illness

9. Major General W. H. Abendroth re National Guard of DC performance

10. Hugh E. Wagner re pumpkin

11. Julian Biard re documents

12. Anthony Pennochi re help with golf cart

13. Thanks for season tickets for National Symphony to Mr. Frailey

14. Charles Beise - thanks for photograph of Culzean Arms

Eisenhower Library

SIGNATURES
September 16, 1958

1. Philip Klutznick re Bob Merriam

2. General Wedemeyer re Formosa Straits talk

3. Judge Ashton Williams re Formosa Straits

4. Mayor P. Kenneth Person re International World Congress of Junior Chamber of Commerce

5. Senator Holland re Stetson University invitation

6, Senator Smathers re Stetson University invitation

7. Sam Goldwyn re Formosa Straits talk

8. Admiral Alexander Sharp re Formosa Straits talk

9. Ed Eisenhower re Formosa Straits talk

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

SIGNATURES
September 15, 1958

1. Letter for Field Marshal Montgomery to be read at SHAPE dinner on retirement

2. Accompanying letter to Larry Norstad enclosing letter for the field Marshal

3. Clara Jane Hallett re centennial of Barnstable Patriot

4. John H. Ray re campaign for re-election

5. Alexander Wiley re people for National Cultural Center

6. Congressowoman Harden re John A. Mayden for appt/ to Bord of Parole

7. Frank Hodges re 95th birthday - Olathe, Kansas

8. Edward J. Derwinski re campaign for re-election

9. Samuel Bodine re illness

10. Signed letter to Khruschev released S turday

11. Judge Atwell Westwick re portrait done by Sr. Jose Chavez

12. St. Chavez re portrait

13. Harold E. St. John re book on Gettysburg

14. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake re statement on integration

15. W. Keith Phillips re National Day of Prayer

16. Anne B. Franke re knitted socks

17. Frank Stanton re CB S news report on Mid East

18. Howard Cullman re Exhibit, work, golf

19. Frank J. Clark, re

20. Congressman Gordon Canfield re illness, campaign

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21. DeWitt Wallace re article on Dick Nixon by Stewart Alsop

22. W. Alton Jones re day spent at his place

23. Mrs. W. Alton Jones re day spent at his place

24. Bob Schulz - birthday

25. Colonel Turner - re her letter, life in Hawaii

26. Brig. Gen. Boye re U.S. Equestrian Team

27. Jack Budinger re clipping

28. James Van Alen re National Lawn Tennis Hall of Fame visit - cannot d

29. Lew Douglas re letter on China, cannot dinner Newport dinner
English Speaking Union eve of America Cup Races

30. Abbott Washburn re letter on Far East



SIGNATURES
September 9, 1958

1. Mr. Edward J. Gately, re invitation to Rhode Island Country Club

2. Congress Robert F. Rich re economies in Federal government

3. Gordon Allott re Ralph Becker for National Cultural center

4. Harold Macmillan - re letter concerning Dr. Fisk's contribution at Geneva

5. Congressman Gordon McDonough, letter to be read at dinner in his honor. How good he is.

6. Congressman James T. Patterson re campaign

7. Mrs. Virginia Low Bacon re Cultural Center

8. Letters to Disc Jockeys

9. Paul Hoffman re his report on Berne Conference

10. Student Officers of the Naval War College

11. Anne Wheaton re birthday

12. Arthur Hays Sulzberger re birthday

13. Samuel H. Kauffman re advance copies of Washington Star Magazine Section

14. Floyd Odlum re fractured hip

15. Dr. J. B. Fisk - sending letter from Harold Macmillan

16. Mrs. W. Palen Convey re book "Seven Ages of Washington"

17. Major General Frank A. Allen, re illness of wife

18. Captain Carline Koger - nice letter

19 Gordon Allott re Allan R. Phipps

September 9, 1958 - Signatures - 2.

20. Message to General Mass re handicapped women

21. The President signed Approval of Veterans Administration 1959 Construction Program

22. Message to American Heritage Foundation

23.



SIGNATURES
September 4, 1958

1. Congressman Charles B. Brownson re failure of Congress to curb abuses in labor - management field.

2. William Cramer - same

3. Mr. Cheatham re Governor Byrnes' operation

4. Governor Byrnes re recovery from opeation

5. Mrs. Emma J. Keefer re accident

6. Doug Black re optimistic report

7. Chon Day re book

8. Frank A. McCracken re approval of Administration

9. Ralph McGill re article

10. Chancellor Litchfield re invitation to Army - Pitt game

11. Senator Kuchel re Gordon Cronkhite for Civil War Centennial Com

12. Page Belcher re minerals legislation

13. Henry Taylor re letter saying that 94% of Swiss cadets knew who was President of the U.S., 89% who was President of Switzerland

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SIGNATURES
September 3, 1958 - mailing

1. Jacques Minkus, thanks for sheet of stamps on opening of Second Conference on the Peaceful Uses of the Atom, issued by Swiss Postal Administration

2. L. M. Pexton re HR 9020

3. Brown Reid re letter about sale of Herald Tribune

4. Will Nicholson re veto of S-3502

5. Tony Biddle re veto of S-3502

6. Nathanial D. Arnot re not using RAOMER II

7. Mr. Sirio Tonelli re medallion presented through Senator Hruska

8. H. J. Porter re not sending troops to South

9. Dr. Herbert L. Hoover re illness

10. Bill Ewing re winning of Bardolierea Eline Erica

11. Rear Admiral C. L. Melson re not attending USNaval Academy-University of Notre Dame football game

12. Gerard B. Lambert re failure of yacht to salute

13. Dr. Francis Horn re not attending convocation of University of Rhode Island

14. eric Heckett re Erica heifer win

15. The Honorable James T. Patterson re European Atomic Energy Community bill

16 Dr. James B. Fisk re gneeting at Geneva on nuclear test inspection

17. General E. R. Quesada re National Aviation Weather System

18. Eric Johnston re motion picture industry

19. Mr. W. G. Thurber thanks for souvenir ash trays

SIGNATURES
September 3, 1958 - mailing

20. Reverend Clark, First Presbyterian Church - re welcome to Newport

21. Aksel Nielsen - re suggestion about Deputy Marshal

22. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rebold, Tulsa, Oklahoma, re partridges for farm

23. Harry Bullis re Eisenhower Library

24. Thanks for welcome to R. I. - Lions Clubs in R. I.

25. Edgar Eisenhower re visit to Mount Eisenhower



26. Senator Hruska re medallion

27. Samuel C. Park re courtesy in telling of Tribune sale

28. Ronald F. McDonald re Doctor Squibb

29. karl Harr re Ugly American

30. Harry Darby re 1958 AmVets World Peace Award

31 Dr. Linus Pauling re

32. Henry D. Phelps re Honorary membership Reading Room, Newport.

33. John Cowles re World Brotherhood meetings

34. Foster Dulles re John Cowles suggestions

35. Mr. Paul Hoffman re World Brotherhood meetings

36. A. R. Jones re confirmation as Director of TVA

37. Lucy Eisenhower re segregation

38. Art Nevins - re Erica heifer

39.

SIGNATURES
September 2, 1958

1. Foster Dulles re excerpts from John Cowles letters.

2. Letter to Governor Roberts thanking him for meeting President

3. Ditto Senator Green

4. Ditton Mayor Wilkinson

5. Letter of sympathy to Mrs. George Fingold

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

October 1958 (1)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:13 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:23 - 8:30 am	H. E. Alexis S. Liatis Newly appointed Ambassador of Greece (To present credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
8:30 - 8:37 am	H. E. Georges Heisbourg Newly appointed Ambassador of Luxembourg (Came to present credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
8:37 - 8:42 am	H. E. Senor Don Manuel Barrau Pelaez Newly appointed Ambassador of Bolivia (To present credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
8:42 - 8:50 am	H. E. Count Kield Gustav Knuth-Winterfeldt Newly appointed Ambassador of Denmark (To present credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
8:50 - 8:57 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:57 - 9:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 9:03 am	Mr. John Campion
9:05 - 9:19 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:19 - 11:50 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Malcolm Moos Hon. James Hagerty (until 10:35 am)
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:30 pm	The President returned to the office

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

1:35 - 1:38 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:15 - 3:45 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos Hon. James Hagerty (in and out)
3:45 - 4:42 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:43 pm	Returned to the office.
4:55 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
7:30 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Union Station for train trip to Baltimore, Maryland.
7:45 pm	Departed Union Station for Mt. Royal Station, Baltimore, Maryland. The following accompanied the President: Dr. Milton Eisenhower Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Malcolm Moos Mrs. Ann Whitman Colonel Walter Tkach Miss Mary Caffrey

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

BALTIMORE, MD.

8:30 pm	Arrived at Mt. Royal Station, Baltimore, Md. The President was greeted by Governor Theodore McKeldin Senator J. Glenn Beall Congressman James P. S. Devereux
8:45 pm	The President arrived at the 5th Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Maryland.
9:00 - 9:30 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT at Republican Rally in Baltimore, Maryland. This speech was telecast over national radio and TV network.

BALTIMORE, MD.

9:00 - 9:30 pm The following were on the platform during the President's speech at the 5th Regiment Armory:

Governor and Mrs. Theodore R. McKeldin
Senator and Mrs. John Marshall Butler
Senator and Mrs. J. Glenn Beall
Mr. and Mrs. D. Eldred Rinehart
Chairman, Republican State Central Committee of Maryland
Congressman and Mrs. James P. S. Devereux
Candidate for Governor of Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Wallace
Candidate for Attorney General
Mr. and Mrs. John A. Derr
Candidate for Comptroller
Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. Bennett
National Committeewoman
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Tinsley
Finance Chairman
Congressional Candidates:
Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Miller
Mr. and Mrs. J. Fife Symington
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kemper
Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Collier
Mr. Robert Ennis
Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt S. Hyde
Miss Elizabeth P. Brown

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. and Mrs. Osbourne P. Beall, President,
Federation of Republican Women of Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Bixler
President, Maryland Federation of Young Republican
Mr. William A. Gresham
Vice Chairman, Republican State Central Committee of Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard Randall
Treasurer, Republican State Central Comm. of Md.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hopkins
Secretary, Republican State Central Comm. of Md.
Hon. and Mrs. Meade Alcorn
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Tasco Davis
Chairman, Citizens for Eisenhower

(continued)

BALTIMORE, MD.

9:00 - 9:30 pm — The following were on the platform during the President's speech at the 5th Regiment Armory (List continued from previous page):

Dr. and Mrs. James K. V. Willsen, Co-chairman, Citizens for Eisenhower
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Boynton
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Ort
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sugar
Mr. and Mrs. William Reid
Lt. Colonel Thomas F. McNeal

9:40 pm — The President and his party departed the Armory and motored to Mt. Royal Station. The following rode with the President:

Governor Theodore McKeldin
Senator J. Glenn Beall
Congressman P. S. Devereux

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

9:45 pm — Departed Mt. Royal Station for Washington, D. C. Governor and Mrs. Theodore McKeldin accompanied the President back to Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

10:30 pm — Arrived at Union Station, Washington, D. C.

10:45 pm — Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1958

8:23 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:27 - 8:33 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

8:33 - 8:40 am — Hon. Ellis O. Briggs
U. S. Ambassador to Brazil
(Has been in Washington on consultation and asked for brief appointment before returning to his post)

9:00 - 10:55 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

The President
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Donald A. Quarles
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Hon. Maurice H. Stans
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Wilber M. Brucker
Hon. William B. Franke
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
General Nathan F. Twining
General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Admiral Arleigh Burke
General Thomas D. White
Lt. General Verne J. McCaul
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Gerald D. Morgan
Hon. Saxton Bradford
Hon. James H. Smith, Jr.
Admiral Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John Eisenhower
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. John N. Irwin

(continued)

9:00 - 10:55 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued): Colonel S. McC. Goodwin Captain I. S. Pressler Colonel R. S. Dorsey T/Sgt. W. E. Kiltey (To bring charts only) Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
10:55 - 11:10 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles General Nathan Twining
11:15 - 11:17 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:20 - 11:58 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Malcolm Moos
12:00 Noon	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(Mr. Sidney Weinberg) OFF THE RECORD (Had lunch with the President)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:18 pm	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Mr. James Rowley departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:42 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:52 - 5:02 pm	The President played 16 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas E. Belshe.
5:18 pm	The President and General Snyder departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:45 pm	Returned to the office.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1958

8:25 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:45 - 9:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 10:00 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:08 - 10:11 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:11 - 10:15 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:16 - 10:20 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:20 - 10:49 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Malcolm Moos
10:45 - 10:49 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:49 - 11:00 am	(Hon. Donald Quarles) (Hon. T. Keith Glennan) (Dr. James Killian, Jr.) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
11:00 - 12:12 pm	The President met with the following of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, in the Cabinet Room:

OFF THE RECORD

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<u>Members</u>

Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Donald A. Quarles
Hon. T. Keith Glennan
Administrator, National Aeronautics & Space Administration
John A. McCone
Dr. Alan T. Waterman
Mr. William A. M. Burden, New York City
Dr. James H. Doolittle, San Francisco, Cal.

<u>Non-Council Members - Regularly Invited Participants</u>

Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.

(continued)

11:00 - 12:12 pm	National Aeronautics and Space Council Meeting (continued)
	The following also attended the meeting, OFF THE RECORD:
	(Hon. Allen Dulles)
	(Dr. Herbert Scoville, Jr.)
	(Admiral John Clark)
	(Mr. Phillip Farley)
	(Mr. Loftus Becker)
	(Mr. Roger W. Jones)
	(Dr. Hugh L. Dryden)
	(Mr. Robert O. Piland) OFF THE RECORD
	(Mr. Neil Carothers III)
	(Colonel John A. White)
	(Mr. Franklyn Phillips)
	(Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
12:12 - 12:14 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:18 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:42 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:05 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:25 - 4:45 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas E. Belshe.
5:13 pm	The President, accompanied by General Howard Snyder, Mr. James Black, and General William Gruber departed Burning Tree and motored to the Alban Towers where General Gruber alighted from the car. The President continued on to the White House.
6:00 pm	Arrived at the White House.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1958

NEW YORK, N. Y.

10:30 am — The President saw the following in his suite at the Astor Hotel:
- Mr. Emanuel Goldman
- Mr. Marty Snyder

10:45 am — Mr. David Marx

11:30 am — Mr. Barry Leithead

12:45 pm — The President had Luncheon at the Astor Hotel with the following:
- Mr. Clifford Roberts
- Mr. W. Alton Jones
- Mr. William Robinson
- Mr. Siguard Larmon
- Mr. Jay Gould
- Mr. Ellis Slater
- Mr. George Allen
- Mr. Grant Keehn
- Mr. George Murphy

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2:45 pm — The President, accompanied by Mr. Nelson Rockefeller and Congressman Kenneth Keating, departed the Astor Hotel and motored to the Roosevelt Hotel.

2:55 pm — Arrived at the Roosevelt Hotel. Here the President was greeted by
- Mr. Neal Lang
  Manager of the Roosevelt Hotel
- Mr. Mathew Walsh
  Executive Manager of the Roosevelt Hotel
- Mr. L. Judson Morhouse

The President proceeded to the Palm Terrace Room where workers of the Republican Headquarters were gathered.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

3:00 pm — The following were among those who greeted the President when he arrived in the Palm Terrace Room of the Roosevelt Hotel:

Hon. Malcolm Wilson, Lieutenant Governor
Hon. James Lundy, Comptroller
Hon. Louis J. Lefkowitz, Attorney General
Mr. Fred R. Zeller, Candidate for Governor of Connecticut
Congressman Robert W. Kean
Candidate for U. S. Senate, from New Jersey

The President posed for pictures with candidates.

Mr. L. Judson Morhouse, State Chairman, introduced the President.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.

3:20 pm — The President, Hon. Nelson Rockefeller, and Congressman Kenneth Keating departed the Roosevelt Hotel and motored to the Commodore Hotel.

3:25 pm — Arrived at the Commodore Hotel. The President was greeted by

Mr. Lloyd MacMahon
Mr. Theodore S. Ryan
Mr. Orin Root
Mr. Dan Donaldson
Mr. Dan Hickey

The President went to the Executive Ballroom where he greeted Republican Party workers.

The President then went to the East Ballroom where members of the "Citizens for Eisenhower" group were gathered.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.

4:10 pm — The President departed the Commodore Hotel and and motored to the Astor Hotel, arriving there at 4:15 pm.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

4:16 pm — When the President arrived at the Hotel Astor, he had his photograph taken with
Mr. Fred R. Zeller
Candidate for Governor of Connecticut
Congressman Robert W. Kean
Candidate for U. S. Senate, New Jersey

7:05 pm — The President departed his suite and proceeded to the North Carolina Room of the Hotel Astor. He was accompanied by
Mr. Lou Little
Mr. Chester LaRoche
President of the Football Foundation and Hall of Fame
Mr. Marshall Lachner
Dinner Chairman
The President mingled with those attending a Reception prior to the Football Hall of Fame Dinner.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

7:30 pm — The President went to the Grand Ballroom for the First Annual Awards Dinner of the Football Foundation and Hall of Fame.

Invocation by Dr. Herbert Cooper, Lafayette College

National Anthem by Cadet Douglas N. Campbell, '59 USMA

Introduction of the Football Hall of Fame Members by Mr. Lou Little.

8:45 pm — Mr. Chester J. LaRoche, President of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame, gave a brief talk.

(During the Dinner, which was served from 7:45 - 8:45 pm, Mr. Gordan McRae sang a few songs)

Mr. George Murphy, who was the Master of Ceremonies, introduced Mr. Harry S. Phillips, Jr.

9:00 pm Mr. Harry S. Phillips, Jr., introduced the winners and judges of the annual Silver Anniversary All American Team:

Lester L. Colbert, President, Chrysler Corp.
Artemus L. Gates, Corporation Director and World War II Undersecretary of the Navy
Thomas J. Hargrave, Chairman, Eastman Kodak Co.
Frank Pace, Jr., President, General Dynamics Corp.
William E. Robinson, President, The Coca-Cola Co.
L. S. Rosenstiel, Board Chairman, Schenley Industries
Paul F. Clark, President, John Hancock Mutual LIC
Bernard F. Gimbel, Chairman of the Board, Gimbel Brothers, Inc.
F. Peavey Heffelfinger, President, F. H. Peavey & Co.
Samuel F. B. Morse, President, Del Monte Properties
H. Howard Colehower, textile manufacturer, Phila.
Richard J. Fenci, auto rental company president, Chicago, Illinois
John M. Gabriel, civil engineer and company president, New Jersey
Carl H. Hageman, Jr., Vice President, Union Carbide & Carbon
Professor Harry L. Hansen, Harvard Business School
Tom P. Henderson, Jr., Insurance executive, Nashville
Robert McCoole, Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis
Norman Chandler, Publisher, Los Angeles Times
Joseph B. Spang, Chairman, The Gillette Company
Robert E. Murray, Superintendent of Schools, Schenectady, N. Y.
George Newton, investment banking, St. Louis
John W. Oehler, Vice President, barge line company, Joliet, Illinois
Bartholomew J. Viviano, Vice President, General Counsel, Lehigh Valley Railroad
Keith L. Parsons, attorney and corporations director, Chicago
Albert Sydney Williams, manager, Coca-Cola Export Corp

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

9:20 pm — Mr. Thomas J. Hamilton and Mr. Edgar W. Garbisch read the citation for the new members of the Football Hall of Fame. The President presented the plaques:

Charles Barrett (deceased) Cornell University
David C. Campbell (deceased) Harvard University
Marshall (Biggie) Goldberg, University of Pittsburgh
Harry Kipke, University of Michigan
Francis (Pug) Lund, University of Minnesota
Frank John (Dutch) Schwab, Lafayette College
Harry Stuhldreher, Notre Dame University
Harry Killinger (Cy) Young, Washington & Lee University
Thomas Albright Dwight (Tad) Jones (deceased) Yale University

The First Gold Medal Award of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame was presented to the President by Mr. Chester J. LaRoche.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

9:45 - 10:00 pm — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

10:05 pm — General Douglas McArthur acknowledged the President's speech.

10:33 pm — The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and other members of his party, departed the Astor Hotel and motored to the Marine Terminal at LaGuardia Airport.

11:03 pm — Arrived at LaGuardia Airport.

11:15 pm — The Columbine was airborne for Washington, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:20 - 8:24 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:28 - 8:33 am	H. E. Rishikesh Shah Newly appointed Ambassador of Nepal (Came to present credentials)
8:33 - 8:37 am	H. E. Marko Nikezic Newly appointed Ambassador of Yugoslavia (Came to present credentials)
8:53 - 9:18 am	General Nathan Twining Major John Eisenhower
9:19 - 9:27 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:28 - 10:40 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Malcolm Moos
9:30 - 10:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty (for part of the time)
10:50 - 10:53 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
11:00 - 11:02 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:02 - 11:11 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:17 - 11:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
11:30 - 11:45 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:40 - 11:45 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:45 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

Eisenhower Library

1:40 pm	The President returned to the Office.
1:42 - 1:45 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
1:59 - 2:03 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:05 - 2:27 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
2:10 - 2:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:30 - 2:31 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:33 - 2:36 pm	Hon. Howard Pyle
3:31 - 3:39 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:43 pm	The President departed the office and motored to MATS Terminal for flight to Charleston, West Virginia. He was accompanied by the following: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Malcolm Moos Mr. Robert Montgomery Mrs. Ann Whitman Mr. Douglas Ferguson Mr. Jack Cliff Miss Mary Caffrey Mr. James Rowley Sgt. John Moaney
5:15 pm	The President arrived at the Air National Guard side of Kanawha Airport, Charleston, West Virginia. He was greeted by the following: Governor Cecil H. Underwood Senator Chapman Revercomb Senator John D. Hoblitzell, Jr. Mayor John T. Copenhaver, of Charleston, W. Va. (Because of the inclement weather, the President was escorted into the hanger where approximately 9,500 persons were assembled).

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

5:25 - 5:42 pm ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Following the President's speech, he shook hands with the following who were on the platform:

Governor and Mrs. Cecil H. Underwood
Mayor and Mrs. John T. Copenhaver
Senator and Mrs. Chapman Revercomb
Senator and Mrs. John D. Hoblitzell, Jr.
Dr. Will E. Neal, Incumbent candidate for Congress
Mr. and Mrs. F. O'Dair Duff, candidate for Congress
Mr. Rex Bumgardner, candidate for Congress
Mrs. Helen Holt, Secretary of State of West Virginia
Judge Robert Donley, Candidate State Supreme Court
Judge Max DeBerry, candidate Supreme Court
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Louchery, State Chairman
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hill, General Chairman
Mr. Fred O. Blue, State Vice Chairman
Mr. Bruce Bartlett, President, Kanawha County Court
General and Mrs. William Blake, Adjutant General of West Virginia
Mr. Willard Brown, Assistant to State Chairman
Mr. T. G. Nutter, Vice Chairman Citizens for Eisenhower in West Virginia
Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Rohrbaugh, State Superintendent of Schools
Mr. John L. Sullivan, State Finance Chairman
Rabbi Samuel Cooper, Charleston Synagogue
Father Nickol, Charleston Catholic Church
Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher, President State Young Republican League

5:48 pm The President was escorted to the Columbine by Governor Underwood, Senator Revercomb and Senator Hoblitzell.

5:50 pm The Columbine was airborne for flight to Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

7:04 pm The President and his party arrived at the Greater Pittsburgh Airport.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The following deplaned with the President:
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
Mrs. Ann Wheaton
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Miss Mary Caffree
General Howard McC. Snyder
Captain Olive Marsh
Mr. Robert Montgomery
Mr. Wayne Warrington
Miss Mary Mead
Sgt. John Moaney

7:04 pm — The President was greeted by the following:
Congressman Hugh Scott
Mr. Arthur G. McGonigle, Candidate for Governor

7:20 pm — The President, Congressman Scott and Mr. McGonigle departed the Greater Pittsburgh Airport and motored to the Syria Mosque.

7:50 pm — Arrived at the Syria Mosque. Mr. Robert Montgomery escorted the President to the Potentate Room where he was introduced to Mrs. Dorothy Steele, Assistant Manager of the Syria Mosque.

7:58 pm — The President arrived on the stage and was introduced by Senator Edward Martin of Pennsylvania.

8:00 - 8:30 pm — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT. (Broadcast over TV)

8:32 pm — The President returned to the Potentate Room of the Syria Mosque and greeted the following:
Mr. and Mrs. Allison R. Maxwell, Jr.
(President and Director of Pittsburgh Steel Co.)
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Whiteford
(President and Director, Gulf Oil Corp.)
Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Foy
(President and Director, Koppers Co.)
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Fairless
(Member of Executive Committee and Director U. S. Steel Corporation)

(continued)

8:32 pm The President greeted the following in the Potentate Room of the Syria Mosque (list continued from previous page):

Mr. and Mrs. Irving W. Wilson
(Chairman and Director, ALCOA)
Mr. and Mrs. Earl E. Moore
(Vice President, U. S. Steel Corporation)
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hodge, Jr.
(President, Pittsburgh Forgings Co.)
Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Graham
(Chairman of Executive Committee, Pittsburgh and W. Virginia R. R.)
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Heinz, II
(President and Director, H. J. Heinz Co.)
Mr. and Mrs. A. King McCord
(President and Director, Westinghouse Airbrake Co.)
Mr. and Mrs. Cords Snyder, Jr.
(President, Blaw-Knox Company)
Mr. and Mrs. Avery C. Adams
(Chairman of the Board and President, Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.)
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Reed Sr.
(Attorney in the Law firm of Thorpe-Reed-Armstrong)



The President also met the following. They were to meet the President at the Airport, but lack of time prevented.:

Mrs. Hugh Scott
Mrs. Arthur T. McGonigle
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Walker
(Candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania)
Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Woodside
(Candidate for Judge of the State Cupreme Court)
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Gleason
(Candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs)

8:49 pm The President, accompanied by Congressman Hugh Scott and Mr. Arthur G. McGonigle, departed the Syria Mosque and motored to the Greater Pittsburgh Airport.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

9:25 pm — The President arrived at the Greater Pittsburgh Airport. After saying goodbye to Congressman Scott and Mr. McGonigle, the President entered the Columbine.

9:43 pm — Airborne for New York City.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

11:10 pm — The President and his party landed at the Marine Terminal, LaGuardia Airport. Mr. Nelson Rockefeller and Congressman Kenneth Keating greeted the President and escorted him to his car.

11:40 pm — Arrived at the Astor Hotel. The President was greeted by

Mr. Frank Kridel
Vice President and General Manager of the Astor Hotel

Mr. Anthony Rey
Manager of the Hotel Astor

The President was escorted to his suite on the seventh floor.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1958

8:50 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:55 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.
	Attended the 9:00 A. M. Services.
9:55 am	Reverend Edward L. R. Elson accompanied the President to the entrance of the Church and to the car, where pictures were taken.
10:00 am	Departed the Church and motored to the White House.
10:05 am	Arrived at the White House.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1958

8:07 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:25 - 9:15 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Howard Pyle

8:30 - 9:00 am — Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Malcolm Moos

9:15 - 9:19 am — Hon. Bryce Harlow was sworn in as Deputy Assistant to the President for Congressional Affairs. The following attended the ceremony in the Conference Room:

Mr. George Abbott
Captain Carlton R. Adams
Miss Bess Allman
Mr. Leeman Andersen
Mr. Herbert Atkinson
Mr. Robert Barnes
Mr. and Mrs. Wendall Barnes
Mr. Frank Bartimo
Mr. Fred Belen
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Mr. and Mrs. Russell Blandford
Miss Marsha Blandford
Mr. and Mrs. Austin Bonis
Colonel Charles M. Boyer
Mr. Edward Braswell
Hon. Wilbur Brucker
Admiral Arleigh Burke
Colonel J. M. Chambers
Mr. Philander P. Claxton, Jr.
Hon. Albert Cole
Colonel J. Corbin
Mr. Boyd Crawford
Mr. Al Cromley
Mr. William H. Darden
Mr. Oliver Dompierre
Hon. James H. Douglas
Mr. C. F. Ducander
Mr. Clive Duval

(continued)

9:15 - 9:19 am

The following attended the ceremony when Hon. Bryce Harlow was sworn in as Deputy Assistant to the President for Congressional Affairs: (List continued from previous page):

Mr. Bill Ewald
Mr. George Feldman
Mr. Homer Ferguson
Mr. William Finan
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Miss Virginia Fogo
Colonel Bernard T. Franck
Brig. General C. J. Hauck
Mr. Ab Herman
Hon. Frank H. Higgins
Brig. General Don Little
Mr. John Holton
Admiral Harold A. Houser
Mr. Robert Humphrey
Mr. James Hyde
Mr. Stephen S. Jackson
Mr. Lockwood Jones
Mr. Roger Jones
Mr. Phillip Kelleher
Mr. Tom Kennamer
Miss Loren Kennedy
Miss Betty Lants
Mr. Bryan La Plante
Mr. Marx Leva
Mr. Albert L. McDermott
Mr. James Mack
Judge I. Jack Martin
Major General John H. Michaelis,
Assistant Secretary of the Army Hugh M. Milton
Mr. Thad Murray
Miss Mary Nichols
Mr. W. E. O'Brien
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Orth
General R. McC. Pate
Mr. John Patterson
Miss Helen Pauley
Mr. William Pitts
Hon. Donald A. Quarles

(continued)

9:15 - 9:19 am — The following attended the ceremony when Hon. Bryce Harlow was sworn in as Deputy Assistant to the President for Congressional Affairs (List continued from previous page):

Mr. Ralph W. Reid
Mr. Chauncey Robbins
Mr. Nathaniel Rogg
Hon. Louis Rothschild
Miss Mary Alice Sanders
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Scoll
Mr. Allen Acoll
Mr. David Scoll
Mr. Ed Shelton
Mr. Hal Slater
Mr. Robert Smart
Hon. Murray Snyder
Hon. Maurice Stans
Admiral Lewis L. Strauss
Miss Hildegard Trometer
Hon. Abbott Washburn
Mr. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Walter Williams
Mr. Raymond Wilcove
Mr. Jesse Walcott
Mrs. Bryce Harlow and three children, Peggy 16, Trudy 14, and Larry 10

9:19 - 9:21 am — Mr. and Mrs. Chester Gish
Arcadia, California
(Mr. Gish is cousin of the President)

9:21 - 9:25 am — Hon. James Hagerty

9:27 - 9:29 am — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

9:30 - 9:51 am — Hon. James J. Wadsworth
U. S. Representative to the Conference on Suspension of Nuclear Tests
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Gordon Gray

9:51 - 9:54 am — Hon. Robert Gray

9:54 - 9:58 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:00 am	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
10:25 am	Arrived at Burning Tree.
10:40 - 1:54 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ralph Pittman Mr. Thomas Carney Mr. Robert C. Simmons
2:20 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
2:45 pm	Arrived at the White House



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1958

8:18 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schuls.
8:19 - 8:20 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:21 - 8:31 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:31 - 8:35 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:50 - 8:51 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:52 - 9:03 am	Hon. Louis S. Rothschild Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation
9:03 - 9:17 am	Mr. Vincent J. Celeste Boston, Massachusetts (Republican candidate for Senator, came in to have picture taken with the President) Hon. Earle Chesney
9:17 - 9:53 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:53 - 10:17 am	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
10:17 - 10:22 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:22 - 10:36 am	Dr. T. Keith Glennan Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Hon. James R. Killian
10:50 - 12:10 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles (Pictures were taken during this appointment) Hon. Wilton B. Persons (Joined in on the appointment from 11:30 - 11:45 am)
12:13 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:30 pm	(LUNCH)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

1:32 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club. He was accompanied by: Reverend C. Pardee Erdman San Marino, California General Howard McC. Snyder Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:00 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:18 - 5:23 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Reverend C. Pardee Erdman Mr. John McClure Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:45 pm	The President, General Snyder, and General Goodpaster departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
6:12 pm	Arrived at the White House.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1958

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

7:01 am CDT	The President, accompanied by Governor William G. Stratton and Senator Everett Dirksen, departed the Blackstone Hotel and motored to Midway Airport National Guard Terminal.
7:28 am	Arrived at Midway Airport National Guard Terminal.
7:38 am	The President and his party, aboard the Columbine, were airborne for Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

10:54 am EDT	The President and his party arrived at MATS Terminal. Those with him were: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow General Howard McC. Snyder Mrs. Ann Whitman Captain Olive Marsh Miss Mary Caffrey
	The President was met at MATS Terminal by Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Meade Alcorn Whit House Staff Members Gropp from Young Republicans Hon. James Hagerty
10:57 am	The President, General Persons, and Mr. Alcorn departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
11:11 am	Arrived in the office, accompanied by General Persons and Chairman Alcorn.
11:11 - 11:15 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Meade Alcorn
11:13 - 11:19 am	Major John Eisenhower

11:27 am — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Luncheon at the White House in honor of Queen Frederika of Greece. The following were present:

HM Frederika Queen of the Hellenes
HRH The Duke of Sparta
HRH Princess Sophie
HE The Appointed Ambassador of Greece and Mrs. Liatis
Madame Mary Carolou, Grand Mistress of the Court
Colonel and Mrs. Elias Deros, Aide-de-Camp to HM The Queen
Hon. and Mrs. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Flemming
Hon. and Mrs. John A. McCone
Hon. and Mrs. Christian Herter
Hon. and Mrs. Walter Williams
General and Mrs. Nathan F. Twining
Admiral and Mrs. Arleigh A. Burke
Hon. and Mrs. William M. Rountree
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
General and Mrs. James A. Van Fleet
Rt. Rev. Germanos Polizoides
Bishop of Nyssa, Patriarchal Vicar
Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss
Major General and Mrs. Leigh Wade
Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Baird
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis T. Breuninger
Mr. and Mrs. Ward Canaday
Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower
Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Goulandris
Mr. and Mrs. Charles House
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Marchessini
Dr. and Mrs. George N. Papanicolaou
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Pappas
Mr. and Mrs. Spyros Ponty
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph T. Reed
Mrs. Jouett Shouse
Mr. and Mrs. George P. Skouras
Mr. and Mrs. Spyros Skouras
Mr. and Mrs. A. Burke Summers
Mr. and Mrs. Constantine P. Verinis

3:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:17 - 3:38 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:38 - 3:43 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
3:45 - 3:52 pm	The President walked around offices on first floor and discussed space problems with General Goodpaster and Major John Eisenhower.
3:52 - 4:29 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
4:28 - 4:36 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:30 - 4:32 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Captain Evan P. Aurand
4:47 - 4:52 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:00 - 5:54 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Lawn.
5:55 pm	Returned to the office.
6:00 pm	Returned to the Mansion.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1958

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11:25 am CDT

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Presidential Suite of the Blackstone Hotel and went to the Mayfair Room to attend the "Coffee Hour". The following participated:

Mrs. Robert Meany
Mrs. Howard Nelson
Mrs. Mary Wilkerson
Mrs. Lizzie Mangram
Mrs. Mabel C. Glassner
Mrs. W. R. Peirson
Mrs. John K. Russell
Mrs. Alverta Stewart
Mrs. James Muzika
Mrs. Peter Gibson
Mrs. Delores Betton
Mrs. June Desmond
Mrs. I. W. Rumple
Mrs. Carrie Whitfield
Mrs. W. R. Stebbins
Mrs. Alice Linde
Mrs. Joseph T. Meek
Mrs. Arthur Mall
Mrs. Howard Abbott
Mrs. Ralph Adams
Mrs. Clara Chancellor
Mrs. Joseph Borch
Mrs. David Harnett
Mrs. Roger Faherty
Mrs. Harry A. Dodge
Mrs. Jean Frame
Mrs. Florence Windsauer
Mrs. Dorothy Freeman
Mrs. Ruth C. McCord
Mrs. J. J. Schmidt
Mrs. D. K. Hill

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

12:05 pm CDT — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower returned to their suite in the Blackstone Hotel, accompanied by:

Mrs. Katherine Gibson (Mrs. Peter)
National Chairman Republican Women
Mrs. Roger Faherty
43rd Ward Women's Republican Club

1:30 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower had lunch with Mr. Earl Eisenhower.

2:30 - 2:45 pm — The President met with the following:

Mr. Alfred O'Gara
Chairman, Sepcial Gifts Division
Mr. George Bates
Mr. Alfred T. Carton
Mr. William Roy Carney
Mr. Andrew J. Dallstream
Mr. Wesley M. Dixon
Mr. Edward W. Emery
Mr. Walter A. Erman
Mr. Newton C. Farr
Mr. John Fennelly
Mr. Fred M. Gillies
Mr. Oscar G. Mayer
Mr. Donald R. McLennan, Jr.
Mr. Sterling Morton
Mr. Alfred Pick, Jr.
Mr. Charles H. Percy
President, United Republican Fund
Mr. T. Clifford Redman
Mrs. Clive Runnells
Mr. Harold A. Smith
Mr. Sumner S. Sollitt
Mr. Richard Uhlman
Mrs. B. Eckhart Williams
Mr. John P. Wilson, Sr.
Mr. James C. Worthy
General Campaign Chairman
Mr. Dexter Cummings

(continued)

2:30 - 2:45 pm CDT — The President met with the following at the Blackstone Hotel (list continued from previous page):

Mr. Samuel Marx
Mrs. Glen A. Lloyd
Mr. Henry Crown
Mr. Ronald Boardman
Mr. William Harrison Fetridge
Mr. Philip R. Clarke, Jr.
Mr. Robert Galvin
Mr. W. W. Tudor

2:45 - 2:55 pm — The President had pictures taken with the following Congressional Candidates:

Dr. Theodore R. M. Howard
Mr. Harold E. Marks
Hon. Emmet F. Byrne, Member of Congress
Mr. Edward J. Derwinski
Mr. Theodore Wozniak
Mr. Frank S. Estes
Mr. Anthony C. Catena
Mr. William F. H. Schmidt
Mr. Homer P. Hargrave, Jr.
Hon. Harold R. Collier, Member of Congress
Hon. Timothy P. Sheehan, Member of Congress
Mr. Allen A. Freeman
Hon. Leslie C. Arends, Member of Congress
Hon. Robert H. Michel, Member of Congress

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

State Candidates:

Mr. Warren E. Wright, Candidate for State Treasurer
Mr. Gerald W. Smith, Candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction

5:05 pm — Hon. Charles A. Halleck, Member of Congress

6:25 pm — The President departed the Blackstone Hotel and motored to the Stock Yards Arena. He was accompanied by:

Governor William G. Stratton
Senator Everett Dirksen

7:00 pm — Arrived at the Stock Yards Arena.
The President was escorted to the Speaker's Table.

Program at the Stock Yards Arena:

7:02 pm CDT — Invocation by Reverend Harrison Ray Anderson, Fourth Presbyterian Church.

DINNER.

8:16 - 8:19 pm — Introduction of the following:

Mr. Charles H. Percy
President, United Republican Fund
Mr. James C. Worthy, Campaign Chairman,
United Republican Fund
Mrs. Conrad F. Becker, President,
Illinois Republican Women's Clubs
Mr. William H. Rentschler, President,
Young Republican Organization of Illinois
Mr. Walter E. Wiles, Incoming President,
Illinois Republican Veterans League
Mrs. W. Press Hodgkins, President,
Illinois Republican Workshops
Mr. L. C. "Jack" Martin, President,
County Chairman's Association
Mrs. Doris Simpson Holt
Candidate for University of Illinois Trustees
Mr. Park Livingston, Candidate for University of
Illinois Trustees
Mr. Cushman B. Bissell, Candidate for University
of Illinois Trustees

8:19 - 8:26 pm — Introduction of Speaker's Table:

Mrs. Henry C. Dormitzer, Chairman, Women's
Division Republican Central Committee of Cook
County
Mrs. J. Ralph Peak, Chairman Women's Division,
Illinois Republican State Central Committee
Mr. William F. H. Schmidt, Candidate for Congress
Mr. Edward J. Derwinski, Candidate for Congress
Mr. Emmet F. Byrne, Member of Congress
Mr. Robert H. Michel, Member of Congress
Mr. Timothy P. Sheehan, Member of Congress

(continued)

8:19 - 8:26 pm CDT — Speaker's Table (continued):

Hon. Marguerite Stitt Church
Hon. Leslie C. Arends
Mr. Warren C. Wright, Candidate for State Treasurer
Mr. Elmer J. Hoffman, State Treasurer
Mr. Charles F. Carpenter, Secretary of State, Illinois
Mr. Morton H. Hollingsworth, National Committeeman for Illinois
Mrs. C. Wayland Brooks, National Committeewoman for Illinois
Senator Everett M. Dirksen
Governor William G. Stratton
Mr. Stanley H. Guyer, Chairman, Illinois Republican State Central Committee
Mr. Francis X. Connell, Chairman, Republican Central Committee of Cook County
Mr. John William Chapman, Lt. Gov. of Illinois
Mr. Elbert S. Smith, Auditor of Public Accounts
Mr. Latham Castle, Attorney General
Mr. Vernon L. Nickell, Supt. of Public Instruction
Mr. Gerald W. Smith, Candidate for Supt. of Public Instsuction
Hon. Harold R. Collier
Dr. Theodore R. M. Howard, Candidate for Congress
Mr. Harold E. Marks, Candidate for Congress
Mr. Theodore Wozniak, Candidate for Congress
Mr. Frank S. Estes, Candidate for Congress
Mr. Anthony C. Catena, Candidate for Congress
Reverend Harrison Ray Anderson

8:30 - 9:00 pm — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

9:05 pm — The President, accompanied by Governor William G. Stratton and Senator Everett Dirksen departed the Stock Yards Arena and motored to the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

9:37 pm — Arrived at the Conrad Hilton Hotel. Here the President was greeted by

Mr. Thomas McNamara, Manager of Conrad Hilton
Mr. George Stewart
Chairman of the Board of the National Safety Council

9:38 pm CDT — The President was escorted by Mr. Thomas McNamara and Mr. George Stewart to the Grand Ballroom and to the center table.

The President was introduced to Mr. Walter F. Carey, Executive Vice President of the National Safety Council.

9:39 - 9:42 pm — The President spoke extemporaneously before the National Safety Council.

9:43 pm — The President, upon leaving the Ballroom, shook hands with Mr. James Lambie, a member of the White House Staff.

9:44 pm — Departed the Conrad Hilton Hotel and motored to the Blackstone Hotel, where he was met by Mr. Boone, Manger of the Hotel. Mr. Boone escorted the President to his suite.

Note: The following accompanied the President on his surprise visit to the National Safety Council Dinner at the Conrad Hilton:

Governor William G. Stratton
Senator Everett Dirksen
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Malcolm Moos
Mr. Jack Romagna

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1958

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

8:15 am PST — The President departed the Statler Hotel and motored to Exposition Park.

8:30 am — The President departed Exposition Park via helicopter for flight to Los Angeles International Airport. The following accompanied the President:
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Governor Goodwin Knight
Senator William F. Knowland
Congressman Patrick Hillings
Mrs. Ann Whitman

The following were in the chase helicopter:
Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard McC. Snyder
Warrant Officer Reisenger
Secret Service Agents

8:45 am — Arrived at the Los Angeles Airport where they boarded the Columbine for flight to San Francisco, California. The following were aboard the Columbine:
The President
General Howard McC. Snyder
Captain Olive Marsh
Sgt. John Moaney
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
Miss Mary Caffrey
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Malcolm Moos
Governor Goodwin Knight
Senator William F. Knowland
Congressman Patrick Hillings
Secret Service Agents

10:20 am — The President landed at the International Airport in San Mateo County, California and taxied to the U. S. Coast Guard Air Station, arriving there at 10:30 am.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

10:35 am PST — The President departed the Coast Guard Station and flew by helicopter to the Marina Green in San Francisco, California. The following accompanied:

Governor Goodwin Knight
Senator William F. Knowland
Congressman Patrick J. Hillings
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Mr. James Rowley

The following were in the chase helicppter:

General Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. James Hagerty
Warrant Officer Reisenger
SecretsService Agents



10:32 am — Arrived at Marina Park. The following greeted the President:

Mr. Robert H. Steele
Chairman of the San Francisco County Committee and General Chairman of Rally
Congressman John J. Allen, Jr., 7th District
Mrs. Marjorie H. E. Benedict
Republican National Committeewoman
Hon. George Christopher and Mrs. Christopher
Mayor of San Francisco
Mr. Fred Dupuis, Republican Congressional Candidate, 1st District
Congressman Charles S. Gubser, 10th District
Mr. Daniel K. Halpin, Republican Congressional Candidate, 12th District
Mrs. Olieve Horan, Vice Chairman, Republican State Central Committee
Hon. Robert Kirkwood, State Comptroller, and Mrs. Kirkwood
Congressman William S. Mailliard, 4th District
George W. Milias, Chairman, Republican State Central Committee
Miss Emily Pike, Vice Chairman, San Francisco County Committee

(continued)

10:32 am PST — The following greeted the President at Marina Park (list continued from previous page):

Mr. Robert Power
Treasurer of the Republican State Central Comm.
Mr. Edward S. Shattuck, Republican National Comm.
Mr. Curtis W. Tarr, Republican Congressional Candidate, 2nd District
Mr. Frederick S. Van Dyke, Republican Congressional Candidate, 11th District
Mrs. Ruth N. Watson, Vice Chairman, Republican State Central Committee
Mr. Caspar W. Weinberger, 21st District Assemblyman
Congressman J. Arthur Younger, 9th District

Dr. Eisenhower Library

10:37 am — The President departed Marina Park and motored to Civic Auditorium.

10:45 am — Arrived at Civic Auditorium. The President proceeded to a small private room adjoining the stage area and greeted the following fund raising leaders:

Mr. Dan London, Proprietor of Hotel St. Francis
Mr. Robert Steele, Chairman of the San Francisco County Committee
Mr. Arthur J. Dolan, Jr., Chairman, Executive Committee, United Finance Committee
Mr. Milton Esberg, Jr., Secretary, United Republican Finance Committee
Mr. Charles Blyth
Mr. A. F. Derre, Former Chairman of the San Francisco County Committee and First Vice President of Crocker Angle National Bank
Mr. Joseph Moore, Jr., Presicent of Moore Drydock Company and former Co-Chairman of the United Republican Finance Committee
Mr. Reginald Vaughan, Co-Chairman, United Republican Finance Committee
Mr. Richard Rheem, Co-Chairman, United Republican Finance Committee and member of firm Rheem Manufacturing Company

(continued)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

10:45 am PST

Fund-raising leaders whom the President greeted at Civic Auditorium (list continued from previous page):

Mr. Joseph Hickingbottom, Vice Chairman of United Republican Finance Committee
Mr. John F. Forbes, Proprietor of Forbes Accounting Company and acts as Treasurer for Republican Finance drives
Mr. Harry Collier, personal friend of the President
Mr. Walter Haas, Member of the firm Levi Strauss
Mr. Charles Watt Smith, Treasurer of the San Francisco County Central Committee and retired telephone company official

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

11:30 am

The President went to Larkin Hall in the Civic Auditorium to participate in a TV telecast - "Operation Coffee Cup" or "Coffee Hour". This was a question-answer type of program in which the following women asked the President questions pertinent to the affairs of the day:

Mrs. Marjorie Benedict, Berkeley, California
Mrs. Charles (Dorothy) Buckingham, San Francisco
Mrs. John Donahy, Fresno, Cal.
Mrs. McIntyre Farles, San Marino, Cal.
Mrs. Francis Fiorini, Turlock, Cal.
Mrs. Everett Grubb, Elsinore, Cal.
Mrs. Merritt Hosmer, San Carlos, Cal.
Mrs. R. G. Kenyon, San Marino, Cal.
Miss Ardis Myhrs, Berkeley, Cal.
Mrs. Gladys Penland, Berkeley, Cal.
Mrs. Clarence Peterson, Tracy, Cal.
Mrs. Don Petty, Saticoy, Cal.
Mrs. Howard Reamer, Clarksburg, Cal.
Mrs. Wallace Reeder, Pasadena, Cal.
Mrs. Merrill Rogers, Sacramento, Cal.
Miss Henriette Steinegger, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. Frank Stierlen, Turlock, Cal.
Mrs. Kaj Theill, San Francisco, Cal.
Miss Lena Washington, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. Campbell Watson, Berkeley, Cal.
Mrs. John White, Palo Alto, Cal.
Miss Jane Zimmerman, San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

12:30 pm PST — The President went to the stage of the Civic Auditorium where he was introduced to the gathering by Governor Goodwin Knight.

12:35 - 12:45 pm — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

1:11 - 1:59 pm — The President had lunch with Finance Committeemen of the Republican Party.

1:59 pm — The President departed Civic Auditorium and motored to Marina Green. The following rode with him:

Governor Goodwin Knight
Senator William F. Knowland
Congressman Patrick J. Hillings
Mayor George Christopher

2:05 pm — Arrived at Marina Park.

2:10 pm — The President departed Marina Park by helicopter for flight to Coast Guard Air Station.

2:20 pm — Arrived at the Coast Guard Air Station.

2:34 pm — The President and his party departed International Airport, San Francisco for flight to Chicago, Illinois, aboard the Columbine.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11:15 pm CDT — The President and his party arrived at Midway Airport, Chicago. The following were on hand to greet him:

Governor William G. Stratton
Morton H. Hollingsworth
Republican National Committeeman
Mrs. C. Wayland Brooks
Republican National Committeewoman
Stanley H. Guyer
Chairman, Republican State Committee
Mrs. Audrey R. Peak, Chairwoman, Rep. State Comm.
Francis X. Conell, Cook County Chairman
Clarence N. Bergstrom, 1st Vice Chairman,
Republican State Committee

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1958

DENVER, COLORADO

8:45 am MST — The President departed the Brown Palace Hotel and motored to Stapleton Airport.

9:05 am — The President departed Stapleton Airport aboard the Columbine for flight to Los Angeles, California. The following were on hand to say goodbye to the President:

Richard H. Shaw
Chairman, Colorado Republican State Central Committee
Hon. Will F. Nicholson
Mayor of Denver, Colorado

The following accompanied the President on the Columbine to Los Angeles:

Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
Mrs. Ann Whitman
General Howard McC. Snyder
Captain Olive Marsh
Miss Mary Caffrey
Dr. Malcolm Moos
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Mr. George Allen
Warrant Officer Reisenger
Sgt. John Mooney
Secret Service Agents



11:35 am PST — The President and party arrived at Los Angeles International Airport. Upon arrival, they proceeded promptly to the waiting helicopter and flew to Exposition Park, Los Angeles.

11:45 am — Arrived at Exposition Park. The President was greeted by

Mayor Norris Poulson of Los Angeles
Governor Goodwin J. Knight
Candidate for U. S. Senator
Senator William F. Knowland
Candidate for Governor

(continued)

11:45 am PST

The following greeted the President upon his arrival at Exposition Park, Los Angeles, California (continued from previous page):

Congressman Patrick J. Hillings
Candidate for Attorney General
Harold J. Powers
Lt. Governor (Incumbent Candidate)
Frank Jordan
Secretary of State (Incumbent Candidate)
Ronald Button
State Treasurer (Incumbent Candidate)
Robert Kirkwood
State Comptroller (Incumbent Candidate)
Congressman Gordon L. McDonough
Senator Thomas H. Kuchel
Mr. Erwin Lampe
Chairman, National Citizens for Eisenhower
Mrs. Marjorie M. E. Benedict
Republican National Committeewoman
Mr. Edward S. Shattuck
Republican National Committeeman
Mr. George W. Milias
Chairman, Republican State Central Committee
Mr. Robert Finch
Los Angeles County Republican Chairman
Dr. Norman H. Topping
President of the University of Southern California

Ann Dudley D. Eisenhower Library

After receiving the above, the President, Senator William F. Knowland, and Governor Goodwin J. Knight, motored to the Statler Hotel in Los Angeles.

12:30 pm PST

Arrived at the Statler Hotel where Mr. Jack Meacham, Executive Manager of the hotel, greeted the President and escorted him to his suite.

12:55 pm PST

The President went to the West Garden Room in the Statler Hotel to attend an OFF-RECORD Luncheon given by Mr. Justin Dart. About 125 people were present.

The luncheon was over at 2:00 PM PST.

2:30 pm PST	The President had pictures taken with the following: Prescott O. Lieberg Republican Congressional Candidate, 25th District Crispus Wright Republican Congressional Candidate, 26th District Leonard DiMiceli Republican Congressional Candidate, 17th District John Babbage Republican Congressional Candidate, 29th District
5:00 pm PST	Loyd Wright (former President, American Bar Assn.)
5:15 pm PST	Miss Margaret Martin Brock
5:30 pm PST	Brigadier General M. A. Hill
7:00 pm PST	General and Mrs. LeRoy Watson (visited with the President in Mr. Stephens' suite at the Statler Hotel in Los Angeles. General Watson is an old friend of the President's and has been assisting with Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon Southern California 1958 Campaign Committee)
8:00 pm PST	President departed Statler Hotel to motor to Shrine Auditorium
8:15 pm PST	President arrived at the Shrine Auditorium and was greeted by the following: Mr. Charles Jones, Chairman, Arrangements Committee Mr. Robert Finch, Los Angeles County Republican Chairman Mr. W. L. McMeechem, Manager of the Shrine Auditorium Mr. George Murphy
8:30 pm PST	Senator William F. Knowland introduced the President.
8:35 - 9:00 pm PST	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The following were on the stage at the Shrine Auditorium during the President's speech:

Governor Goodwin Knight
Secretary of State Frank Jordan
A. Ronald Button, Treasurer of State of California
Congressman Patrick J. Hillings
Senator Knowland
Senator Thos. H. Kuchel
Mrs. Marjorie H. E. Benedict, Republican National
Committeewoman for California
Mr. Edward S. Shattuck, Republican National
Committeeman for California
Mr. George W. Millias, Jr., Chairman,
Republican State Central Committee of California
Mr. Robert H. Finch, Chairman,
Republican Central Committee of Los Angeles County
Mrs. Louis Lombardi, President,
Los Angeles County Federation of Republican Women
Mrs. Virginia Savell, President,
Los Angeles County Young Republicans
Mr. G. Harvey Mydland, President,
Republican Assembly of Los Angeles County
Mrs. T. R. Valley Knudsen, Chairman,
National Citizens for Eisenhower
Mr. Robert E. McDavid, Candidate for Board
of Equalization, 4th District.
Mr. N. Bradford Trenham, Candidate for State Senator
Mr. John Phillips, President, California Republican Assembly
Mrs. Cecil Kenyon, President, California
Federation of Republican Women
Mrs. Iola Petty, President, Southern Division,
Federation of Republican Women
Mr. Clyde Charlton, President, California Young Republicans
Mr. Alphonso E. Bell, Jr., Past Chairman,
State Central Committee
Mr. V. John Krehbiel, Vice Chairman,
Republican State Central Committee
Mr. George Savelle, Member, Republican Finance Committee
Mr. Geo. A. Beavers, Jr., Republican Finance Committee
Mrs. Thomas H. Kuchel
Mrs. Goodwin Knight
Mrs. Patrick J. Hillings

CONTINUED

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Congressional Candidates:

Gordon L. McDonough
Donald L. Jackson
Leonard De Micoli
Craig Hosmer
H. Allen Smith
Edgar W. Hiestand
Joseph Holt
Glenard P. Lipscomb
Prescott O. Lieberg
Crispus Wright
Robert Castle
John Babbage

Assembly Candidates:

Robert Law
Warren Henderson
William Marsh
Howard Thelin
Herbert Klocksiem
Don Andersen
Charles E. Chapel
Bruce Reagan
Frank Lanterman
Ernest Geddes
Earl Riley
Joseph Galea
Joseph Burk
Montivel A. Burke
John L. E. Collier
Herman T. Smith
Seth J. Johnson
Charles Conrad
Joseph C. Shell
Sanford L. Weiner
Harold K. Levering
Jack B. Curran
C. Roland Pierce
Lou Cusanovich
Arthur Snyder
Joseph Castillo
Robert Cerny
William Grant

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

9:00 - 9:05 pm PST	Following the President's address at the Shrine Auditorium, the President visited briefly with Miss Jacqueline Cochran.
9:05 pm PST	The President departed the Shrine Auditorium.
9:20 pm PST	The President arrived at the Statler Hotel.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1958

10:20 am MST	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. Aksel Nielsen departed the Brown Palace Hotel and motored to the Denver Club Building, to the Eisenhower Chapel, located on the second floor.
10:23 am	The President and his party were met by Dr. H. I. Magoon
10:31 am	Departed the Denver Club Building and returned to the Brown Palace Hotel.
10:45 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Brown Palace Hotel and motored to the Corona Presbyterian Church.
10:57 am	Arrived at the Corona Presbyterian Church. They were greeted by Mr. Thomas Batnton, Head Usher, who escorted them to the Presidential Pew.
	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower remained for the 11:00 A. M. Services. Reverend Robert S. Luts and Reverend Roland Carr are Ministers of the Corona Presbyterian Church.
	Pictures were thken upon the arrival and departure of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.
12:09 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Corona Presbyterian Church and metered to the Doud residence.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1958

ABILENE, KANSAS

7:54 am CST	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Sunflower Hotel and motored to the Abilene Cemetery.
8:00 am	Arrived at the Abilene Cemetery where the President visited the graves of his parents.
8:13 am	Returned to the Sunflower Hotel.
8:33 - 8: 50 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower went to Room 708 of the Sunflower Hotel and visited with an old friend, Mrs. Arthur Hurd, a semi-invalid.
9:05 am	The President posed for pictures in the hotel lobby with Clyde M. Reed, candidate for Governor of Kansas.
9:10 am	The President posed for pictures with the following members of the senior class of Abilene High School who will graduate on the 50th anniversary of the President's graduation, June 1959: Miss Mary Biggs Miss Barbara McCall Miss Louise McDowell Miss Darlene Melton

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

9:12 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Sunflower Hotel and motored to Schilling Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas.

SALINA, KANSAS

9:50 am	Arrived at Schilling Air Force Base. The following were on hand to say goodbye to the President: Colonel and Mrs. Harold W. Ohkle Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Gordon E. Hein Mr. and Mrs. Sam Heller Mr. and Mrs. Harry Darby
10:02 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party departed Schilling Air Force Base aboard the Columbine for flight to Denver, Colorado.

The following were guests at the cocktail party at the Sunflower Hotel, Abilene, Kansas:

Frank H. Buck, Abilene
C. A. Case, Abilene
Charles D. Cruse, Abilene
Harry Darby, Kansas City
J. Earl Eudacott, Abilene
L. E. Garrison, Abilene
R. O. Gemmill, Abilene
E. S. Graham, Abilene
M. C. Gugler, Abilene
Joyce C. Hall, Kansas City
Sam R. Heller, Abilene
Howard Keel, Abilene
R. B. Laing, Abilene
O. B. Landes, Abilene
John H. Lehman, Abilene
Gordon Mark, Abilene
Kenneth S. Morrison, Abilene
Ernest A. Morse, Abilene
Ernest L. Morse, Abilene
D. M. Nicolay, Abilene
Fred D. Rice, Abilene
H. W. Rohrer, Abilene
C. A. Scupin, Abilene
Charles J. Stapf, Abilene
T. L. Welsh, Abilene
T. W. Welsh, Abilene
Henry B. Jamesen, Abilene
Mrs. Ames Rogers
Mrs. L. C. Long
Mrs. Thornton Scott
Governer and Mrs. George Docking
Hon. and Mrs. Edward Rees
Hon. and Mrs. Andrew Schoeppel
Hon. and Mrs. Frank Carlson
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brainard
Dr. and Mrs. McCain
Mr. Harry Bullis, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. Ellison Ketchum
Mr. Scoop Hill
Mr. Dane Hansen

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

10:45 am MST

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at Stapleton Airport, Denver, Colorado.

DENVER, COLORADO

The following were on hand to greet the President and the First Lady:

Mayor and Mrs. Will F. Nicholson
Governor and Mrs. Stephen L. R. McNichols
Senator and Mrs. Gordon Allott
Congressman and Mrs. Byron G. Rogers
Congressman and Mrs. William S. Hill
Mr. Richard H. Shaw, Chairman
Republican State Central Committee
Mrs. Henry Swan, II
Republican National Committeewoman
Mr. Arthur C. Sheely,
Republican National Committeeman
Mrs. Mildred Cresswell,
Republican Vice Chairman of Colorado
Mr. Aksel Nielsen

The President posed for pictures with the following candidates of the Republican Party:

Mr. John Mackie (2d District)
Mr. J R. Wells (4th District)
Mr. John R. Harpell (1st District)
Congressman J. Edgar Chenoweth (3rd District)
Mr. Palmer Burch, Republican nominee for Governor
Mr. Frank Hays, Lieutenant Governor
Justice John Boyle of the Supreme Court
Justice William A. Black of the Supreme Court
Clifford Aspgren, Secretary of State
Duke W. Dunbar, Attorney General
Walter Kean, Auditor of State
C. J. Burress, Jr., State Treasurer

DENVER, COLORADO

10:57 am MST — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Stapleton Airport and motored to the residence of Mrs. Doud, Mrs. Eisenhower's mother.

11:20 am — Arrived at the Doud residence, and the President and Mrs. Eisenhower went in to see Mrs. Doud.

11:50 am — The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Doud residence and motored to the Brown Palace Hotel.

11:58 am — Arrived at the Brown Palace Hotel. Here the President was greeted by Mr. Charles O'Toole, General Manager of the Hotel.

Mr. O'Toole escorted the President to his suite.

2:22 pm — The President, Mrs. George Allen, and Mr. Aksel Nellsen departed the Brown Palace Hotel and motored to The Martin Company, which is located in Littleton, Colorado -- 25 miles South of Denver.

The Original Document in the Eisenhower Library

LITTLETON, COLORADO

3:23 pm — Arrived at Littleton, Colorado, and proceeded to the Martin Company. The President was greeted by

Mr. Howard Merrill
Vice President and General Manager of the Plant
Mr. William Purrty, Planner
Dr. Albert C. Hall
Director of Engineering
Lt. Colonel Oscar Maier
USAF Chief of Contract Division
Mr. Don Herron
Director of Public Relations of The Martin Company

The President, Mr. Howard Merrill, Mr. Aksel Nellsen, and Mr. George Allen made an inspection of the Missile plant.

LITTLETON, COLO.

3:33 pm MST	The President and party motored to the Block House where the scientific equipment was explained to the President regarding the count-down and testing procedures of the missile firing.
	The President then went to the site where the Titan Missile was located.
3:50 pm	Arrived at the Administration Building. The President thanked all members of the party and entered his automobile.
3:52 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. Aksel Nelisen motored to the Cherry Hills Country Club and toured it.
	Motored to a housing development called Pines Acres.
	Viewed a housing development in Bloomfield, Colorado.
6:02 pm	Returned to the residence of Mrs. Doud.
6:03 pm	The President then motored to the Brown Palace Hotel.
6:10 pm	Arrived at the Brown Palace Hotel.

The Papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

December 1958 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Secret Service Report re visit to Walter Reed Hospital (3 pp)	10/6/58	C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 36 Folder: Schedules - October 1958 (2)

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1958

8:45 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:46 - 8:48 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:49 - 8:50 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:50 - 9:05 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
9:07 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal for take-off aboard the Columbine for Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
9:21 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were airborne for Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The following accompanied: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty General Howard McC. Snyder Colonel Walter Tkach Mrs. Ann Whitman Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Malcolm Moos Captain Olive Marsh Miss Mary Caffrey Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree Warrant Officer Reisenger Sgt. John Moaney Miss Rose Wood Secret Service Agents
10:45 am	Arrived at Cedar Rapids Airport. The President was greeted by Governor and Mrs. Herschell C. Loveless of Iowa. The President proceeded to the helicopter to fly to the National Cornpicking Contest site. The following accompanied Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Ann Whitman In another helicopter were General Howard McC. Snyder, Warrant Officer Reisinger, and Secret Service Agents.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

10:55 am CST — The President, aboard the helicopter, departed the Cedar Rapids Airport and went to the National Cornpicking site.

11:10 am CST — Arrived at the National Cornpicking site. At this point the President was greeted by

C. Robert Jones
General Chairman, National Cornpicking Contest
Harold J. Ward
Program Chairman, National Cornpicking Contest
Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper
Senator Thomas E. Martin
Congressman Henry O. Talle
Mayor James J. Meaghan of Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Mayor George H. Brewer
Marion, Iowa
Louis P. Boudreaux
President of the Cedar Rapids Chamber of Commerce
William G. Murray
Republican Candidate for Governor
Mrs. Anna Lomas
Republican National Committeewoman
Mrs. Earl Cowden
Republican State Vice Chair Lady
Charles E. Wittenmeyer
Republican National Committeeman
L. L. Jurgemeyer
Chairman, Republican State Central Committee of Iow

The following candidates had their picture taken with the President:

Congressman Fred Schwengel
Congressman H. R. Gross
Congressman Karl M. LeCompte
Congressman Paul Cunningham
Congressman Ben F. Jensen
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Republican candidate for 4th District - John H. Kyl
Republican candidate for 6th District - Robert E. Waggone
Republican candidate for Lt.-Governor, William L. Mooty

11:25 am CST — The President had his picture taken with the following:

George Strayer
Chairman, Republican Farm Council
Ed Failor
Chairman, Young Republican of Iowa
William W. Parker
Assistant to the State Chairman
Dudley Weidle
Chairman, Republican Veterans Council
William Sayre
Chairman, Farmers for Murray

Dr. James H. Hilton
President of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa
William B. Quarton
President of WMT Station
Louis P. Boudreaux
President of the Cedar Rapids Chamber of Commerce

11:30 am CST — Mr. "Chuck" Wooster of Radio Station WMT introduced the President to the following cornpicking contestants:

Marvin Bicham, Center Junction, Iowa
Walker Halcomb, Knightstown, Indiana
Elwin Deaman, Grand Island, Nebraska
Elmer Marry, Hudson, Michigan
Warren Friesen, Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Lee Beyer, Elizabeth, Illinois
Alvin Larson, Reading, Minnesota
Arnold Graves, Platteville, Wisconsin
Gerald Sloan, Cameron, Missouri
Al Powers, Trent, South Dakota (1957 Champion)
George Setser, Centerville, Iowa
Arnold Jilovec, Solon, Iowa
Monroe Von Gertsch, Nebraska
Elmer Knisel, Adrian, Michigan
William Buller, Brookings, South Dakota
James Martin, Roanoke, Illinois
Gene Bickness, Worthington, Minnesota
Melville Riter, Platteville, Wisconsin
Earl Kneid, St. Joseph, Missouri
Elmo Redding, Flora, Indiana (1957 Champion)

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

11:35 am CST	The President watched the cornpicking contest.
12:15 - 12:30 pm CST	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
12:30 - 1:15 pm	The President had luncheon at the Contest site.
1:20 pm	The following accompanied the President from Contest site to the helicopter: Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper Senator Thomas E. Martin Congressman Henry O. Talle William G. Murray Republican Candidate for Governor C. Robert Jones General Chairman, National Corn Picking Contest
1:25 pm	The President departed Contest site and flew via helicopter to Cedar Rapids Airport.
1:35 pm	Arrived at Cedar R pids Airport. The President shook hands with John Tuthill, Linn County Republican Chairman.
1:37 pm	Departed Cedar Rapids Airport aboard the Columbine for flight to Saline, Kansas -- Schilling Air Force Base.
3:19 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the Schilling Air Force Base where they were greeted by Colonel and Mrs. Harold W. Ohkle (Commander 802 Air Division) Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Gordon E. Hein Senator Andrew Schoeppel introduced the President to Mr. Clyde M.Reed, candidate for Governor, his wife, and two children, Martin and Carolyn Ann. (Pictures were taken)

SALINA, KANSAS

3:20 pm CST The following greeted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower:

Mrs. Andrew F. Schoeppel
Senator Frank Carlson and Mrs. Carlson
Congressman Edward H. Rees and Mrs. Rees
Mr. Paul R. Shanahan
Secretary of State (incumbent candidate)
Mr. Harry Darby
Republican National Committeeman and Mrs. Darby
Mrs. C. Y. Semple
Republican National Committeewoman
Mrs. Fay N. Seaton
(Mother of Secretary Seaton)
Mr. Richard Seaton
(Brother of Secretary Seaton)
Congressman and Mrs. Errett P. Scrivner (2nd district)
Congressman and Mrs. Myron V. George (3rd district)
Congressman and Mrs. Wint Smith (6th district)
Clifford Hope, Jr., Republican Congressional Candidate, 5th District
Wilbur Leonard, U. S. Attorney
Lee Hemper, U. S. Marshall
Richard T. Fadely, State Treasurer (incumbent candidate)
Jack Anderson, Jr., Attorney General (incumbent candidate)
Arthur Dawson, Republican Candidate for State Printer
Justice Clair E. Robb, Member, Supreme Court (not up for election)
John C. McCall, Candidate for Supreme Court
Justice Alfred G. Schroder, Supreme Court
Glenn D. Cogswell, Republican Candidate for Lt. Governor
Dr. and Mrs. Glenn Henry, Republican State Vice Chairman
Edwin T. Sexton, Jr., Chairman, Minorities State Central Committee
Fred Bramlage, Republican District Chairman
Thomas J. Griffith, Chairman, State Finance Committee
Former Congressman and Mrs. Clifford Hope, Sr.
Mr. Sam Mellinger, Chairman, Republican State Central Committee

(continued)

SALINA, KANSAS

3:20 pm CST (List continued from previous page):
Mrs. Sam Mellinger and son Dick (12)
Martin Kiger, Manager, State Republican Headquarters

3:35 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Schilling Air Force Base and motored to Abilene, Kansas.

ABILENE, KANSAS

4:32 pm Arrived at Abilene, Kansas, and motored to the Eisenhower home. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by
Mr. and Mrs. J. Earl Endacott
Managers of the Eisenhower home and Museum



Others who accompanied the President and Mrs. Eisenhower on a tour of the home were:
Mr. Sam Heller
President of the Eisenhower Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Royer
Vice President of the Eisenhower Foundation
Mr. C. A. Scupin
Treasurer of the Eisenhower Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Graham
Executive Secretary of the Eisenhower Foundation
Mr. C. A. Case
Assistant Treasurer of the Eisenhower Foundation
Governor and Mrs. George Docking
Co-Chairman of the Governors National Committee for the Eisenhower Presidential Library
Mayor and Mrs. C. W. Samuelson of Abilene

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower visited at the home until 4:42 pm, then walked to the office at the rear of the home where they met Mrs. Florence Etherington, the President's first cousin.

4:44 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower walked from the Eisenhower home to the Eisenhower Museum.

The President, at this point, posed for pictures with Mr. Harry Bullis, President of General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.

ABILENE, KANSAS

4:45 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower entered the Museum and made a tour of it. During the tour the President spoke to Major Florence E. Judd, who is now Chief Nurse at Fort Riley, Kansas.
(Nurse Judd was one of the President's nurses at Walter Reed in 1956)

5:43 pm — The President completed his tour of the Museum and departed for the Sunflower Hotel. Enroute he stopped and looked at his World War II cadillac staff car, and spoke to Mr. Ralph Faust, of the Rice Motor Company, Abilene, Kansas, who is responsible for putting this car into working condition.

5:47 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the Sunflower Hotel. The President went to his suite.

7:08 pm — The President and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens went to the Sunflower Room for a drop-in visit to a cocktail party given by the trustees of the Eisenhower Foundation.

7:28 pm — The President returned to his suite.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1958

8:02 A. M.	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:20 - 8:57	Dr. Malcolm Moos Hon. Bryce Harlow (to work with the President on his speeches)
8:57 - 9:00	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:00 - 11:12	National Security Council (383rd Meeting) The President Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Donald A. Quarles as Acting Secretary of Defense Hon. John S. Patterson as Acting Director, OCDM Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr., Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hon. Roger W. Jones, Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget Hon. Willard F. Libby, Commissioner, Atomic Energy Comm. General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Gordon Gray Dr. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Brig. General Alfred D. Starbird Captain John Morse, Atomic Energy Commission Hon. William Rountree, State Department (joined meeting at 9:30 A. M.) Hon. John N. Irwin, II, Deputy Asst. Secretary of Defense Hon. Gerard C. Smith, Assistant Secretary of State Mr. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. S. Everett Gleason
11:13 - 11:25	Hon. Gordon Gray

11:30 - 11:37	The President presented the 40th million copy of the Government publication, INFANT CARE, to be printed to Mr. and Mrs. Jerry E. Levelsmier of Carbondale, Illinois who were accompanied by their children, Stephen, 2 and Terry Lynn, 1 Also present, were: Hon. Elliot Richardson, Assistant Secretary of HEW Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, Chief of the Childrens' Bureau, HEW
11:37 - 11:55	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
11:55 - 11:57	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
11:57 - 12:13 P. M.	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James C. Hagerty
12:13 - 12:14	General Goodpaster
12:16	The President went to the Mansion
1:00	Brigadier Sir James F. Gault had luncheon with the President at the Mansion
2:14	The President returned to the office with Brigadier Gault who remained until 2:46
2:50 - 3:01	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:05 - 4:25	Dr. Malcolm Moos Hon. Bryce Harlow
4:25 - 4:28	Mr. Douglas Black, President of Doubleday & Company (to say hello)
4:34 - 4:54	The President went to the South Grounds of the White House to hit golf balls
4:55	The President returned to his office for a few minutes before going on to the Mansion.

5:10 P.M. Admiral Mountbatten arrived at the Mansion for an overnight visit with the President.

7:15 The President entertained Admiral Mountbatten with a Stag Dinner at the Mansion. The following attended:

Major General Wilton B. Persons, USA, Ret.
General Nathan F. Twining, USAF
Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, USN
General Thomas D. White, USAF
Hon. Robert D. Murphy
Admiral Sir Michael Denny
Admiral Jerauld Wright, USN
General Randolph McC. Pate, USMC
Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN, Ret.
General Carl A. Spaatz, USAF, Ret.
General Jacob L. Devers, USA, Ret.
Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, USN, Ret.
Admiral Alan G. Kirk, USN, Ret.
General J. Lawton Collins, USA, Ret.
Admiral Arthur W. Radford, USN, Ret.
General Lucius D. Clay, USA, Ret.
General Alfred M. Gruenther, USA, Ret.
General Albert C. Wedemeyer, USA, Ret.
Vice Admiral W. S. W. Woods, Royal Navy
Vice Admiral Charles R. Brown, USN
Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker, USAF, Ret.
Vice Admiral Bernard H. Bieri, USN, Ret.
Lieutenant General E. R. Quesada, USAF, Ret.
Lieutenant General Harold R. Bull, USA, Ret.
Hon. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle
Hon. Julius C. Holmes
Major General Howard McC. Snyder, USA
Brigadier Sir James Gault
Brigadier General Andrew J. Goodpaster, USA
Colonel Robert L. Schulz, USA
Captain Evan P. Aurand, USN
Colonel Walter R. Tkach, USAF
Colonel William G. Draper, USAF
Major John S. D. Eisenhower, USA

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1958

7:47 a.m.	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Schulz.
7:50 - 8:05	(Mr. John Cowles, President, Minneapolis Star & Tribune) OFF THE RECORD
8:06 - 9:35	Dr. Malcolm Moos Hon. Bryce Harlow (to work with the President on his speeches)
9:35 - 9:55	Hon. Wilton B. Persons General Goodpaster Hon. James C. Hagerty (joined them at 9:45)
9:55 - 10:28	Hon. Wilton B. Persons General Goodpaster Hon. James C. Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Robert E. Merriam Hon. Bryce Harlow Mr. Wayne Warrington
10:30 - 11:00	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:04 - 11:12	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:23 - 11:25	The President received the following participants in the Washington International Horse Show:

FROM GERMANY:

Hans Guenther Winkler
Fritz Thiedemann
Herman Schridde
Alfons Luethe-Westhues
Anton Schulze-Dieckoff
Mrs. Liselott Lisenhoff

FROM MEXICO:

Brig. General Humberto Mariles
Vicki Mariles
Humberto Mariles, Jr.
Lieutenant Roberto Vinals

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

(Participants in Washington International Horse Show who called on the President) continued:

FROM THE UNITED STATES:
Frank Chapot
J. E. B. Wofford
Sandra Phipps
Eric Atterbury

This group was accompanied by:
General W. H. Abendroth, President of the Washington International Horse Show and
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:25 - 11:27	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:32 - 12:00 N	Hon. James P. Mitchell Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier
12:00 - 12:05 PM	Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier
12:05 - 12:10	General Goodpaster
12:16	The President went to the Mansion
1:36	The President returned to the office
1:55	The President, accompanied by Dr. Snyder, departed the White House to motor to the Burning Tree Club (at 16th and K Streets, N.W., the President picked up Mr. George Allen).
2:42 - 5:40	The President played eighteen holes of golf with: Colonel Tom Belshe Mr. George Allen
6:09	The President returned to the White House and went directly to the Mansion.

7:30 P.M. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed from the South Portico of the White House to motor to the National Guard Armory to attend the Washington International Horse Show (this was a black-tie affair)

7:41 The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the National Guard Armory and were met by the following:

Major General Wm. H. Abendroth
Colonel Robert L. Schuis
Captain Evan P. Aurand

As the President and Mrs. Eisenhower started to walk to the President's Box, they were joined by General and Mrs. Alfred M. Gruenther, who sat with them in the Box during the Show, together with

General Abendroth
Captain and Mrs. Evan P. Aurand and their daughter, Peggy
Colonel and Mrs. Robert L. Schuis
Captain and Mrs. Dale Crittenberger



10:05 The President, accompanied by General Abendroth, departed the President's Box and proceeded into the Arena to receive the salutes of the three nations' teams (Germany, Mexico and the United States) as a climax to the "Parade of Nations."

10:09 The President and General Abendroth returned to the President's Box for the continuation of the Horse Show (during this period the President autographed the official magazine of the Washington International Horse Show on page 91 for Miss Ann Darby Rochelle, Princess of the Show--her photograph with General Abendroth appeared on this particular page.

11:03 The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the National Guard Armory to return to the White House

11:13 The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1958

8:45 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel to drop in on the Republican Party Workers Birthday Breakfast in honor of the President.
8:50 am	Arrived at the Statler Hotel where they were greeted by Hon. Meade Alcorn and Mr. Herbert Blunck.
	The President made a brief address.
9:05 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Statler Hotel and motored to the White House.
9:08 am	Arrived at the White House.
9:13 am	The President returned to the office.
9:17 - 9:25 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:25 - 9:40 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:27 - 9:33 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:47 - 9:56 am	Mr. M. Robert Rogers Dean Warner Lawson School of Music, Howard University (Presented to the President a recording of The President's Inaugural Prayer of 1953. The music was written by Mr. Rogers and singing by the Howard University Chorus) Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:56 - 10:00 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:00 - 10:02 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:02 - 10:14 am	The President received a group of Parliamentarians from Thailand: Dr. Wiwon Sukawidhya Lt. Col. Prasert Sudbantad Mr. Tanong Niyamasinthu Mr. Worasuk Nimanunt

(continued)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

10:02 - 10:14 am	Thailand Parliamentarians - Unicameral National Assembly (continued): Mr. Thamnoon Tieng-Ngern Mr. Kiat Nakapong Mr. Pee Bunnag Mr. Song Sithidham Mr. Chaichan Nagamsanga Mr. Kiai La-Ongmani Mr. Somphong Hanprasert Mr. Sawang Kanvichit H. E. Thanat Khoman Ambassador of Thailand Hon. Wiley Buchanan
10:20 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
10:33 am	Returned to the office.
10:56 am	The President departed the White House and motored to St. Matthew's Cathedral to attend the Pontifical Requiem Mass for His Holiness, Pope Pius the XIIth. The following accompanied the President: Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. John McCone Hon. Wilton B. Persons Mrs. Claire Boothe Luce Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Rocco Siciliano
10:59 am	Arrived at St. Matthew's Cathedral.
11:00 - 12:15 pm	Requiem Mass for His Holiness, Pope Pius the XIIth.
12:16 pm	At the completion of the Mass, Apostolic Delegate Amoleto Cicognani walked to the President's pew and thanked him for attending the Mass. Archbishop Patrick O'Boyle escorted the President to the main entrance of the Church.
12:18 pm	Departed St. Matthew's Cathedral and motored to the White House.
12:22 pm	Arrived at the White House and went into the office.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:45 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:10 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:25 - 4:43 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe.
5:10 pm	The President and Colonel Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:36 pm	Arrived back in the office.
5:55 - 6:12 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
6:12 - 6:13 pm	Mr. Richard Gill (Came by to wish the President a happy birthday)
6:17 - 6:37 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos Hon. Bryce Harlow
6:38 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1958

8:02 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:03 - 8:05 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:15 - 8:29 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:30 - 8:45 am	General Nathan Twining Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:47 - 9:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:35 am	The President and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to Georgetown University.
9:44 am	Arrived at the Edmund A. Walsh Memorial Building, Georgetown University.
	As the President alighted from his automobile, the U. S. Army Band rendered Presidential Honors.
	The President was greeted by Father Edward B. Bunn President of Georgetown University Dr. John Parr Dean of the School of Foreign Service
	The above escorted the President into the building and to the Library. At this point, the President was greeted by Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle
10:00 am	The President and Father Bunn led the procession to the Hall of Nations and onto the stage
	Invocation by Father Edward B. Bunn.
	Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle blessed the cornerstone of the new Foreign Service School building.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the President. Father Brian A. McGrath read the citation and Father Edward B. Bunn placed the hood over the shoulders of the President.

The President unveiled the bust of Father Edmund A. Walsh.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President and Father Bunn led the procession back to the Library.

In the Library, the President met the following:
Mr. Fred V. Walsh
Miss Mae Noonan
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Walsh, Jr.
Mr. Leonard Walsh
(Relatives of Father Walsh)

Father Edward B. Bunn and Dr. John Parr escorted the President to his automobile.

10:37 am — The President departed Georgetown University and motored to the White House.

10:45 am — Arrived at the White House.

10:49 am — Returned to the office.

11: 33 - 11:59 am — Mr. Dudley L. Simms, Charleston, West Virginia
President, Lions International
Governor Cecil H. Underwood, West Virginia
Senator Chapman Revercomb, West Virginia
Senator John Hoblitsell, Jr., West Virginia
Mr. Walter J. Pudy
West Virginia State Representative of Lions International
Mr. Harry J. Cooper
Director, Public Relations, Lions International

12:00 - 12:18 pm — (Mr. Charles R. Hook, Chairman, Armco Steel Corporation, Middletown, Ohio) OFF THE RECORD

12:25 pm — The President departed the office and returned to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

2:02 pm — The President returned to the office.

2:23 - 2:30 pm — Hon. Gordon Gray
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

2:30 - 4:31 pm — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING
The President
Hon. Donald Quarles
Hon. John Patterson
Hon. Roger Jones
Hon. John McCone
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Wilber Brucker
Hon. Thomas A. Gates
Hon. Richard Horner
General Nathan Twining
General Thomas D. White
General Vernon J. McCall
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. James Lay
Captain Evan P. Aurand
From Weapons Systems Evaluation Committee:
Vice Admiral J. H. Sides
Mr. Charles A. Boyd
Hon. Richard H. DeBois
Lt. Colonel Bolton Miller
MSgt. Ralph Pearson
Mr. Michael Picchioni

4:31 - 5:15 pm — Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (until 4:39 pm)

5:23 - 6:30 pm — Hon. Bryce Harlow

6:30 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1958

CAMP DAVID, MD.

8:50 am — The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. W. Alton Jones, Mr. Clifford Roberts and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the lodge at Camp David and motored to the helipott, arriving there at 8:53 am.

8:55 am — The President was airborne aboard the helicopter for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Airport.

HARRISBURG, PA.

9:30 am — Arrived at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Airport where the President and his party boarded the Columbine for New York City. The following accompanied the President:

Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard McC. Snyder
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Mr. George Allen
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. Robert Montgomery

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

10:22 am — The Columbine landed at Marine Terminal, LaGuardia Airport, New York. The President was greeted by:

Hon. Nelson Rockefeller
Republican Candidate for Governor of New York
Mr. Kenneth Keating
Republican Candidate for U. S. Senator from New York

10:30 am — The President, Hon. Nelson Rockefeller, and Mr. Kenneth Keating motored to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

10:55 am — Arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria. Here the President was greeted by:

Mr. Joseph P. Binns
Executive Vice President of Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Mr. F. dell' Agnese
Tower Manager, Waldorf Astoria Hotel
Mr. Wallace Lee
Manager of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel

11:00 am — The President, Hon. Nelson Rockefeller, and Mr. Kenneth Keating proceeded to the Presidential Suite, No. 35-A.

11:15 am — The following met with the President in his Suite:
Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller
Candidate for Governor of New York
Mr. Malcolm Wilson
Candidate for Lieutenant Governor
Mr. James A. Lundy
Candidate for Comptroller of New York
Hon. Louis J. Lefkowitz (incumbent)
Candidate for Attorney General of New York
Mr. Kenneth B. Keating
Candidate for Senator from New York

11:31 am — The President proceeded to Suite 35-C where he and Congressman Keating were photographed on film for TV for later release. This lasted until 11:39 am.

11:40 am — The President went to Suite 35-B where he was Photographed with
Father Ceasar Donansan
Mr. Joseph Jordan

Eisenhower Library

12:10 pm — Mr. Fortune Pope, President of the Columbus Citizens' Committee, came to the President's suite to escort him to the ceremonies at Columbus Circle.

12:20 pm — The President and Mr. Fortune Pope departed the Waldorf Astoria and motored to Columbus Circle.

12:30 pm — Arrived at Columbus Circle. Governor Averill Harriman greeted the President.

The President and Mr. Pope proceeded to the center of the Monument where the President placed a wreath at the baseof the monument.

Mr. Fortune Pope introduced the President to the guests and public present for the ceremony.

12:30 pm Guest list for ceremony at Columbus Circle Ceremony:

Hon. Thomas A. Aurelio
Hon. Charles Beckinella
Hon. Louis Capozzoli
Hon. S. Samuel Di Falco
Hon. Anthony Di Giovanna
Hon. Vincent A. Lupiano
Hon. Henry L. Ughetta
Hon. George B. De Luca
Hon. Armand D'Angelo
Hon. Albert V. Maniscalco
Hon. Anthony Masciarelli
Hon. Vito F. Lanza
Professor Edward Re
Mr. Mario Biaggi
Mr. Luigi Antonini
Mr. August Bellanca
Hon. Paul P. Rao
Hon. Carl J. Rubino
Mr. Andrew Volpe
Hon. Robert R. Battipaglia
Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller
Hon. Louis Lefkowitz
Hon. Victor Anfuso
Hon. Paul A. Fino
Hon. Alfred E. Santangelo
Hon. Ferdinand Pecora
Mr. James J. Mangano
Hon. John M. Cannella
Hon. Robert F. Wagner
Hon. Jms. J. Crisona
Hon. Lawrence E. Gerosa
Hon. Vincent A. G. O'Connor
Hon. Joseph V. Spagna
Hon. Louis A. Cioffi
Hon. Joseph F. Carlino
Mr. Carmine G. DeSapio
Hon. George Bragalini
Hon. Joseph De Fede
Hon. Edward Cavanagh, Jr.

(continued)

12:30 pm — Columbus Circle Ceremony Guest List (continued):

Mr. Domenic Paduano
Hon. Paul R. Screvane
Hon. Averill Harriman
Hon. Peter Crotty
Hon. Anthony Pope
Mr. Dominik Belsel
Hon. Arthur Levitt
Hon. Charles Loreto
Mr. Ralph Costantino
Senator Attilio Piccioni
Dr. Ruggero Farace
Hon. Frank Hogan
Mr. Charles Baltin
Mr. John Lais
Dr. Ferdinand Chiola
Dr. Emmanuel Picci

12:33 - 12:36 pm — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

12:37 pm — The President and Senator Jacob Javits departed Columbus Circle and motored to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

12:42 pm — Arrived at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

1:00 pm — The following had Luncheon with the President in his suite at the Waldorf Astoria:

Mr. William A. N. Burden
Chairman, United Republican Finance Committee
Mr. Hugh Bullock
Mrs. Robert Clarkston
Mr. Henry A. Harris, Sr.
Mr. John L. Loeb
Mrs. Margaret Peabody (Mrs. Paul E.)
Mrs. Ogden Phipps
Mr. John M. Schieff
Mr. Alfred Sloan, Jr.
Mr. Walter Thayer

NEW YORK, N. Y.

2:00 pm — Mr. Edmund F. Wagner
President, Board of Trustees, Interchurch Center
Dr. Grayson Kirk
President, Columbia University
(The above came to the President's suite in the Waldorf-Astoria to escort the President to the Interchurch Center).

2:08 pm — The President, Dr. Grayson Kirk and Mr. Edmund F. Wagner departed the Waldorf Astoria and motored to the Interchurch Center - Riverside Church.

2:30 pm — Arrived at the Riverside Church. The President was greeted by
Dr. Eugene Carson Blake
Stated Clerk, United Presbyterian Church
Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg
President, National Council of Churches of Christ

The above escorted the President into the Riverside Church where a gathering of approximately 75 people was assembled.

2:40 pm — The President was taken to the main entrance of the Church where he reviewed a church processional, comprised of approximately 400 people, marching to the speaker's platform. Dr. M. Forest Ashbrook, Master of Ceremonies, and the President brought up the rear of the processional.

Program of the Interchurch Center's Cornerstone Laying Ceremony:

3:00 pm — Call to Order by Dr. Forest Ashbrook, Master of Ceremonies

3:01 - 3:02 pm — Invocation by Bishop Herbert Welch

3:04 - 3:05 pm — Scripture Reading by Dr. Norman Baugher, General Secretary, Church of the Brethren and Recording Secretary, General Board, National Council of Churches.

(continued)

Program of Interchurch Center's Cornerstone Laying Ceremony (continued fromprevious page):

3:06 - 3:07 pm	Scripture Reading by Bishop W. J. Walls African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
3:08 pm	Dr. Ashbrook
3:09 - 3:15 pm	The Hundredth Psalm, combined choral and instrumental ensemble.
3:17 - 3:22 pm	Address by David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board, Morningside Heights, Inc.
3:24 - 3:29 pm	Address by Dr. Charles Malik, President, UN General Assembly.
3:31 - 3:34 pm	"Let us Break Bread Together", sung by Adele Addison, Concert Soprano.
3:36 - 3:45 pm	Address by Dr. Ralph W. Sockman.
3:47 - 3:49 pm	Hymn: "America".
3:50 - 3:59 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.
4:07 - 4:15 pm	Cornerstone Laying ceremony. The following used trowels and joined two stones together: The President Mr. Edmund F. Wagner, President, The Interchurch Center Mr. William J. Demorest, Chairman, Building Committee, The Interchurch Center Dr. Roy G. Ross General Secretary, National Council of Churches Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, Executive Secretary, U. S. Conference for World Council of Churches Mrs. Norman Vincent Peale Representing the Church Women of the Nation Miss Kathleen McElroy Representing the Church Youth of the Nation

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

4:20 pm	The President, accompanied by Dr. Eugene Carson Blake and Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg, departed the Riverside Church and motored to LaGuardia Airport.
4:45 pm	Arrived at Marine Terminal, LaGuardia Airport.
4:55 pm	The President and his party, aboard the Columbine, were airborne for Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

6:00 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.
6:18 pm	Arrived at the White House.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1958

CAMP DAVID, MD.

9:27 am	The President and Chief Bagley departed Camp David and motored to the President's Farm in Gettysburg, Pa.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

	The President made an inspection of the "Tea House" and garden areas.
10:32 am	Departed Gettysburg Farm and motored to Gettysburg Country Club.
10:25 - 2:01 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Clifford Roberts General Arthur Nevins
2:03 pm	The President, Mr. Clifford Roberts, Mr. George Allen, General Alfred Gruenther and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

2:44 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Md.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1958

CAMP DAVID, MD.

8:45 am — The President, Captain Evan P. Aurand, and Mr. James Rowley motored to the newly constructed Nerve Center and inspected it.

9:02 am — Returned to the Lodge.

9:37 am — The President, Mr. Clifford Roberts, and Mr. W. Alton Jones departed the Lodge and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.

10:17 am — Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.

(In another car were Mr. George Allen, General Howard McC. Snyder, and General Arthur Nevins.)

10:30 - 1:05 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. George Allen
General Arthur Nevins

Second threesome:
Mr. W. Alton Jones
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. Dick Sleichter, Club Pro

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1:12 pm — The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Mr. W. Alton Jones departed the golf course and motored to the President's Farm, arriving at the fitting barn at 1:27 pm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The President inspected the cattle at his Farm. He, Mr. W. Alton Jones and Mr. Clifford Roberts departed the Farm and returned to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

2:12 pm — Arrived at Camp David.

(General Gruenther departed Camp David at 10:08 in the morning and returned at 4:15 pm.

Mrs Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

October 14, 1958

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Frank
Schulz

Activities of the President, October 9 to 12, 1958.

Thursday, October 9, 1958

1:17 p.m. The President, accompanied by Captain Evan Aurand, SAIC Rowley, SA Flohr, and Sgt. John Mosney, departed the White House via U. S. Army helicopter enroute to Camp David, and arrived at 1:55 p.m. A follow-up, or chase, helicopter carried Dr. Howard Snyder, ATSAIC Boring, SAs Weisheit, Kelly, Phillips, Short, and Mayo. The President, Dr. Snyder, and SAIC Rowley motored from the heliport at Camp David to the main lodge, arriving at 2:00 p.m.

2:10 p.m. The President and Dr. Snyder departed Camp David and motored to the residence of Mr. Floyd Akers, arriving at 2:37 p.m. The President began fishing at 2:40 p.m. The President and his party departed Mr. Akers' place at 5:05 p.m. enroute to Camp David, arriving at 5:25 p.m.

3:08 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mrs. George Allen and Mrs. Howard Snyder, entered main gate of Camp David. (Mrs. Eisenhower departed Washington D. C. at 1:05 p.m. and motored to Camp David.)

4:30 p.m. General and Mrs. Gruenther entered main gate of lodge.

4:30 p.m. General and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of lodge.

5:15 p.m. Messrs. George Allen and Cliff Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jones entered main gate of lodge.

No further activity this date.

Friday, October 10, 1958

8:45 a.m. The President, accompanied by Capt. Aurand and SAIC Rowley, departed the main lodge and motored to the newly constructed Nerve Center and inspected the Nerve Center. They returned to the lodge at 9:02 a.m.

9:37 a.m. The President, Messrs. Cliff Roberts and W. Alton Jones departed the lodge and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 10:17 a.m. In a second car accompanying the President were Mr. George Allen, Dr. Snyder, and General Nevins. The President practiced tee shots until 10:25 a.m., and at 10:30 a.m. the President, Mr. Allen, and General Nevins teed off and completed eighteen holes of golf at 1:05 p.m. The second threesome playing golf were Messrs. Jones and Roberts and Dick Sleichter, Club Pro.

The President, Mr. James Hagerty, and Mr. W. Alton Jones departed the golf course at 1:12 p.m. and motored to the President's farm, arriving at the fitting barn at 1:27 p.m., and in a second car accompanying the President were Doctor Snyder, General Nevins and Messrs. Roberts and Allen. While at the fitting barn, the President inspected the cattle. The President, accompanied by Messrs. Jones and Roberts, departed the farm and motored to Camp David, arriving at 2:12 p.m. Dr. Snyder, Mr. Allen, and General Nevins rode in a second car

10:08 a.m. General Gruenther departed Camp David and returned (via helicopter) at 4:15 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, October 11, 1958

9:27 a.m. The President and Chief Bagley departed Camp David and motored to the President's farm at Gettysburg, arriving at 10:05 a.m. where the President inspected the "Tea House" and garden areas. The President and Chief Bagley departed the farm at 10:32 a.m. and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 10:44 a.m. The President practiced tee shots until 10:55 a.m. The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. Cliff Roberts, and General Nevins teed off at 10:25 a.m. and completed eighteen holes of golf at 2:01 p.m. The President, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Allen, General Gruenther, and Dr. Snyder departed the golf course at 2:03 p.m. and arrived at Camp David at 2:44 p.m.

9:30 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones departed main gate.

9:36 a.m. General Nevins departed main gate.

9:50 a.m. Dr. Snyder, General Gruenther, and Messrs. Allen and Roberts departed main gate of lodge.

2:07 p.m. Miss Rose Wood entered main gate.

2:50 p.m. General Nevins entered main gate.

5:50 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Jones entered main gate.

10:20 p.m. Captain Aurand (via helicopter) entered Camp David.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, October 12, 1958

8:50 a.m. The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. W. Alton Jones, and Mr. Cliff Roberts and Capt. Aurand departed the lodge and motored to the heliport, arriving

at 8:53 a.m. The above-named persons departed the heliport via U. S. Army helicopter at 8:55 a.m. and arrived at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Airport at 9:30 a.m., where they boarded the Columbine enroute to New York City, arriving at 10:20 a.m. (See SAIC Rowley's report dated October 9, 1958, for details of the trip to New York.)

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT S APPOINTMENTS.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:04 - 8:-8 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:08 - 8:10 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:17 - 8:20 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:18 - 8:23 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:36 - 8:38 am	Hon. Howard Pyle
8:38 - 8:45 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
8:45 - 8:47 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:47 - 8:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 10:45 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Fred C. Scribner Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Lawrence J. Walsh Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Elmer Bennett Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. True D. Morse Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Roger Jones Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Gray Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. James Smith, Director International Cooperation Administration General Nathan F. Twining Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, F. B. I. Hon. James R. Durfee, Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Bd. Hon. Lynn Stambaugh, First Vice President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of Washington Hon. Harold T. Mason, Deputy Governor, Farm Credit Administration

(continued)

9:00 - 10:45 am CABINET MEETING (continued)

Hon. Rosel H. Hyde
Federal Communications Commission
Hon. Leo Greenside
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Hon. Albert J. Robertson
Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Hon. Joseph F. Finnegan
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
Hon. Jerome K. Kuykendall
Federal Power Commission
Hon. C. Canby Balderston
Federal Reserve Board
Hon. Franklin Floete
General Service s Administration
Hon. Albert Cole
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Hon. T. Keith Glennan
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Hon. Alan Waterman
National Science Foundation
Hon. Howard W. Habermeyer
Railroad Retirement Board
Hon. Edward N. Gadsby
Security and Exchange Commission
Lt. General Lewis B. Hershey
Selective Service System
Hon. Wendell B. Barnes
Small Business Administration
Hon. Harris Ellsworth
Civil Service Commission
Hon. George V. Allen
U. S. Information Agency
Hon. Sumner Whittier
Veterans Administration
Hon. L. K. White
Central Intelligence Agency
Hon. John Patterson
Office of Civil and Defense Administration
Mr. Roy Price
Office of Civil and Defense Administration

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(continued)

9:00 - 10:45 am	CABINET MEETING (continued): Mr. Lewis Berry Office of Civil and Defense Administration General Huebner Office of Civil and Defense Administration Mr. Kenneth Downs Office of Civil and Defense Administration Mr. Charles Sullivan Office of Civil and Defense Administration Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Arthur Minnich Mr. Roemer McPhee Hon. James Hagerty (in part) Mrs. Anne Wheaton Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Karl Harr (in part) Captain Evan P. Aurand Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James S. Lay Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Rocco Siciliano
10:45 - 10:58 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:58 - 11:05 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
11:05 - 11:13 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
11:13 - 11:37 am	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
11:40 - 11:43 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
11:43 - 11:53 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:54 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:30 pm	(LUNCH)

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1:17 pm — The President departed the White House Lawn in U. S. Army helicopter enroute to Camp David, Maryland, for the weekend. The following accompanied him:

Captain Evan P. Aurand
Mr. James Rowley
SA Flohr
Sgt. John Moaney

In the chase helicopter were
General Howard McC. Snyder
Secret Service agents

CAMP DAVID, MD.

1:55 pm — Arrived at Camp David, Maryland.

2:10 pm — The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Camp David and motored to Little Hunting Creek, Floyd Akers' estate, to fish.

2:40 - 5:00 pm — The President fished.

5:05 pm — Departed Little Hunting Creek and motored to Camp David.

* * * * *

At 3:08 pm, Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. George Allen, and Mrs. Howard Snyder entered Camp David.

At 4:30 pm, General and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther entered Camp David.

At 4:31 pm, General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins entered Camp David.

At 5:15 pm, Mr. George Allen, Mr. Clifford Roberts, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones entered Camp David

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1958

8:20 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:22 - 8:25 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:44 - 8:45 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Robert Gray
8:45 - 8:50 am	Hon. Howard Pyle
8:45 - 10:00 am	(Dr. Malcolm Moos) OFF THE RECORD
9:28 - 9:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
10:00 - 10:16 am	H. E. Richard Rafael Seppala Newly-appointed Ambassador of Finland Hon. Wiley Buchanan (Came to present credentials)
10:40 - 10:43 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:43 - 11:25 am	Hon. Donald Quarles Deputy Secretary of Defense Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:26 - 11:28 am	Hon. Don Paarlberg was sworn in as Special Assistant to the President. The following attended the ceremony: Mrs. Don Paarlberg Don Paarlberg, Jr. Robert Lynn Paarlberg Hon. True D. Morse Lorraine Ostroot Frances Simpson Martin Sorkin Miller Shurtleff O. V. Wells Roy Lennartson Max Myers Ray Ioanes Clyde Wheeler Member of the White House Staff

11:30 - 11:34 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
11:34 - 11:38 am	Hon. Meade Alcorn Hon. Howard Pyle
11:35 - 11:48 am	Hon. Sinclair Weeks
11:56 - 11:58 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
12:13 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:57 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:00 - 2:05 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:06 - 3:25 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
3:25 - 3:32 pm	Hon. Philip Young, Ambassador to the Netherlands
3:30 - 3:41 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:45 - 3:47 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:48 - 3:59 pm	Hon, Wilton B. Persons
4:15 - 4:18 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:20 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:20 pm	Returned to the office.
5:27 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1958

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:22 - 8:25 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:23 - 8:26 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:26 - 9:07 am	(Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD (Judge Potter Stewart) (Re Supreme Court Justice)
9:07 - 9:18 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:18 - 9:45 am	Hon. John McCone Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:04 - 10:14 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:14 - 10:17 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
10:17 - 10:24 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
10:24 - 10:26 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:38 - 10:57 am	Major General William H. Abendroth President, Washington International Horse Show Mr. Floyd Akers, Member, Board of Directors Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Presented to the President tickets to the the Horse Show which opens October 10th)
11:13 - 11:14 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:14 - 11:17 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons was sworn in as The Assistant to the President by Attorney General William P. Rogers, Jr. The following attended the ceremony in the Conference Room: Mrs. Wilton B. Persons Major General John W. Persons (brother) Mr. Adam Minnick (father-in-law) Mr. Carl Minnick (brother-in-law) Mrs. Charles Doster, Jr., (niece)

(continued)

11:14 - 11:17 am	Swearing-in ceremony of Hon. Wilton B. Persons (continued): Mr. Albert Lodwick Mr. Richard Boutelle Mr. James Shepley Mr. and Mrs. H. Cecil Kilpatrick Mr. P. A. Terrell General and Mrs. Franklin Hart Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Sinclair Weeks Hon. Meade Alcorn Mr. Robert Humphreys Members of the White House Staff
11:17 - 11:18 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:18 - 11:30 am	Hon. Meade Alcorn Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:30 - 11:47 am	Mr. James K. Vardaman, Jr. Member, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System (Mr. Vardaman is resigning effective December 1st)
11:47 - 11:50 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:58 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:34 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:50 pm	The President departed the office and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:15 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:50 - 5:55 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Robert Woodruff Colonel Thomas Belshe Mr. Floyd Akers (Just before beginning the golf game, the President shook hands with Mr. Victor Andrade, outgoing Bolivian Ambassador to the United States and newly appointed foreign minister of the country of Bolivia.)

6:32 pm	The President and Mr. Robert Woodruff departed Burning Tree Country and motored to the White House.
6:55 pm	Arrived at the White House.



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1958

8:12 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
9:17 - 9:20 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
9:20 - 10:18 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
10:18 - 10:42 am	(H. E. Manlio Brosio — OFF THE RECORD The Italian Ambassador) (Hon. Christian Herter) (Mr. Frederick Jandrey)
10:42 - 10:52 am	Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr.
10:55 - 11:04 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:04 - 11:18 am	Hon. U. E. Baughman Chief, Secret Service
11:18 - 11:23 am	Hon. Christian Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:24 - 11:35 am	Mr. Dan Gainey
11:35 - 11:58 am	Hon. Kenneth B. Keating Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:04 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	The President gave a Luncheon for Republican Political Leaders:

The President
The Vice President
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Andrew F. Schoeppel
Senator Wallace F. Bennett
Senator Everett M. Dirksen
Senator Prescott Bush
Cong. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
Cong. Leo E. Allen
Cong. Leslie C. Arends
Cong. Charles Halleck
Cong. Richard Simpson
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Howard Pyle
Hon. Meade Alcorn
Hon. Spencer Olin

3:29 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons.

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3:32 - 3:58 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:58 - 4:17 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
4:17 - 4:31 pm	Hon. David Kendall Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:44 - 4:48 pm	General John Bragdon
5:05 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
7:00 pm	The following attended a STAG DINNER at the White House - OFF THE RECORD

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Meade Alcorn
Mr. William M. Allen, President, Boeing Airplane Co. Seattle, Washington
Mr. Roger M. Blough, Chairman, Board of Directors, U. S. Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. Harold Boeschenstein, President, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo, Ohio
Mr. Ralph J. Cordiner, Chairman, General Electric Company, New York
Mr. Justin W. Dart, President, Texall Drug, Inc., Los Angeles, California
Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Chairman of the Board, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio
Mr. Henry Ford II, President, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan
Mr. Daniel C. Gainey, President, Josten's, Owatonna, Minnesota - and Treasurer, Republican National Committee
Hon. George M. Humphrey, Chairman of the Board, National Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. Charles S. Jones, President, Richfield Oil Company, Los Angeles, California
Mr. W. Alton Jones, Chairman of the Board, Cities Service Co., New York

(continued)

7:00 pm STAG DINNER - OFF THE RECORD (continued):

Charles H. Kellstadt, President,
Sears, Roebuck and Company
Spencer T. Olin, Chairman of the Finance
Committee, Republican National Committee
W. A. Patterson, President, United Air Lines,
Chicago
Barry T. Leithead, President, Cluett, Peabody
and Company, New York
Clifford Roberts, Partner, R. J. Reynolds
and Company, New York
E. E. Stewart, President and Chairman,
National Dairy Products, New York
Thomas J. Watson, Jr., President, International
Business Machines Corporation, New York
Sidney J. Weinberg, Goldman Sachs and
Company, New York
Charles M. White, Chairman of the Board,
Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, O.
Robert W. Woodruff, Chairman, Finance
Committee, The Coca Cola Company, Atlanta

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1958

1:40 pm	The President, accompanied by General Howard McC. Snyder, departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:30 - 4:40 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe.
5:15 pm	Departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
5:41 pm	Arrived at the White House.



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For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1958

8:03 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:05 - 8:10 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:10 - 8:30 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty - from 8:13 - 8:15 am
8:30 - 8:37 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:37 - 8:59 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming
9:00 - 9:02 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:09 - 9:15 am	The following Congressional Candidates came in to have their pictures taken with the President: William T. Cahill Collingswood, New Jersey **OFF THE RECORD** Anton Eyring Brooklyn, New York Jerome P. Schneider Brooklyn, New York Jesse M. Browser Brooklyn, New York Hon. Francis E. Dorn Brooklyn, New York Hyman D. Siegel Brooklyn, New York Hon. John H. Ray Staten Island, New York Francis Wallace Bellaire, New York John Johnston Portland, Oregon Lois V. Nair Detroit, Michigan Lucas S. Miel Detroit, Michigan Hon. Earle Chesney accompanied the group

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9:15 - 9:25 am	Hon. Howard Pyle
9:25 - 9:32 am	General Howard McC. Snyder
9:32 - 10:07 am	Hon. George V. Allen Director, USIA
9:35 - 10:13 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:13 - 10:33 am	Hon. Sherman Adams Mr. Bob Hampton
10:33 - 10:35 am	(Mr. Anthony D'Alessandro) OFF THE RECORD (Congressional Candidate from Brooklyn, New York, who did not arrive in time for the 9:09 am group - his daughter accompanied him) (Hon. Earle Chesney)
10:35 - 10:44 am	Mr. Wesley Powell Republican Candidate for Governor of New Hampshire (Had picture taken with the President) Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Wilton B. Persons (Joined at 10:41 am)
10:44 - 11:05 am	Hon. Meade Alcorn
11:05 - 11:07 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Colonel Vernon Walters
11:07 - 11:23 am	The President greeted the Little Singers of Paris in his office. They sang the U. S. and the French National Anthems for him.

Patrice Voyer
Jacques Petitjean
Denis Faraut
Paul Testemale
Olivier Hays
Gernard Gallot
Bernard Courret
Gerald Dauphin
Jean-Pierre Peron
Alain Babaud
Gerard Renault
Alain Renault
Jean-Claude Van Troost
Gilbert Bomblin
Pierre Collet
Patrick Breteau
Michel Dubaile
Renzo Candusso
Gerard Durand
Pierre Borot
Michel Ximenes
Pierre Dromas
Marcel Delisle

11:07 - 11:23 am	The following accompanied the Little Singers of Paris: The Right Rev. Msgr. Fernand Maillet Director of the Little Singers of Paris The Rev. Roger Delsinne Assistant Director of Little Singers of Paris The Rev. Jean Gueguen Teacher Mr. Roger Boe Business Manager Mr. Louis Juguet (Bass) Dr. Philippe Magdelaine (Bass) Mr. Roger Dubois (Tenor) Mr. Jean Buclet (Tenor) Rev. Fr. Thos. J. Lyons
11:23 - 12:13 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
11:43 - 12:13 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:10 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:18 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:40 pm	The President departed the White House, accompanied by General Howard Snyder, and motored to Walter Reed Hospital where the President had a complete physical checkup. Upon arrival, he was greeted by General Leonard Heaton.

(The President remained at Walter Reed Hospital until 1:40 pm, Saturday, October 4th).



THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1958

8:13 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:35 - 8:50 am	Hon. Howard Pyle
8:48 - 8:53 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:53 - 8:55 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:00 am - 10:45	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Roger W. Jones Brig. General Alfred D. Starbird Hon. George V. Allen Hon. J. Edgar Hoover Hon. J. Walter Yeagley Hon. Mansfield Sprague Hon. Gerard Smith General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. John H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. J. Patrick Coyne Hon. James Hagerty Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
10:45 - 10:53 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Allen Dulles
10:53 - 11:28 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
11:28 - 11:55 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. James Hagerty
11:55 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. John Foster Dulles

For the U.S. Eisenhower Library

11:00 am	The President, Hon. Nelson Rockefeller, and Congressman Kenneth Keating proceeded to the Presidential Suite, No. 35-A.
11:15 am	The following met with the President in his Suite: Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller Candidate for Governor of New York Mr. Malcolm Wilson Candidate for Lieutenant Governor Mr. James A. Lundy Candidate for Comptroller of New York Hon. Louis J. Lefkowitz (incumbent) Candidate for Attorney General of New York Congressman Kenneth B. Keating Candidate for Senator from New York
11:31 am	The President proceeded to Suite 35-C where he and Congressman Keating were photographed on film for TV for later release.
11:40 am	The President went to Suite 35-B where he was photographed with Father Ceasar Donansan Mr. Joseph Jordan
12:10 pm	Mr. Fortune Pope, President of the Columbus Citizens' Committee, came to the President's Suite to escort him to the ceremonies at Columbus Circle.
12:20 pm	The President and Mr. Fortune Pope departed the Waldorf Asteria and motored to Columbus Circle.
12:30 pm	Arrived at Columbus Circle. Governor Averill Harriman greeted the President. The President and Mr. Pope proceeded to the center of the Monument where the President placed a wreath at the base of the monument. Mr. Fortune Pope introduced the President to the guests and public present for the ceremony.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1958

8:20 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schuis.
8:27 - 8:32 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:37 - 8:50 am	Hon. Sherman Adams
8:54 - 9:12 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:55 - 9:12 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:27 - 9:31 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:31 - 9:48 am	Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
9:48 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Edward McCabe
10:30 - 11:05 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:15 - 11:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:25 - 11:27 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:32 - 11:38 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:38 - 11:56 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:20 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church to attend Prayers for Peace Services in connection with NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER.

12:25 pm	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by Chief Usher Alfred J. Barrett who escorted them to their regular pew.
	Hon. James Hagerty and Chief U. E. Baughman sat in the pew behind the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.
12:30 - 12:58 pm	Special Services in connection with NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER
	Following Church Services, Reverend Edward L. R. Elson escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to their car - pausing outside the Church for pictures.
12:59 pm	Departed the Church and motored to the White House.
1:03 pm	Arrived at the White House.
1:15 pm	(LUNCH)
4:30 pm	The President attended a movie in the Mansion.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library